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SAMUEL G. KING.

MEN OF AMERICA.

A BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM

OF THE

CITY GOVERNMENT OF PHILADELPHIA

IN THE

BI-CENTENNIAL YEAR.

IN WHICH ARE EMBRACED

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, JUDGES OF THE COURTS, MEMBERS OF THE COUNCILS AND OF THE PUBLIC TRUSTS.

THERE IS NO LIFE OF A MAN, FAITHFULLY RECORDED, BUT IS A HEROIC POEM OF ITS SORT, RHYMED OR UNRHYMED.—*Carlyle.*

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PREFACE.

"HISTORY," says Carlyle, "is the essence of innumerable biographies." A later writer says: "Under whatever name, the books that aim at revealing individual character will always number most readers. For most people the taste for biography is almost the same thing as the taste for reading." There is material of historic value that never will be preserved unless it shall be gathered for the personal interest that attaches to it. The biographies of living men, particularly of those in public station, possess a cotemporaneous interest not second to their historic value. Of the numerous men to whom the legislative and administrative interests of the great city of Philadelphia are entrusted the people have only the most general knowledge.

The purpose of this work is to tell what is worth telling about each of these public servants, and to give them a closer acquaintance with each other. The desire has been to make the book complete within its scope, of value for reference, and a suitable biographical memorial of the city government of Philadelphia in the Bi-Centennial year. The task has not been found an easy one; but the labor has been carefully and conscientiously performed, and it is hoped that the result will not disappoint those who have been pleased to give the design their encouraging approval.

PHILADELPHIA, 1882.

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The Bi-Centennial Celebration.

ON Tuesday, October 24th, 1882, just two hundred years after William Penn set foot on the banks of the Delaware, all Philadelphia united in a commemorative celebration of the act that gave it being, and on that day another good ship "Welcome" bore in its prow another portly Quaker gazing with beaming eyes towards where the swinging signboard gave invitation to the hospitality of the Blue Anchor Inn, more than a million souls, however, being assembled to greet him, where, before, a handful of Swedes had viewed with wonder the stranger craft.

The programme for the event that had made Philadelphia as gay in attire and as populous as in the zenith of its Centennial gayety, embraced a period of four days, and was executed in a manner so brilliant and successful as rarely attends such great popular demonstrations.

The first day's celebration was made memorable by the grandest naval display which has ever plowed the Delaware; by one of the longest and most varied processions which has ever trailed through the city; by a brilliant show of fire-works, and by a popular greeting to revived history and present contrast which has never been equalled in numbers, order, enthusiasm and sustained interest. From sunrise to midnight the day was one long but ever-striking series of novel beauties and clamorous response. A million people lined the river's side or floated on its surface to greet the good ship of happy name, the "Welcome," which, sailing out of two eventful centuries of growth and achievement, bore a supposititious Penn back to his own. Where a wilderness had frowned, a great city beamed in bunting, and was gay with a flag Penn never saw; where forests had waved, black clusters of citizens clung to piers, bulkheads and river boats; where the canoe had stealthily glided, its savage owner watching with furtive eyes the arriving proprietary, a nation's men-of-war thundered salutations, and the commercial transports of a metropolis cut the water with craft of kinds than Penn's dream could ever have imagined. One can show the hypothetical found it was escorted through a million and a half of people, who were packed [illegible] cut in two lines five miles long, and who were bursting from windows and balconies, stages and seats. The march was such a triumphal progress [illegible] ancient city, through imperial [illegible] of a world could ever have seen. The [illegible]

State, the city and the nationalities which have been blended into a cosmopolitan unity, and which have transformed a colony into a Commonwealth, were all represented, and all sent their imposing tributes of honor and congratulation. The labor which has wrought that change which was the real inspiration of the day ceased; and the city's heart beat not with the regular stroke of its normal life, but quickened its pulse in an interval of mingled retrospection, pride in the present and glowing hope for the future.

The day's ceremonies began on the Delaware river with the reception by the North Atlantic squadron of the ship "Welcome," bearing Penn and his companions from beyond sea, and with its escort by a naval procession, under direction of James M. Ferguson, to the landing-place. Penn's ship, high-pooped and rigged after the naval models of his time, bearing in gilt letters on the stern the legend, "Welcome, of London," manned by picturesquely-clad Norwegian sailors, her quarter-deck crowded with gray-clad Quakers pointing eagerly to the shores of a new land, forged up the stream from League Island, passed five United States men-of-war, from whose huge black hulls, looming above the silvery sheen of the river, lurid flashes, white smoke-clouds and crashing reports hailed greeting to the historic comer; this on the Jersey side. On the other were miles of piers black with people, and back of them acres of roofs and brick walls, all aflame with flags, streaming their folds in a wind just stiff enough to display well their colors. Behind the "Welcome" there steamed up the river ten dozen tugs, all decorated with bunting and flags, and meeting this procession on Nature's highway were excursion and passenger boats of every size, crammed with spectators to a sometimes dangerous degree, but all enjoying to the full the gala scene upon the water. Amid the boom of cannon, which punctuated a shrieking strain of whistles from tugs on the river, and from factories and locomotives along the shore, the fleet rolled past the city as far as Shackamaxon street, and then doubling upon itself, followed the "Welcome" to the foot of Dock street. Slowly the bulky craft was hauled to the wharf, and as it touched the edge of Pennsylvania, the bells and chimes from every church in the city pealed their recognition of the founder of a State of spiritual freedom.

The scene which followed was one of the most remarkable of the day. The middle of spacious Dock street, from the wharf to the Blue Anchor Inn, which now sheltered the real Penn, had been lined by a rope, and though hemmed about by thousands offered a free passage for the procession of Quakers, Dutch, Swedes and Indians which was to escort the governor of Penn to the historic homestead. The wide vacancy in such open contrast to the dense mass of people which surrounded it for a time was a rare example of the self-restraint of an American crowd. Only a trail rope, with a blue-coated officer here and there, kept the peaceful multitude. But this was not for long. The shriek of whistles, the deep-throated roar of the "Welcome's" little cannon and the applause of a bay and

few on the pier told the crowd of Penn's arrival; and when he had been welcomed by the deputy-governor, and the divers-costumed procession emerged from the wharf upon the street, popular patience gave way to one wild wave of popular curiosity. Another instant and ropes, policemen and crowd were mingled in a surging sea of humanity which swirled and eddied over the street, and through which costumed Penn and his escort struggled in a wavering, broken line of color to the Indian encampment and the Blue Anchor inn. Here, pressed on every side by centring waves of frantic men, women and children, Penn was welcomed by a sachem, made his prescribed reply and struggled up to Broad street, where his party took place in the procession.

Meanwhile a city full of people, scattered along the river front, made a rush for places along the route, which was from Broad street down Chestnut to Third, to Market, and out Broad street to Columbia avenue. Along these streets, on the walks and pavements, in temporary stands erected in front of buildings and in every nook whence a view could be obtained, on balconies, in windows, on awnings and trees, on lofty roofs and low sheds, upon every conceivable vantage point to which muscle could climb and foot cling, there swarmed not only nine-tenths of the population of Philadelphia and all its suburbs, but half a million people more from every part of the State and its neighbors. Through this immense multitude, which now gaped with wonder, now roared with happy mirth and now applauded with generous response to some deserving feature, there filed for four hours and twenty minutes soldiers, sailors, civil officers, secret, benevolent and social organizations, national bodies—but all American to a man; fire companies with their apparatus of to-day and the olden time; tableaux and typical structures of various kind and meaning. The best decoration of the streets was the populace, that filled them with happy faces and the careless freedom of a holiday; but house-fronts, windows and flag-staffs were all bright with the nation's colors, wreathed with greens and festooned with flowers. Through all this vista of thickly-crowded faces and gay color, the procession twenty thousand strong marched to the sounding rhythm of brass and the pulsing beat of drum. Its van had reached the end of the march and disbanded long before its rear had thought of moving, and all the afternoon the unwearied throng watched the passage of a State's triumphal march after two centuries' campaign of conquest in art, science and social order. Then there was a rush homeward from the choked main arteries of the city. Night was made brilliant with corruscations of fire and streams of light in Fairmount park, whither crowds hurried early in the evening to close with an ephemeral but splendid display of the first day of the Bi-Centennial. During the display of fireworks a mortar, from which pyrotechnic bombs were to be thrown, exploded, causing loss of life and limb among the spectators. Six persons were killed and a number injured.

Trade Day was the second in the four set apart for the great celebration

It was in the main given up to a display of all that Philadelphia has achieved since the landing of William Penn in every field of industry and art. All the results of American brain and brawn, which have at once lightened life's toil and enlarged life's results, trailed their instructive length for five hours through the same eager lines of sight-seers and bright decorations as had made the day before so noteworthy. In the army of workers and the array of their work were fourteen thousand men, one thousand wagons and two thousand horses. This parade of realities was supplemented in the evening by a series of illuminated allegorical tableaux, drawn through six miles of streets brilliant with electric lights, chemical fires and Chinese lanterns. This pageant, representing historic events in Pennsylvania's history and lengthened by tableaux significant of India's mythological epic, was received with wonder by a million or more people, who had waited its appearance through three hours of standing weariness or seated discomfort.

A most praiseworthy feature of the day parade was its formation. To wheel fourteen thousand civilians into line, all in order and all on time, to hold them in impressive form and send them on a march of miles without a break, is a problem which might have puzzled the best drill-master who ever studied martial machinery. But the problem solved itself with easy execution, and the triumphant result was due simply to individual willingness and intelligence. Every man in the trades procession, from bricklayer to prosperous merchant at the head of his employes, mechanic, clerk, laborer and capitalist, felt that he was posing as a factor in Philadelphia's greatness and as an active contributor to her prosperity. The line was a living, moving treatise on political economy in the broadest sense of that term. There were farmers, bread-makers and bread-consumers, workers and hirers, manufacturers, exchangers of produce, manual and skilled laborers, builders, transporters—in brief, all who grow, all who make, all who carry, all who trade, all who consume. Borne in review before the throng was almost every kind of mechanism, from an anvil to a watch movement, from a sewing machine to a cambric needle, from a burglar-proof safe, with sullen grim and defiant, to an open piano, with attuned strings, vibrating harmony. There was everything to make life comfortable, from Persian rugs and other imported textures to home blankets and home calicoes. The array of industries was not dull as a whole, though there were some stretches of ice wagons, bakers' carts and coal trucks which could not be called picturesque; but as labor is dull, while all the things it conquers are invested with glamor of victory, so the parade was colored through most of its length with all the beauty which art can weave and industry make perfect.

The evening was devoted to what was termed the Mystic Pageant, which was an unique demonstration for Philadelphia, exhibiting as it did the predominant features of the Mardi Gras of the South. The city's swollen population for three

hours was forced to be content with watching itself, as it rushed from scattered square miles of houses into condensed linear masses, packed along the route of the pageant. Two fringes of humanity bordered the highway from Broad street and Columbia avenue south to Christian street, and branched eastward on Chestnut and Market streets. The high walls which make chasms of streets were everywhere aflame with lights shining on fluttering flags and streamers which gave a ribbon of glittering color as a relief to the black strings of spectators. Over all the city, glittering with gayety and humming with excitement, the round moon shed her calm and gentle sheen, and from her surface the full face of translated Penn looked down upon his people with patriarchal and benignant approval. The pageant, so long in coming, gave its best effect from afar. Away up Broad street, between its border of black coats, white faces and glittering decorations, the throng which surged against the base of the Public Buildings could see a mist of smoke and bright gleams of lights, while a roaring buzz of satisfaction and faint strains of music floated to the ear. Seen nearer, the pageant was to popular appreciation neither a disappointment nor a glory. It was a surprise to the Quaker City, and was received by the throng with more curiosity than manifest emotion. An accident to the lights and a consequent break in the line somewhat marred the show's debut; but the tableaux were successful enough to make their repetition in future popular celebrations more than probable. The first division of the procession, comprising ten tableaux borne upon large floats, was illustrative of Pennsylvania history. First appeared William Penn receiving the charter from Charles II., which was the first act in the founding of the provinces. Then followed in respective order The Landing of Penn, Framing the Law, Fixing the Boundary, Penn's Treaty with the Indians, Battle of Bushy Run, The Fight at Germantown, The Fight at Valley Forge, The Last Delivery of Beaver Skins, and an allegorical representation of Pennsylvania and a reunited country. The other ten divisions consisted of magnificently arranged floats brought from the Baltimore Oriole celebration, one department consisting of illustrious women, and the other comprising sixteen tableaux picturing the "Epic of the East," an Indian mythological poem. The figurantes in all these representations were young men fully masked, so as to make the semblance of both sexes perfect.

Immediately at the conclusion of the pageant the participants proceeded to the Academy of Music, where "The Bi-Centennial Mystic Tableau Association" gave a reception that was attended by a very large number of the fashionable people, and by many visitors of prominence staying in the city during the week's festivities. Owing to the unavoidable delay of the street procession it was twelve o'clock before the head of the column arrived at the Academy, and considerably after before the curtain rose upon the first tableau at the Academy, in which the figurantes of the street parade were to take part. After much over expect-

anxiety on the part of the audience, owing to the mystery surrounding the affair, this curiosity was in part gratified by a most imposing spectacle in the first tableau. All the figurantes were ranged tier on tier above the stage, culminating in the figure of the Goddess of Liberty at the top. At the base were seen William Penn and friends, flanked on the right by Continental troops at charge bayonets, and on the left by the king of the carnival, who, with outstretched hands, besought peace and protection for the poor Indians, all of whom were grouped in lying postures in front. Following the tableaux was a march, in which all the figurantes joined and thus opened the ball which followed.

"Festival Day," the third of the Bi-Centennial celebration, was marked by a procession which might have reminded Penn of the romance of the Crusaders, and which would have shown him the fraternity of modern moral warfare; by a regatta on the Schuylkill, by an archery match, and by that newest of outdoor sports bicycle racing. Welsh and German singing by day and an open air concert by night added their touch of refined enjoyment to the holiday, and the visiting Knights Templar were given a brilliant reception at Horticultural Hall and the Academy of Music in the evening.

Broad, Chestnut and Market streets were again lined with an eager multitude in the morning, who crammed the sidewalks, crammed the windows and clung to every elevation that would give a view of the Knights' procession. Forty two Commanderies, mustering thirty-three hundred men, all clad in the black and white regalia of the order, deployed into Broad street, and to inspiring music and the throbbing drum-beat marched over the decorated route. All along Chestnut street flags and bunting waved in the breeze, and here and there red Maltese crosses flamed upon back grounds of white. The line of Knights, with its swinging step, now unrolled a long scroll of black, flecked with white plumes and red, and now untangled itself into the waving symbol of the world, composed of living men. All along its length the flutter of richly-emblazoned standards and the glitter of unsheathed swords symbolized the Jerusalem of developed characters and peaceful repose by wresting which from the Moslem hordes of vice one may become greater than by taking a city. At the rear of the procession there clattered a cavalcade of mounted Knights, that brought the hour's passage to an imposing end.

Crowds of people then scattered themselves through Fairmount Park, dotting the banks of the Schuylkill from Rockland to the Falls, gathering at Belmont and watching the archers on the Centennial grounds. The boat races were as exciting and picturesque as such events always are. The dancing water, now dull under the cloudy and now gilded with a moment's sunshine which later in the day flooded everything, was dotted with small craft of every kind while on each shore were the glowing hues of autumn foliage and black clusters of spectators. Dripping oarsmen flashed in the midst of all as they rose and fell with

the regular stroke of brawny backs and knotted arms. Earlier in the day the glistening wheels of over three hundred bicycles whirled in swift sequence over the Girard avenue bridge to the driving park at Belmont, where their web-like radii spun in friendly contest. Meantime bow-strings twanged and feathered arrows flew home across waving grass, in the midst of rural lights and shades. The Welsh singers chorused through part of their programme at Allison's building before a crowded audience, and the Young Maennerchor sang the Germans' tribute to Cecilia. The visiting Knights Templar were dined and wined in the afternoon at Industrial Hall, and danced with their friends and exhibited their symbolic drills in the evening. Everywhere, scattered as were these festivities, there were swarms of people—some of them hungry; for the supplies of many a restaurant were eaten up by the hungry multitude.

The last but the most imposing street display of the Bi-Centennial celebration was the military parade on the fourth day. Its propriety as part of the festival in commemoration of Pennsylvania's Quaker founder, though questioned, cannot be reasonably denied. Penn would have seen the best militia this side the water, ten thousand strong, and could only have shared the pride of a million people in the magnificent spectacle. In the moving column, armed and uniformed, vibrating with martial tread and moving to the time of inspiring music, there were representatives of all the trades which had made, on Wednesday, so impressive a display of the achievements of peaceful labor. Penn would have been reminded of the sword which, though of peaceful intent, he was once forced to use so effectively for his own protection; and he could not have been displeased with an arm of State and National defence which was at the same time an arm of constant industry. The serenity of even Quaker blood must have thrilled with exultant thankfulness, when there marched behind this array of force, ready to defend, though apt to foster and develop, six thousand Grand Army veterans of the greatest war since Penn passed away, bearing aloft tattered banners which had floated over many a bloody field, and which had fluttered in glory triumph over conquered slavery and a united country. The blood of multitudes, ranged in crowded content along the route, beat with both a quicker and a nobler pulse and thrilled with all the thoughts of sacrifice, devotion and glory which the pomp of war and the strains of its music suggest. Thoughtful spectators, too, were filled with just pride as they remembered that the spectacle was the result of willing service, and not of forced conscription, and that the actors were civilians, as well as soldiers. Before the day was over the educational forces of the city displayed their influences in making Penn's youth wise as well as brave.

The military procession which included three brigades of Pennsylvania troops, one brigade from New Jersey, artillery and cavalry and a Grand Army division, marched for two hours and a half past dense masses of spectators. The city

was gay with decorations, whose red, white and blue took on an added dignity when they reflected the standards borne by devoted men of patriotism, courage and honor. The air throbbed with the blare of brass and the beat of drum, shook with the tramp of a column moving like clockwork, and trembled with the sinister rumble of grim cannon. Massed in blue solidity, the dog-gold gleam of gun barrel and bayonet above, while over all the nation's colors flattered inspiration, regiment after regiment marched by with the stolidity of discipline and the pride of conscious strength.

In the evening the visiting soldiers told over tales of danger and battle at a "camp fire" at Industrial Art Hall. At the same time, the girls of the city grammar schools sang before a delighted audience in the Academy of Music, where Governor Hoyt formally closed the celebration in the following address:

Mr. Knight, President and Gentlemen,
Officers of the Bi-Centennial Association of Pennsylvania:

Your deliberations and labors have their final summary in two words—triumphant success. We have not been unmindful of the many waiting months in which you have looked for some sign from the people of the Commonwealth as to what should be their will in this commemorative work—some indications of the kind of response they would make to your summons to lift the veil and gaze upon an exact representation of the events which occurred here two hundred years ago. In its conception it was so homely and in its expansion, from the shipmates of the "Welcome" to a Republic of five millions of people, its growth has been so gradual, each year adding its orderly and coherent progress and strength, so free from glare and peril and mistake, that you could only wait and hold in abeyance the final mould in which the patriotic energies of your constituents should take form. You justly reposed your case on the spontaneous instincts of free, intelligent citizens. During the whole week there has unfolded before gathered millions, here in our own metropolis, such a succession of myriad-sided achievement as has not been seen upon this continent, nay, in the history of the race.

Your programme has been in the interest of the human family. You and those behind you have not flung out upon our vision a great spectacle prearranged with theatrical unities artificially imposed on, with its red fire and gauze, to blind and stun. It has been a popular drama, given without "unimportuned efforts," and while revealing the might of masses of men in organized society, gloriously recalls our kinship and leaves us masters of the present by virtue of our inheritance of all the traditions of the past. We belong in an orderly line of historical development, and we can only know from time to time the stages we reach by an inventory of ourselves, such as we Pennsylvanians have been taking in the week that is past.

An acute and eloquent historian insisting upon the unity of history and the legitimate origin of each epoch out of the preceding one, the old principle that we shall reap as we have sown, has indicated a critical point which, at once, embraces the retrospective and the forecast of that great race to which we belong.

"Let us stand on the Areopagus of Athens on a day in the early part of the eleventh century before Christ. A Greek has come down the days of Pericles, and even those of Alaric. He sees on the eastern hill in the Piræus the wreck of the passenger-planet in the academy. Athene Promachus no longer guards

her city with the uplifted spear, nor do men deem that if the Goth should again draw nigh her living form would scare him from her walls; but her temple is still there, as yet untouched by the cannon of Turk or Venetian; as yet unspoiled by the hand of the Scottish plunderer. It stands as holy as ever in the minds of men. It is hallowed to a worship of which Iktinos and Kallikrates never heard, yet in some sort it keeps its ancient name and use. The House of the Virgin is the House of the Virgin still. The old altars, the old images are swept away, but altars unstained by blood have arisen in their stead, and the walls of the Stella blaze, like Saint Sophia and Saint Vital, with the painted forms of Hebrew patriarchs, Christian martyrs and Roman Cæsars. A conqueror comes to pay his worship within those ancient walls. An emperor of the Romans comes to give thanks for the deliverance of the empire in the Church of St. Mary of Athens. Roman in title, Greek in speech, boasting of his descent from the Macedonian Alexander and from the Parthian, Arsakes sprung in truth, so men whispered, from the Slavonic stock, which had given the Empire Justinian and Belisarius fresh from his victories over a people Turanian in blood, Slavonic in speech and delighting to deck their kings with the names of Hebrew prophets, Basil the Second, the slayer of the Bulgarians, the restorer of the Byzantine power, paying his thank-offerings to God and the Panagia, in the old heathen temple of democratic Athens, seems as if he had gathered all the ages and nations of the world around him, to teach by the most pointed of contrasts that the history of no age or nation can be fenced off from the history of its fellows."

Eight centuries have gone by. Mouldering and slumbering down among the unconscious instincts of the people—consolidating against dynasties—cogitating their protest against that hierarchical episode which cost the race a thousand years' halt before intellectual and moral advance—was the busy energy of our humanity. Behind were Moses, and Socrates, and Caius Lucinius, in the front was Simon, of Montfort, and Luther and Washington. The sense of the beautiful in the architects of mediæval churches and the painters of Madonnas was to go down before the irresistible assertion of manhood and the inevitable loyalty which compelled every individual soul to stand uncovered and stripped before the Sovereign of the universe in its own worth, without the intervention of authority, confessor, *cultus*, creed or dogma.

And the last quarter of the nineteenth century is looking upon the best that we have done. There is no strain of nobility which has not entered into the bounding pulses of the successors of the founders of this colony. At Chalons, early in the fifth century, Latin and Celt and Hun met in that last struggle before which the Roman Empire disappeared. Here blue-eyed Saxon, flaxen-haired Teuton—aye, for aught I know, the Hun and the Sclav have made their contribution to the outcome of all this bloody series. A million men and women, citizens of an humble member of this great confederation of States, itself without a flag and without international recognition, except as a unit in a whole, which is now looming as the most portentous power on the planet; a million such have gazed upon a pageant which exalts each into such relations as makes the reaction a motive of pride, of joy and a sense of efficiency in the general scheme. No device of skill and wisdom and science has eluded you—no creation of wit and art has escaped the genius which invented the Jacquard loom or the electric telegraph. Nothing within the lasting persistence of human thews and sinews has avoided illustration. No symbol of your dominion over earth and air and water has been wanting. You have compelled the subtile and molecular agencies of the universe to fall into line as useful agencies and become in your hands the

very apotheosis of cosmic forces, trained to the service of man. The banners of the Man of Galilee, who spoke "the sermon on the mount," have been reverently displayed to symbolize thousands with the admonition, *In hoc signo vinces*. The steady tread of manly legions in the plain blue garb of your citizen soldier has recalled you to that sense of chivalry and those models of heroism which make Marathon and Yorktown and Gettysburg rallying points for all who have faith in our ultimate triumph. The resources of song and mythology and Oriental imagery are fittingly and willingly ranked in the contests and attritions of race, and belief; and genial submission to our divinely ordered predispositions crown the display. Nothing human is incongruous to you: "A touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Cutting loose from mere ethnological ties, eliminating from the problem all personal equations, you have climbed to the high and solid ground of generic humanity. Our ever-widening sympathies, abnegating self and the family even, and the State, go out and embrace that majestic entity which we call "the nation," to which we owe all that we are and all that we may hope to be. Dealing as human beings, with human instrumentalities, yielding to human cravings for human fellowship; no unanswering ear, we turn to confront the great mystery of pain; to master the anguish of hearts which are breaking all about us; to mitigate and soothe the ghastly passions which rage around us. Sublime as are the heights which we have achieved; glowing as are the victories of the English-speaking people to which we belong—quick and sensitive as is the consciousness of the last and best product of heart and brain co-ordinated in the modern American—the estuary into which now flow all the active effervescing potencies, "making for righteousness," every step, every height only discloses our disability, our helplessness in the presence of the eternal and changeless Energy. You and I and all of us stand here shivering in insufficiency, but there are moments in which we catch glimpses of the sympathy and care in a common Father which may suggest a home eternal in the heavens, as do the glittering stars in their ordained courses, and in their inefficient light awaken the consciousness of the endless abyss beyond.

But, men of Pennsylvania, we must not forget that in the target of every true man's allegiance the bull's eye belongs to his countrymen "who are visible, palpable, and who stand around him—not to any far-off shadowy centres, beyond the hills, in Rome, or even in heaven." You who have stood at the cross-road—factors in a crisis in human affairs—you of this generation who interposed yourselves to the march of men with false banners and strange devices, you who rose to the great height and effectively met outrages and aggression, to you is committed the heritage of the past, and from the vantage ground of the present, you are to hand over unimpaired to your successors the trust of the ages. Let us come into accord with the diapason of freedom to man and swell the chorus of "virtue, liberty and independence" which prophets and seers have listened to as the echo of the old harmony when "the morning stars sang together."

And so the Bi-Centennial ended in martial pomp, softened by school-girls' voices. The week was one of pageantry, impressing upon the popular mind the causes of Pennsylvania's greatness, and inspiring coming generations to make the next One celebration as startling a contrast to this as this has been to the rude hardships and primitive joys of the colonists. Men-of-war had thundered, the river had borne the welcoming host of vessels, the city had decked itself with color and given itself over to rejoicing, and the official order of the day had passed

itself in review in holiday garb, but in truthful form, ready in its self-examination to exult over excellence and to live down defects. The people had at once refreshed themselves with festivities and quickened ambition by overlooking the path already trod and the victories won. With strength renewed and purpose enlarged, the city took up again its burden, daily toil and yearly progress.

This memorial of a memorable event would not be complete without recording the names of those to whom, more than to any other individuals, is due the credit for having accomplished a great task that will ever be distinguished for its successful execution. The officers of the Bi-Centennial Executive Committee were:

Clayton McMichael, *Chairman;* Edward C. Knight; Col. R. Dale Benson; Thos. M. Thompson; James Pollock; M. Richards Muckle; General Jno. F. Hartranft; Walter G. Wilson; Hon. Henry D. Moore; Francis M. Brooke; John R. Parry; J. Thomas Stavely; J. G. Ditman; Dr. Jno. R. McClurg; Samuel J. Levick; Nath'l E. Janney; Wm. C. Allison; Wm. B. Smith; Charles Laing; James Dobson; F. Lovejoy; Clifford P. MacCalla; John Price Wetherill; General George R. Snowden; Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim; Major Charles K. Ide; Andrew Wheeler; Carl Edelheim; General Louis Wagner; Alexander P. Brown; John J. MacDonald; Winthrop Smith; Chas. W. Alexander, *Secretary.*

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

MEN OF AMERICA.

A BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM

OF THE

CITY GOVERNMENT OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE MAYOR AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

KING, SAMUEL GEORGE, Bi-Centennial Mayor of Philadelphia, comes from good old Pennsylvania stock. For many generations the Kings tilled the soil and practised handicrafts in the neighborhood of Chambersburg. George King was a man of strong character and deep thought. Brought up as a coppersmith in his native town, he removed when a young man to Philadelphia, and carried on his business in the Northern Liberties, and between times availed the opportunities which he looked in his birthplace to store his mind with classics and mathematics—two branches of study to which he devoted himself, taking in the theories of Reid, Stewart, and Brown, as Elihu Burritt did Arabic, Italian, and Latin, between the blows of his hammer.

In due time George King married Mary Gegler, thus giving to his son a strain of that German American blood which goes so far to make most valuable citizens. Thereon, Samuel George, was born on Coldwell street below Fourth, on the 2d of May, 1851. The same year he had the misfortune to lose his father, and the education hence forth fell to the care of his mother, who had not only him but two elder sons—one of whom now lives with him—to support by her own exertions. She was a woman fully capable of relying on her own resources. To the rich she was poor, and she trained and ruled her children by that strongest of rods—affection. So they grew and loved her.

At first, small private schools and later the old Friends' school, which was not long ago destroyed, at the corner of Green and Brown streets, gave the future mayor all the academic training he ever received, and at the same time trained his mind in its religious path; for although he left the academy on the sect of Latter-Day Saints taught him, the influence of the good Friends was so strong that he is, and always has been, a consistant attendant at Friends' meeting. With the changes from school to youth, a new path was marked out; and leaving school, young King went to learn the [illegible] which he afterwards pursued—that of [illegible]—with his brothers, and curiously enough, his first work was begun where he [illegible] the spot covered by the latter place of business on Third (just below Callowhill). The youth [illegible] and accumulated what [illegible] at the legal age he was entitled to [illegible] business on his own account, at the [illegible] factory on Second street, where he remained [illegible] his thirty-fifth year, when, having [illegible] partner, he retired from business to [illegible] and to have leisure to devote himself to [illegible] and public [illegible].

Charles Dewar, formerly Chairman of the Board of

Robert Lenox was perhaps more responsible than any other man for establishing Mayor King's policy, pursued by him and others. Mr. Brown had been for years from boyhood, and when the young man took his first interest in voting matters, Mr. Brown recommended, telling him what great weight his support, and how important it was for a young man to be most conservative, and not of partisan temperament. "I knew when I have got enough, and I knew how to take care of it," was the answer. The shrewd and methodical retrenchment apparently drank the entire population of Gotham and although it was what by might naturally expect, and those with his interest was subscribed, and in 1854 he received Mr. King's appointment as receiving inspector, an office which he held until the election of President Lincoln. But this was not his first participation in politics. From early boyhood he took an active interest in local affairs. He had, in fact, become known in politics even before he was of age, and as soon as he could he cast his first vote, which was cast for Tom Jefferson Miller. The first office which he held was that of custom inspector, which he filled in his twenty-second year. It is not necessary to mention the duties of his living many others. He has been a member of the State Democratic Central Committee and of two State committees, and Senatorial delegate to State and National Conventions.

In 1856 he was chosen by the Democrats of the Eleventh Ward as member of the Select Council, and he held the office uninterruptedly until his election to Mayor, a period of nearly twenty-one years, a longer term than any other member of either branch of the City Council has ever served. During that time he served the city faithfully and well. No one of his many terms has been more prominently connected with schemes of economy and reform, than his last. "I have always been a Democrat on National politics, but I was too loyal to believe that it is the party which controls the Common Council, but I have always had enough independence of mind to do what I thought was right and not when the city's interests have been affected." On the council in the Council it is not necessary to go into details. He has served on all the committees of the branch, and for eighteen years on the Common and School Committees. A few of his principal acts may be mentioned. In 1865 he endeavored to have the authorized debt of the city limited to $40,000,000, but was unsuccessful. Since then he has succeeded in the public mind, in other ways. He opposed the resolution presented by the Council's committee on finance to appropriate $1,000,000 for the purpose of [illegible] from that which he proposed. He opposed the leasing of the Bowery Bay to the city at a time when its waters were low and about on the great. He was the first man to take an active part in securing Fairmount Park, though he earnestly opposed the extravagant waste of the commissioners, and opposed them in a manly speech.

Another of his acts was the resolution for the refunding by the National Government to the city of some $12,000,000 of extra expenditure. He originated the idea of the Board of Revision of Taxes, and the correction of inequitable assessments. It was through him that the $1,000,000 loan which built the school houses was secured.

He was the original suggester of the Centennial Exhibition at a time when no one else would look at, but the subject became a hobby with him, so much so that he was criticised for proposing the plan of holding the celebration in Philadelphia. In March, 1879, he introduced a resolution to investigate the Delinquent Tax Office. The report of the committee justified Mr. King in the course he had taken. It was such work as this which made him a fit candidate for Mayor.

Nothing better exemplifies Mayor King's fearless and fearless independence of purpose, than the circumstances surrounding his nomination. Prior to the memorable spring election of 1881, the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred was, and in its infancy, but it had already developed such strength that its political influence was almost to be great even by those who feared its efforts. William S. Stokley had been Mayor of the city for three consecutive terms, embracing a period of nine years, and was a candidate for renomination. The regard in which he was held by leading members of the Republican party secured him of being made a candidate by the regular convention, and the fact that a majority of the Citizens' Committee favored his renomination, appeared to render his re-election assured. On December 20, 1880, in advance of the convention of the regular political parties, the Committee of One Hundred nominated as proper candidates for the city offices: Jacob Hay, William S. Stokley, for Mayor; Joseph L. Carson for City Solicitor; and John Hunter for Receiver of Taxes. On January 13, 1881, the Republican Convention selected as the party nominees, William S. Stokley, for Mayor; William Nelson West for City Solicitor, and George G. Leech for Receiver of Taxes. With this last nomination in hand, it did not seem possible that Mayor Stokley could fail to be nominated for a fourth time to the office of the city's chief executive. Probably the feeling of [illegible] was at its zenith and if a ballot

JOSEPH J. MARTIN.

that no political exigency would warrant the Citizens' Committee in indorsing a Democrat, led to Mayor Stokley receiving some very bad advice and to his declining to indorse the declaration of principles of the Committee of One Hundred, satisfying himself instead with writing them a courteous letter in which he simply referred to his past record. In reply to this the Citizens promptly withdrew their selection of Mr. Stokley as a candidate. Mr. Caven declined the Citizens' nomination for satisfactory reasons, and so the Democratic Conventions found the One Hundred with but one candidate, John Hunter, remaining, and he a Republican, against whom the regular organization had made a strong nomination. The Democratic delegates were prepared to name as the party-ticket, Samuel G. King, for Mayor; Edward R. Worrell, for City Solicitor, and William V. McGrath, for Receiver of Taxes. Local politics were in this chaotic condition when Mr. King wrote the following letter, which is worthy of preservation in this enduring form, for reasons other than that it was the instrument that made him Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 26, 1881.

To the President and Members of the Democratic Mayoralty Convention:

GENTLEMEN:—Understanding that my name will be presented as a candidate for the office of Mayor of this city, I think it but due to you and myself to state to you my position. One of the most important offices in the gift of the people is the office of Receiver of Taxes. The office is said to be worth a quarter of a million dollars yearly. Its perquisites are so enormous as to cause a frightful demoralization in the ranks of both parties. The whole community cry out for a repeal of the iniquitous law which gives large fortunes to a few individuals at the expense of the tax-payers. The great mass of our citizens, without any distinction of party, call in trumpet tones for the election of John Hunter, a truly honest man, who will, if elected, return these immense sums of money to the City Treasury, and thereby lessen the burden of taxation. This will cause a repeal of the iniquitous law. These being my sentiments, I cannot consent to the use of my name unless John Hunter be associated with me on the ticket. The use of the name of any other man than John Hunter for the office of Receiver of Taxes at a crisis like this, an office so separated from politics, would be suicidal, and would only bring reproach and disgrace on the parties who advocate or countenance such a course.

Your obedient servant, SAMUEL G. KING.

It was not difficult to foresee the sequel to the writing of such a letter under the then existing circumstances. The Democratic Receiver of Taxes Convention resulted in a bolt, and the nomination of John Hunter, the subsequent withdrawal of Mr. McGrath, and the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, in one of the most enthusiastic meetings it ever held, indorsed Mr. King. In the following February he was elected Mayor by a vote of 78,215, over Mr. Stokley, who received 72,428 votes.

Thus far he has fulfilled the words of his inaugural address, saying, "Called to this high position by the favor of my fellow-citizens, I shall endeavor to discharge all its duties with fidelity. Every pledge given by me previous to my election shall be faithfully redeemed, in the discharge of the duties about to devolve on me, which shall be executed with firmness and fearlessness." He has given the most overwhelming proof of the non-partisan character of his administration by being the first Mayor of Philadelphia to employ colored patrolmen, and by not discharging any of the policemen employed by his predecessor, except from cause.

Mayor King is about five feet eight inches in height, and of well-knit frame fairly covered with flesh. His face is square built. A high, square forehead, and lower jaw which just misses being heavy, mark his resolute and firm character. A heavy iron-gray moustache covers his upper lip, and his expression would be very stern were it not for a twinkle in the deep-set, clear brown eyes. The high cheek bones and substantial nose, which is well shaped, show traces of his German blood, and the whole appearance and expression of his face is that of a man who has made his own way against large odds. In manners, Mayor King is courteous, kindly, responsive, simple and unaffected. His home life is simple. For many years he occupied chambers in the Merchants' Hotel, where he lived surrounded by books, but after his inauguration he moved to a solid-looking house on Arch street above Twentieth. In daily habits he is regular. He is an early riser and preserves excellent health by moderation in diet, believing that regularity in sleeping, and moderation in eating and drinking are two great attributes of a healthful and happy life. He does not drink; although he does not object to perhaps a half a glass of wine at dinner, more he does not take, and his smoking is not more extensive. For exercise he takes a daily walk through the streets, and, after his walk is over, generally retires early, as he is not a man of society in the usual sense of the word. An occasional visit to and from friends is the extent of his social intercourse, as his quiet, modest and retiring character makes a crowd distasteful to him, though he is an agreeable companion to those who know him. His methodical ways are well illustrated by the fact that even on the night of his election he retired to bed at his customary hour, and before the result of the contest at the polls was known, and he actually had to be awakened to be apprised of the result.

Mayor King was raised to the degree of Master Mason in 1852, and is a member of Concordia

Luther. It is not generally known that he studied Law for some time. He was engrossed for the bar with John S. Hanna, for many years, and has had some practice, but never applied for admission. On the subject of his native city and its future he is sanguine. He thinks it will be found to rival London. He is fond of painting as a relaxation. Both are at home on a horse, but are composed of a native love of villages, both occupy the same area of land and are equally spread out in all directions, both are more or less conservative, and he justly argues that as London increased from 750,000 in the year of 1775, to nearly 4,000,000 in 1875, so may the great number of Democratic votes in 1875 be increased to equal that of London in a century's time. In the role of the better element of the community the Mayor is a strong believer. The moral sentiment should rule politics, he thinks, and not drag in the range of morals. To quote his theories, "A man's first duty is always to his family and then to his city or town, and the best citizen is he who lives for the best of the city and does it best. In the faithful performance of his duties as a citizen is all the honor in being a politician—and it is an honor; and the approbation of his fellow citizens is full compensation for the performance of his duty and a proper and just gratification."

PATTISON, ROBERT EMORY, City Controller of Philadelphia in the Centennial year, and Governor elect of the State of Pennsylvania, was born on the 8th of December, 1850, in Princess, Somerset county, Maryland. Somerset county forms about the extreme end of the peninsula known as the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the little town of Princess was the first place to which the Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., the Governor's father, a Methodist minister, was appointed after his marriage with Miss Catharine Priscilla Woodall, daughter of Dr. Thomas Woodall, of Cambridge, Maryland. The elder Pattison was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Pennsylvania for many years, and he devoted to the order that he subsequently lost his health in writing a work on Masonry. The tenor of religion, and his father's character, coupled with an inclination for the metaphysics, diverted so much of the father's time, that more worldly affairs received very little attention from him; but his wife, a great promoter of education, busied herself with public affairs, and there are few intelligent women of the present day whose knowledge of current events and acquaintance with public men are superior to that of the mother of Robert Emory Pattison. Without making a complete record of the Rev. Pattison's ministry, it is necessary only to state that in 1856, when Robert was six years old, his father was appointed to Asbury Chapel, in West Philadelphia, and the family resided almost continuously thereafter in Philadelphia, where, until 1875, when he died, the minister held several of the leading Methodist pulpits.

His early training being guided by educated parents, Robert's advantages in the best school establishments were of no mean character, and from the first he showed an aptitude for study and a love of sport which attracted the attention of others besides his tutors. Through the successive grades of Public Education common schools he passed to the Central High School, where he graduated in the class of 1870. He was always a leader in the boyish sports, but his preferences were for reading, history, rhetoric, and declamation, rather than for what are regarded as the higher studies. He early evinced a military spirit, and in 1864 he told that he would become a soldier of some sort, and began looking in the direction of West Point. His father strongly objected to his military ambition, and he then reluctantly gave them up. It was a severe shock to him, but he turned again to his books, and studied harder than ever before, and graduated with the highest honors of the Freshman class, delivering the valedictory. His military spirit, however, never left him, and he was for many years an active member of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves (Company A, Fourth regiment, National Guards). He not only carried a musket, but on social occasions usually cut the spread-eagle on behalf of the company, having won his last honors at the University in an able argument in defence of three or more of the members of the Fourth regiment, charged with insubordination, before a court assembled by General Pleasonton, appointing the accused counsel to the court-martial. Subsequently becoming identified with the State Fencibles, he formed the first body of Colored James Page, and commended that gentleman as president of the organization.

While yet a child he had been promoted with a scholarship in Dickinson College, the institution in which his father had been educated, and where his father's brother had also been educated. It was the father's intention that his son should also receive the diploma of that college, and in deference to his wishes Robert expressed to go to Carlisle, after his graduation at the High School. It was not his choice, however, to spend more time at his

books after he left the High School. He craved an active life, and although he expected to obey his father's wishes, he was on the lookout for some new turn in affairs that would carry him into the busy world. In December, 1861, when his plans to go to Dickinson College were still fixed, Professor George Inman Riche, the principal of the High School, said to him, and said:

"Robert, is it your intention to study law?"

"I haven't yet determined," was the reply. "My present purpose is to go to Dickinson College to have my education after graduating here."

"It will be necessary for you to decide," was the teacher's reminder; "for I have a request from Mr. Cassidy for a law student."

Mr. Patterson had never yet met Lewis C. Cassidy, although he was a member of the Board of Education, and one of the visiting committee to the school. He took a letter from Mr. Riche, and the next day presented himself at the law office of Mr. Cassidy. That gentleman received him kindly, and rather discouraged than encouraged his ambition to be a lawyer. He pictured the struggles first of a law student, and then of a young practitioner; told him to go home and think over what he had said to him, consult with his father, and if he thought best he would take him. The result was the father and son called together to a few days, and the latter was regularized as a law student with Mr. Cassidy, and entered his office immediately after his graduation at the High School. He spent the first year at hard study at his books, but about the beginning of the second year he was drawn actively into court work, and continued to deal with higher duties of legal life from that time until he was elected Controller.

From the first he took an active interest in politics, though not having inherited his father's penchant in that regard. While a law student he joined the Reform Association of the Seventeenth, and its meetings and plans Mr. Patterson was an ardent co-operator. His duties as a law student came to be recognized, and his services were often called into requisition. In September, 1872, he was admitted to the Bar, and at once entered upon the practice of law. By 1876 he had made up his mind to go into politics in the field of politics that he was a permanent candidate for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, but with few before the nominating convention met. In 1877 he was presented to the Philadelphia delegation to the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Auditor General, but Hon. William P. Schell received the nomination. During the same year he was nominated for Controller of the City of Philadelphia, and elected by 1,062 majority against James W. Sayre, the vote being, Patterson, 54,799; Sayre, 53,744. From this time the political fortune of Robert Emory Patterson took a favorable turn, and the year 1877 can be said to have marked an epoch in the municipal management of Philadelphia, which changed the conduct of affairs from planless progression. The people had awakened to the fact that there was an alarming increase in the tax rate and the department expenses, and that the appropriations were being recklessly wasted. The city debt had been increasing for ten years to the extent of $3,622,400 annually, and there was not only criminal neglect in the collection of taxes, but open corruption in the disbursement of the funds.

Mr. Patterson was carried into the Controller's office on the tide of reform, and when he took possession, in January, 1878, he inaugurated thorough reformation in the conduct of the business. His legal knowledge and good common sense taught him that the office of Controller was not simply a clerical one but judicial in its functions, and the Controller's decisions in passing on warrants could be appealed from directly to the Supreme Court. With this in mind he laid out a course of action which protected the people against public plunderers, and carried it out. This vigilance and faithfulness was rewarded, in November, 1880, by a re-election, as the Democratic candidate, to the same office, over F. Harper Jeffries, the Republican nominee, by a majority of 13,593, the vote being, Patterson, 93,431; Jeffries, 79,868. This was in a Presidential year, and the majority of James A. Garfield, Republican, over General Hancock, Democrat, in the same city was 20,883, a result which demonstrated that the people of Philadelphia could rise above partisan prejudices when their private rights and the city's honor were at stake. In the campaign Mr. Patterson was simply the Democratic nominee, and was not indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, any such organization being unnecessary, but he had the indorsement of the citizens at large irrespective of political faith. Leading Republicans in various business callings favored his continuance in the position of which he was the incumbent, and on the evening of Saturday, October 30th, John Hunter, Joseph L. Caven, John J. Ridgway, Edward T. Steel, William Ralph Wister and many other prominent Republicans assembled in Horticultural Hall, in Broad, his candidacy and advocated his election.

That campaign proved a triumph, as the result of the election held on Tuesday, November 2d, 1880, showed. The Democratic Convention assembled at Harrisburg to nut

a committee for Governor, there was no man in Pennsylvania whose name for the position had greeting of warmer commendation throughout the whole land, because the experience of his many years' good service as AG of the previous campaign. How could he fight the contest to conquer Mr. Hartranft's manful fitness to succeed the great man in executive office, which had become the supreme ambition of the most prominent leaders of the party? In any contest

city. They have no children, having buried their only child, a daughter, aged twenty years, in April, 1880.

TAYLOR, ENOCH, Sheriff, was born April 25th, 1818, in Cumberland county, New Jersey. Mahlon Taylor, formerly of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was his father, and his mother was a daughter of John Elkinton, a farmer of Cumberland county, New Jersey, and a very prominent and influential citizen. At the age of four years his mother died, and in 1828 Mahlon Taylor removed with his family to Norristown, Pennsylvania, where Enoch received his early education, afterwards spending two years in the private academy of Professor Roach, in Philadelphia. In 1835 he entered the office of Samuel J. Curtis, conveyancer, wherein, after three years of service, he became proficient in the business, and started on his own account in 1838. During the next three years he studied law, and in July, 1841, was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar. His specialty in the legal practice was real estate, and he became one of the best practitioners in that line in the city. His thorough knowledge of real estate law recommended him to Sheriff Samuel Allen, and in 1852 he was appointed by that official, Chief or Law Deputy, the most important position in his office. In October, 1862, he was elected to represent the Twenty-second Ward in Common Council, and was re-elected in October, 1864. In December, 1867, he was appointed by Sheriff Henry C. Howell to the same position he had occupied fifteen years before, under Sheriff Allen. Again, in December, 1870, he was retained the same important post by Sheriff William R. Leeds, and remained under the administration of Sheriff William Elliott. In January, 1877, William H. Wright, a Democrat, was elected to the office of Sheriff, with, considering the universal excitement of the community as to Mr. Taylor's conduct of the intricate affairs of the previous three years, and having the greatest confidence in his integrity, paid him the signal compliment of requesting his services during his term. After so many years of continuous service at this important post, the people demanded his nomination by the Republican party for the office of Sheriff. He was duly nominated and elected in November, 1879, by a majority of 2,458 over Samuel Hilbush, Democrat, the vote being: Taylor, 73,802; Hilbush, 14,856. On the first Monday in January, 1880, he was sworn in as the chief executive officer, which he had served a little over, and with the duties of which he was better acquainted than any other person in the city.

Mr. Taylor began political life as an adherent of the old line Whig doctrine, and cast his first vote for President for General Harrison. He was twice the candidate of that party, in old Philadelphia county, for the Legislature, but at the majority in the counties at that time, which was before its division into legislative districts, was largely Democratic, Mr. Taylor both times failing of election. At the organization of the Republican party he became a warm supporter and advocate of its principles, and has ever since adhered closely to that faith.

Besides the offices mentioned, Mr. Taylor has held various positions of honor and trust. Since May, 1849, he has been a manager of Monumental Cemetery, and Secretary of the Board. In June, 1868, he was chosen by Girard's will a Director of Girard College, and continued a member of the Board until the manner of holding the city trusts was changed. In 1857 he joined the First Presbyterian Church in Germantown, of which Rev. J. H. M. Knox, D.D., was pastor; and in 1858 he was elected a Ruling Elder and Superintendent of the Sunday school, and subsequently a Trustee of the church, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, all of which positions, except those of Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and Superintendent of the Sunday school, which he resigned in 1874, he still holds. Mr. Taylor has been twice married. His first wife was Annie B. Passmore, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Passmore, and a descendant of Daniel Pastorius, who came here with William Penn, and was proprietor of nearly all the land in which Germantown now stands. He was married to Miss Passmore, April 25th, 1842. She died in February, 1879. On June 28, 1881, Mr. Taylor married Mrs. Emily A. Pierce, daughter of John and Jane Sidley. He resides in Germantown, and has no children living. Sheriff Taylor is retiring in manner, and modest in demeanor, charitable in all of all worthy objects, conscientious and thoroughly business like in his official relations, and esteemed by all alike as a worthy citizen and an upright man.

MANN, WILLIAM HENSON, Postmaster, second son of the Rev. William Mann, a member of the Methodist ministry, was born at Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the 27th of October, 1818. The family was originally of Irish origin, were, in some of their Scottish blood has intermingled and produced a

upon it which the daring of the sun is renewed and invigorated by the reflective strength of the other. Mr. Mann, the elder, who had turned his attention to the cultivation of the young, and had been successful in the establishment of the Mount Holly Academy in his native county, removed to Philadelphia in 1821, bringing his family with him, and lived for a time in the old District of the Northern Liberties, where the son, then in early boyhood, remained to sweep almost without interruption for nearly half a century. The reverend gentleman resolved in this city an academy long known for its excellence in imparting a knowledge of classics, mathematics and the higher branches of an English education, where many of our prominent citizens received the concluding touches of academic learning. He continued his labors in this direction to a late period in life, from which he departed, under his son's roof, on the 4th day of July, 1857, in the eighty third year of his age.

Hon. Jon Wycam, whose education had enjoyed the advantages of his father's accomplishments, assisted in the management of the academy when it, at last, became too large for the supervision of a single instructor, and here his mathematical attainments, which were unquestionably large, were found of especial service. His ability in preserving order and throwing discipline were very observable in him of immature years, and he was found to possess a talent which time rather strengthened than abated, of making himself respected and his directions obeyed. He chose the law for his profession, and between eighteen and nineteen years of age entered the office of the Hon. Charles Naylor, shortly afterwards elected member of Congress from the Third District of Pennsylvania. Here he remained between two and three years, and was admitted to the bar November 27th, 1838, just one month after attaining his twenty-second year, and in view of his active occupation in every part of his future career, it may be noted that here terminated his scholastic education. To this period may be ascribed his acquaintance with English literature. Mr. Mann settled down to the practice of his profession in the Northern Liberties, his native home, and speedily acquired the best and largest business which the upper portion of the City was able to supply. There were at that time, as the present, as they must legal representation in the court-rooms, yet there was more prominent in which Mann to retain, and Mr. Mann, if not [illegible] was certainly second to [illegible] Their acquaintance and intercourse [illegible] between him and the chief of business men to whom he looked for his clientage. Their confidence in him was strengthened by youthful intercourse, and his office became the resort of inquirers anxious to avoid legal entanglement, fully as much as those already involved in the law. Mr. Mann's entrance into politics was contemporaneous with the beginning of his legal life, and the two have gone hand in hand through his entire career. He first gave his support to the old Whig party, and became one of its foremost champions in Philadelphia county. As a reward for his exertions and in acknowledgment of the stability of his principles, he was nominated, in the years 1846 and 1847, as Whig candidate for the mayoralty of the Northern Liberties, the most important office which the party in this section had it in their power to bestow. The rise of the Native American party, a short time before, however, had seriously weakened the Whig ranks from which their strength was principally drawn, and as a native American candidate was likewise in the field, Mr. Mann found it impossible, notwithstanding a flattering vote, to stem the tide of Democratic victory.

In the year 1850 he received his first appointment to public office. The District Attorneyship, which, previous to that year, had been exercised, either in person or by deputy, by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, had been made elective by an enactment of the preceding Legislature, and William B. Reed, Esq., an acute politician and one of the most accomplished members of the Philadelphia bar, was the best Whig candidate. After an exceedingly vigorous campaign the Democratic candidate, Hon. R. Kneass, Esq., was declared elected by the small majority of eighty five votes. Irregularity in the conduct of the election in certain Democratic portions of the city and open defiance of the election laws were charged, which resulted in an appeal to the courts of justice to establish the true victor in the late campaign. Among the brilliant array of legal talent which both sides marshalled for the covering contest, Mr. Mann appeared for Mr. Reed, and entered upon the task with his accustomed thoroughness and vigor. After a protracted trial, in which all the skill of forensic attack and defence was tried and exhausted, Mr. Reed was finally victorious, and a short time afterwards named Mr. Mann as his chief assistant. From that time forward, for the space of two years very, he gave his attention almost exclusively to the practice of the criminal law. The duties of the office he held were [illegible] to a great extent to his associates, and prevented all opportunity of [illegible]

the civil branch of his profession. Perhaps from [illegible] had made a criminal lawyer of him, and [illegible] he, no doubt, stood among the leaders of the profession. In 1856 Mr Reed retired from the District-Attorneyship, and his chief assistant, who had so ably conducted the greater share of official duties, became the Whig candidate for the succession. Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., still a young man, but who had already given promise of distinguished eminence at the criminal bar, was chosen the Democratic standard bearer. Those of our readers who have formed their ideas of political rivalry from observations of the struggles of later years, can have but little conception of the feverish excitement of the conflict of 1856. It was a memorable one, closely contested and bitter, and has passed into history as one of the most important elections ever known to the country. Mr. Mann was declared defeated, but, like his predecessor, he carried his cause into the courts of law. The legal battle which ensued gave the appellant and appellee national reputations. Few law cases have ever attracted more attention, both from its duration, the question at issue, and the eminent legal talent engaged. After a tedious litigation of some seven months, Mr Mann was successful in his suit, and placed in an office from which for fifteen years the efforts of his opponents could not remove him.

Through the Whig party, Know-Nothing or National American party, the People's party, Mr. Mann followed his opposition to Democratic principles with which he had commenced in life until, in due course, he espoused the Republican doctrines with all the important consequences they involved. In 1860 he was chosen Delegate to the Chicago Convention, and is by some, at least, who were present with him at that assemblage, accredited with being mainly or even chiefly instrumental to the nomination of Mr Lincoln. Pennsylvania, which, in company with New Jersey, Indiana, and perhaps Ohio, was to be classed among the doubtful States in the coming election, had chosen a large majority of her delegates in favor of the nomination of Simon Cameron, her own citizen. Mr. Mann, however, and with him a majority of the delegates from Philadelphia county, was opposed to Cameron, of whose ability to carry the State they were extremely doubtful, and they were by no means willing to be coerced into accepting him even as a complimentary vote. The year 1860 was also that of Gubernatorial election in the State, and the Republicans were sincerely desirous of electing Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, in whom Mr. Mann took great interest. As the spokesman of the Philadelphia delegation, he explained in a [illegible] of the Pennsylvania members the fatal effect an unfortunate choice at Chicago would exercise on the October election, and when it was proposed that the vote should be cast as a unit for Cameron, Mr Mann declared for one that he could not consent to such a proposition. It was this remonstrance that induced the delegation to resolve that, after a show of support to Mr. Cameron, their choice should fall successively on Judge McLean and Edward Bates of St. Louis. Mr. Mann, only by the most determined self-assertion, was appointed one of a committee to confer with the other uncertain States, New Jersey and Indiana, and to hit upon a candidate satisfactory to all. In this conference he advocated the claims of Lincoln, having made up his mind that in the position of the various States and the existing conditions of popular feeling, it would be necessary to select a candidate of more decided and outspoken views than either of those who had been named at the choice of Pennsylvania. The details of the work of the Chicago Convention have passed into the political history of the land, and more than one historian has undertaken to recount its labors, yet all who were acquainted with the internal management of its affairs have attested to the preeminentality of Mr Mann in the nomination of the greatest of modern Presidents.

The year 1861 found Lincoln entering an entirely new role, and yielding the profession of a law for the arms of the soldier. From the first appearance of rebellion on the part of the Southern States, he had spoken on many occasions in favor of peace, in encouragement of moderate councils, but also of forcible repression of any hostile movement. In the early part of 1861, when the war was plainly inevitable, he determined to lend his personal efforts to crush force by force. He was active in the encouragement of movements looking to the formation and support of regiments, and he expressed his willingness to the Governor to accept any duty which the time might render necessary. May 25th, 1861, Mr Mann took the organized companies that had been mustered into the service of the State in Philadelphia, and marched them to Camp Washington, Easton, a camp of instruction, or a place of rendezvous for the purpose of forming regiments. When the State summoned him to hold a Reserve Corps, Mr Mann directed his efforts to the organization of a regiment. The companies were organized in Philadelphia, and ordered to Camp Wash[illegible]. In organizing the regiment they elected Mr Mann to be Colonel by [illegible]. It was [illegible] that Colonel Mann [illegible] the [illegible]

LITTLETON, WILLIAM EDMUND the present Clerk of the Queen's Seizures, was born January 1st, 1838. His father, Edmund Littleton, died when the son had reached the tenth year of his age.

Up to that time the boy had enjoyed but little of the advantages of education, tuition in the public schools being in those days less generally and systematically employed than at present. In addition to this he widowed mother needed his services to aid in support of the family, after the father's death, and William acted for her errand boy. In the aid of Orme, however, he was placed in Girard College, and for the subsequent two years he enjoyed the advantages of an excellent course of instruction in that institution, from whence he graduated. In accordance with their system the trustees of the college provided him, at the end of his term, a position in which he might acquire a knowledge of business, and to that end placed him in the office of Thomas S. Mitchell, to learn the profession of conveyancing. He made rapid progress, and was of great assistance to his employer.

He then determined to turn his attention to real estate law, and entered the office of Hubert C. McMurtrie, Esq., from which he was admitted to the bar in the twenty-fourth year of his age. He soon established for himself a lucrative business, and at the same time devoted considerable attention to politics. By original choice he entered the Democratic party, but, following the steps of the more conservative leaders in the days of the slavery agitation, he gradually drew nearer to Republican principles, which he finally accepted, and to which he has rigidly adhered. In the year 1866 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward, as their candidate for Common Council, against William T. Lanier, a Democrat. The ward, though usually Democratic, as to-day but a small majority, and in case of a campaign between popular candidates, may fairly be classed as uncertain. The contest in this instance was waged in both ballot with great activity and vigor, and Mr. Littleton was elected by twenty-six votes. He became a member, not without opposition from the start, and at the end of his term was renominated against his old opponent, but no variation in the political atmosphere in that ward that Mr. Littleton was defeated. In 1870 he was re-elected to Select Council, and after an unin-

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WILLIAM E. LITTLETON.

[illegible] was appointed. At the end of [illegible]m, in 1873, Mr [illegible] retired from the Select Council, in which body he was a very active member. He took advanced grounds in favor of municipal reform, and left no opportunity unemployed, either public or private, to express his views and theories on this subject, and was solicited to accept the reform nomination for Mayor, against William S. Stokley; this, however, he declined. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and served with zeal and ability during the session.

In the year 1880, at which time it became necessary for both parties to carefully choose their most eligible candidates, he received the Republican nomination for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions. His spotless record during his official career, the spirited assiduity with which he conducted a campaign, and his graceful cheerfulness under defeat, all told in his favor at a time when the public will was hard to gauge. He was elected by 21,770 majority, defeating Henry B. Freeman.

As a business man, Mr Littleton is prompt, correct, and punctual, and enjoys a choice and profitable practice. As a public official he has always proved illustrious and unselfish. When in Select Council he was elected Chairman, and made an excellent presiding officer; while, as a speaker upon the floor, he is a ready, forcible, and polished declaimer. He is a member of the Union League and Union Republican Club.

O'DONNELL, JOHN, Recorder of Deeds, was born in Philadelphia, December 5th, 1835. His father, Richard O'Donnel, was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country about 1820. He was a carpenter by trade, and established himself in the neighborhood of Twelfth and South streets. John O'Donnel was a pupil in the Central Street Grammar School, and an apt scholar, but his studies were cut short by the death of his father, in 1849, the result of a fall from a scaffold at Sixth and Adelphi streets, while the building, known as the Athenæum, was in course of erection. Mr O'Donnel left a family of young children, of whom John, then eleven years of age, was the eldest. He boy resolutely went to work to earn money for his mother. He first secured employment in an errand-boy to a clothes renovator, and next as a clerk in a manufacturing establishment. When sixteen years of age he determined to learn his father's trade, and accordingly was apprenticed to John M. Arthur, a builder [illegible] the architect of the new City Hall, for whom he later had charge [illegible]. He remained with Mr. McArthur until 1860, when he formed a partnership with John Riddle, a fellow workman, the firm of O'Donnel & Riddle then appearing as carpenters and builders. Three years afterward Mr. Riddle withdrew, and Mr O'Donnel continued the business, which had greatly prospered, solely on his own account. Many large and substantial mills and well designed dwellings in various parts of the city testify to his skill.

In politics Mr O'Donnel has always been a Republican, his first vote being cast for the candidates of that party. His ability and integrity received recognition at the hands of the people of the First Ward, in which he at last resided. In 1865, while still a journeyman, he was elected Ward Assessor of Real Estate, a position for which he was eminently qualified by his knowledge of the value of property. Three years later, and again in 1871, he was re-elected, and in 1874, when the appointment of real estate assessors became vested in the Board of Revision of Taxes, under the new constitution, he was one of the six out of the seventy-two ward assessors retained. In 1878 Mr O'Donnel sought the nomination for Recorder of Deeds, but Louis Wagner was chosen by the convention and elected by the people. In 1881, however, he was nominated without opposition, and was elected by a majority of 13,660 over Miss Veale, Democrat. His election was first opposed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, but that body put up no candidate against him. Mr O'Donnel is a member of various social and fraternal organizations. He is Junior Warden of Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M.; a member of Osage Tribe, I. O. R. M.; Falconer Lodge, K. of P.; Knights of Birmingham. He was formerly Commissary, and Secretary of the State Association, Cameron Club and Carpenters' Company, and is also a prominent member of the American Protestant Association. He is married, and resides at 1101 South Ninteenth street.

FULTON, JOSEPH K., Deputy Recorder of Deeds, was born in Philadelphia, February 13th, 1842. His father was Benjamin F. Fulton of the same city, and his mother was Martha Fry, a native of England. He was educated in the public schools of the city until the age of twenty years, entered the law office of Charles L. Reed, Esq., as a student. In May, 1863, he was

trained to the law, and at once began to practice his profession. Being possessed of a legal mind, and a convincing way, and well versed in general office practice, he very soon attracted the attention of older men in the profession, and his qualifications recommended him to City Solicitor Thomas D. Wood, who appointed him Assistant City Solicitor, in which capacity he served for one year. Afterward, when Mr. John C. Dimond became Recorder of Deeds, Mr. Fletcher was tendered the position of Deputy Recorder, which he accepted, serving in the office with capability, his close attention to the duties which were arduous and exacting, secured for him the confidence of his chief and the friendship of those with whom he came in official relation.

Mr. Fletcher has always been a Republican, and ever since he has been a voter has taken an active interest in his party's welfare. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Gray Reserves, and served during the "emergency." He is a Protestant in religion, and belongs to Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, A. Y. M., of which he was elected Junior Warden, December 20th, 1881. He was married on November 13th, 1865, to Mary Briggs, of Philadelphia, and has five children, three boys and two girls.

JANNEY, WILLIAM SMITH, M. D., Coroner, was born in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 12th, 1833. He is of Norman extraction, his forefathers having Normandy, with William the Conqueror, for England, and settling near Cheshire. Thomas Janney left Cheshire in 1684 and came to America, and having purchased a large tract of land near Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, established his home there and founded the estate of the Janneys for generations to come. He was a Quaker and a minister. William, the subject of this sketch, belongs to the fifth generation of the Janneys. His father was also named William, and his mother was Rebecca Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, whose ancestors came here in 1686 from York, England, and resided in Wrightstown, Bucks county. Dr. Janney is the second son of eight children, seven of whom are still living.

Until he was twelve years of age he attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, then he was sent to Newtown Academy, later to Bristol Academy, and afterwards became a private pupil of Joseph Paxson, a noted teacher, and father of Judge D. Newlin Fell, of Common Pleas Court No. 2, of Philadelphia. At the age of seventeen years he commenced teaching school, and in Brownsburg and Centreville, Bucks county, during which latter service he studied medicine, and, with the money he earned by school teaching during the summer months, he attended medical lectures in Philadelphia in the winter. He graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College in March, 1854, and went to Tullytown, Bucks county, to practice. He came there after Dr. Janney's father was ex-sheriff. He remained in Tullytown but two years, and in April, 1856, went to Leavenworth, Kansas, reaching there just in time to become involved in the border warfare. He stayed in Kansas three months during the John Brown troubles, and came East, settling down in Mercer county, New Jersey, and again engaging in the practice of his profession. In 1870 he once more took down the physician's sign, and went to live on a plantation in Caroline county, Virginia. In 1874 he came to Philadelphia and opened an office at Eighth and Oxford streets, from which he removed, in 1877, to the southeast corner of Broad and Oxford streets, where he has since remained. While residing in New Jersey the war of the Rebellion broke out, and Dr. Janney, early in 1862, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers, serving in that capacity until April, 1863, when he was promoted to Surgeon of the Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteers. During this period the principal battles in which his regiments were engaged were Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and Dr. Janney, being one of the most skilful surgeons in the Union army, rendered efficient aid on the field and in the hospitals during and after these sanguinary engagements. At the close of the war he joined Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic, and served as Surgeon of the organization for one year.

Until his election to the position of Coroner, in 1880, over Dr. Henry Lehman, by 25,548 majority, Dr. Janney never held a public office. Reared in the ultra abolition school from the cradle, he was an original Republican, and cast his first vote for Hon. James Pollock for Governor, and has served for Hon. John C. Fremont for President. It was in the same year of his election to office that he took a degree in Jefferson Medical College, and established the Pennsylvania School of Anatomy and Surgery at Tenth and Market streets, which is a private institution for preparing medical men and students in the science therein taught. In his private life Dr. Janney has very pleasant home surroundings. In 1855 he was married to Sarah Ellen Evans, who, with a daughter, aged ten years,

named Marianna, and a son, aged seven, named William, complete the Janney household at Broad and Oxford streets.

POWERS, THOMAS J., Deputy Coroner, was born in Ireland, January 15th, 1845, and came to Philadelphia with his parents when he was five years of age. He was educated in the public schools, and early in life obtained employment in the book publishing house of Hayes & Zell, Fifth and Market streets. In 1861, when at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in the Forty-ninth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He afterward entered the Dana Troop, and the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania regiment. He participated in fourteen battles, the principal ones being Second Bull Run, Salley Spring Road, and Chantilly. At Dalvar, Tennessee, while in a cavalry charge, he had his horse shot from under him, and was wounded himself. He was honorably discharged from the army in September, 1865, and then joined the Second regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, and remained an active member of that organization until 1872. In 1877 he was appointed a clerk in the City Treasurer's office, and resigning in the following year, was made chief clerk in the Recorder's office. In 1879 he was promoted to the position of Deputy Recorder. In 1880 he was appointed Coroner of Philadelphia county, by Governor Hoyt, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. W. Kerr Gilbert, removed. Upon the election of Dr. W. S. Janney, in 1881, he was appointed Deputy Coroner. Mr. Powers resides in the Twenty-fifth Ward in the Republican City Committee for four years, and was for three years treasurer of that body, a position he resigned in 1880. He has been a delegate to Republican State Conventions, and in 1880 was a delegate to the National Convention held in Chicago, which he was one of the "306" who voted for General Grant. He is a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Grand Army of the Republic. He is a widower, and resides at 350 South Twenty-first street.

PENNY, WILLIAM, Commissioner of City Property, was born in Philadelphia, November 21st, 1831. He is descended from Revolutionary stock, his great grandfather having served in the Continental army under Washington. His paternal ancestry was of Scotch origin. William Penny received his education in the public schools of the city, graduating from the senior class of the Newton Grammar School, West Philadelphia, where his parents resided. He learned the trade of carpentering with Samuel Hopkins, and served in the position of journeyman with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and remained with that corporation for fifteen years, during which he had charge of the wrecking department of the Philadelphia division. Upon the creation of the Twenty-first Police District, the second in West Philadelphia, Mayor Stokley, then in his first term, appointed Mr. Penny Lieutenant, a position he held for several years. Previous to that he had been United States Revenue Assessor under Charles Barrett. He resigned from the police force to accept the Superintendency of the Fairmount Water works, and he held this position until elected by Councils Commissioner of City Property, which was in February, 1875, holding the office for one year, and being re-elected in February, 1876, for another year. The term of the Commissioner having been changed from one to three years, Mr. Penny was elected in February, 1877, and again in February, 1880, for the long period. The position of Commissioner of City Property is a responsible one, involving, as it does, the charge of all the real estate, such as market houses, wharves and landings, department buildings, squares, etc. As Commissioner of City Property, Mr. Penny is ex-officio member of the Board of Commissioners of Fairmount Park. In politics he has always been a Republican.

Mr. Penny is prominent in the Masonic Order, being a Past Master of Fernwood Lodge, No. 543, a member of Fernwood Chapter, No. 250, and of Chevalier Commandery, Knights Templar. He was married in 1854 to Miss Alice C. Martin, of Philadelphia, and in 1879 they celebrated the silver anniversary of their union, at their home in West Philadelphia. Nine children have come to the Penny household, of which six are living, two boys and four girls. The eldest, William Penny, Jr., aged twenty-four years, is married and has one child.

PANE, DAVID H., Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, was born in the neighborhood of Sixth and Spruce streets, on July 28th, 1839, his father being a captain in the merchant marine. As his family moved to different parts of the city, he was a pupil in several of the public schools, finally graduating at Central High School and pursuing his studies there for several years. In 1861 when

[illegible] Mr. Lane was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1868, and was one of the "Old Guard" that gave their support to General Grant. In 1871 Mr. Lane was elected Governor. He at once joined the reform movement in that State, and has always voted with those members who favor a compensation or the legal interest of supplying the city with light. During his term the railroad tax in favor of the State which was remitted by the years 1869, and after that was paid up in full to the amount of [illegible]

Personally Mr. Lane is a most modest man. He is reserved in manner and respect to acquaintance. His nature is sympathetic, and he is ready to grant a favor to either personal acquaintance or [illegible] Like many men who have achieved success in politics, he is called On the Lane to his friends and his [illegible] to his foes. He is affable and kind to all who seek his acquaintance, whether those who approach him with a view only to favor, recognition, or those who ask for aid for a purpose which must depend upon themselves. Mr. Lane is married, but has no family. His wife is a [illegible] lady, but not [illegible], as she is a devout member of the Episcopal and Methodist [illegible], where she takes a live property.

LAMDEN, WILLIAM HENRY, Chief-Engineer of the Water Department, was born in Philadelphia, November 4th, 1827, in the old city proper in the neighborhood of Third and Chestnut streets, his parents, who were born in England, having emigrated to this country in 1821. He received his early education in the grammar schools of the city, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of 1842. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine, and graduated from the Pennsylvania College in 1852. A year later Mr. Lamden accepted the position of Manager of the Germantown Gas Works. He remained in Germantown a little more than a year, and in 1854 became connected for twelve years in the business of planning and gas-fitting. In 1865 he was made Manager of the Lambert Gas Works, and held that position until March, 1871. In [illegible] year he was elected by Councils Chief Engineer of the Water Department, a position he now occupies, and has charge of the [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Lamden is a gentleman of [illegible] and [illegible] knowledge of humanity. He was nominated in 1851, 1860, in 1875, and 1876, but [illegible]

To give an idea of the magnitude of the work done by the Water Department from year to year, which, although in the shape of figures, are by no means uninteresting. By this means, too, Dr. McFadden's control of his office can best be known. In 1872, the year in which he was placed in charge, the total receipts for the twelve months were $1,675,243.47; in 1881 they were $1,549,541.34, an increase of nearly half a million dollars. In 1872 the total expenditures were $1,603,357.28, and in 1881, $553,387.74. In 1872 the percentage of expenditures on the basis of receipts was 90, and in 1881 it was 38. In 1872 the receipts, in excess of expenditures, were $11,627.19, and in 1881 they were $926,153.60. The pumpage for 1872 was 13,443,618,411 gallons, or a daily average of 35,628,465; in 1881 it was 22,721,014,838, or a daily average of 62,243,355.

During the eighteen years, including 1855 and 1872, the receipts of the department were $11,807,813.70, and the expenditures $6,120,771.85, an expenditure of 77 per cent. on the basis of receipts. During the nine years, including 1873 and 1881, during which Dr. McFadden has been Chief Engineer, the receipts were $12,018,533.68, and the expenditures $7,490,157.70, an expenditure of less than 62 per cent. on the basis of the receipts. In other words, the 38 per cent. of surplus of receipts amounting to $4,018,375.98 during the last nine years has been expended with the City Treasurer, and has been used by Councils for the maintenance of the other departments or to lessen the tax-rate. During the first period of eighteen years the quantity of water pumped was about 1,170 billion gallons, and the work done, in raising a million gallons one foot high, was 13,300 million gallons. During the second period of nine years, the quantity of water pumped was about 1,862 billion gallons, and the work done 23,181 million gallons. This is not an increase of work done in the second period of nine years, compared with the period of eighteen years, of over 20 per cent.

In the last nine years more parcels of pipe were buried than in the thirty-six years preceding 1855, and nearly two hundred as much as in the eighteen years between 1855 and 1872 inclusive. In those nine years 158 miles and 3,570 feet of pipe were added to the 308 miles and 1,901 feet laid in the previous eighteen years, added to which the 247 miles and 3,208 feet laid previous to the consolidation of the city will give a total of 754 miles and 3,119 feet of pumpage in the distribution weighing 8,477,811 tons, measuring 1,000 gallons each, or enough to fill a tank 1,000 feet square and 1,000 feet deep, or to cover the city of Philadelphia to the depth of 1,000 feet.

During Dr. McFadden's control the amount of delinquent water-rents collected has increased enormously. In 1870, for instance, $31,071.75 of such claims were collected; in 1877 $62,164.75, and in 1878, the year when a number of delinquent clerks were removed, prosecuted and sent to prison, $130,123.03.

Dr. McFadden has been such a busy man that he has had little time to devote to matters in organizations of a social or fraternal character, the Masonic order being the only one with which he is connected. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 81, located at Chestnut Hill, where he resides. In 1854 Dr. McFadden married Sarah F. Vanuxem, a descendant of an old Swedish family which settled in Pennsylvania before the time of William Penn. Mrs. McFadden is still living. The family consists of four daughters and two sons. One of the latter is a graduate of Harvard, and the other is a draughtsman in the department of which his father is chief.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM, Chief Commissioner of Highways, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, February 4th, 1837. His father, Levi Baldwin, was a prosperous farmer and a leading Methodist in his section. When William was yet small the family removed to Mechanicsville, Delaware, and he received the primary education he ever received from the public schools of that State. When eighteen years of age he came to Philadelphia and entered the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where he served an apprenticeship of four years. He worked three years as a journeyman, when, becoming ambitious of doing business for himself, he opened a grocery store at Tenth and Green streets, which was very successful. After several years he became tired of the monotony routine of a grocery business and looked around for something more interesting to his active disposition. It was at this time the "oil fever" broke out in 1864, and he immediately sold out his store and started for a prospecting tour with William L. Elkins, for the purpose of buying and selling oil lands. He continued with Mr. Elkins until 1874, when he retired, disposing of his entire interest to that gentleman.

In 1869 Mr. Baldwin was elected to represent the Twenty-first Ward in the Common Council. At the expiration of his term, in 1871, he was sent to the Select Council from the same portion of the city. During his term in Select Council he served as chairman of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, and subsequently as chairman of Water. In 1876 he was elected to

the Councils, Mr. Baldwin proved himself an excellent parliamentarian, and was frequently called to preside. He held the position of chairman when the joint caucus nominated Dr. McFadden for Chief Engineer of the Water Department. Frederick Graeff was the other applicant for the office. When the vote was taken each candidate received thirty eight votes. Mr. Baldwin decided the election by casting his ballot for Dr. McFadden.

In 1875 he was again nominated for the Common Council, and after an exciting campaign was declared elected over Samuel R. Marshall, his Democratic opponent, the returns giving him 2,546 votes to 2,412 for Marshall. This occasioned great excitement, and the finding of some ballots, an effort to destroy which had evidently been made, became the foundation on which the friends of Mr. Marshall commenced a contest. While this contest was pending in court, the Common Council was in the heat of a bitter struggle between A. Wilson Henszey and Joseph L. Caven for the presidency of the Chamber, and the position of Mr. Baldwin attracted considerable attention. Holding his certificate under protest it was urged that Mr. Baldwin could not take part in the organization, while on the other hand it was held that he was entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Councilman, and on the day before the organization it was found by a careful count that his course would have a decided effect upon the result. This question was settled by the noble conduct of Mr. Baldwin, who, when the Councils met, declined to take his seat, stating that facts had come to his knowledge which led him to believe that his election was not regular. He withdrew in favor of Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Caven was elected by a small majority.

In 1876 Mr. Baldwin was unanimously chosen Chief Commissioner of Highways to succeed Mr. John L. Hill, who had resigned. On January 2d, 1877, he was re-elected Commissioner, receiving 86 votes to 1 for John McCarthy. On December 30th, 1879, he was again re-elected by the joint convention of Councils for three years, from January 1st, 1880, the term which expired in 1883. There was no opposition to him even in the caucus. As Chief Commissioner of Highways, Mr. Baldwin succeeded by economical and judicious management in reducing the appropriations of the department from $1,432,961.82 in 1875 to $258,235 in 1881. He compelled all the passenger railway companies to pave the streets and place them in proper repair, even going so far in some instances as to stop their running to secure compliance with his orders. He also carried on a warfare with highway contractors, who failed to conform to the rules of the department.

From the time that Mr. Baldwin took charge of the Highways Department there was a notable annual increase of receipts, mainly due to the careful collection of sewer-rents. He entered upon his duties May 1st, 1876, and in that year the sewer-rents reached $26,844.85 against $20,143.10 in the year previous. In 1877 he established a system of inspection of sewer connections, and by this means nearly $30,000 more were collected in 1877 than in 1876, making the total collected $56,494.31. In 1878 the amount reached $64,706.45, or more than triple the revenue received from the same source in 1875, the year before he took charge. In January, 1879, sewer-rents were abolished by Councils, and the receipts from that source dwindled to $10,759.75 in 1879, and to $3,894.00 in 1880. The total revenues of the department during Mr. Baldwin's career as Chief Commissioner were $89,667.01 in 1876; $112,154.37 in 1877; $119,110.52 in 1878; $63,036.47 in 1879, and $59,322.53 in 1880, the decrease in 1879 and 1880 being due to the abolition of sewer-rents. In order to make a complete and faithful record of the history of the Highways Department during Mr. Baldwin's administration of its affairs, recourse must be had to more figures. During 1874 and 1875, under other management, the appropriations made and expended averaged $1,421,799.91, while from 1876 to 1881, inclusive, the average annual expenditures were $686,391.33, a yearly saving of $735,408.58, or $4,412,451.48 in six years; the annual appropriations being reduced from $1,377,040 in 1876 to $258,235 in 1881.

Mr. Baldwin was in office for over five years before street cleaning and the removal of refuse were added to the work of the department. In previous years the duty was performed by the Highways Department, but during the first years of Mr. Baldwin's term the work was done under the supervision of the Board of Health. Early in 1882, however, at Mr. Baldwin's suggestion, the responsibility was again placed on the Highways Department, and the sum of $262,500 was appropriated for the purpose. The amount proved inadequate, and when Mr. Baldwin figured up the requirements of his department for 1883 the street cleaning appropriation was set down at $300,000. Some idea of the enormity of the work to be performed may be gathered from the statement that Philadelphia has two thousand miles of streets, of which eleven hundred miles are unpaved and nine hundred miles are paved, three hundred miles of the latter being covered by railway tracks.

In August, 1882, Mr. Baldwin announced himself as a candidate for City Treasurer, but the

opposition of the Committee of One Hundred, which was then investigating the Highways Department, injured his canvass. He was defeated in the convention by William B. Irvine, the vote being 166 votes for Baldwin to 348 for Irvine. As his term of office drew to a close Mr. Baldwin announced himself for re-election. He met with great opposition, and his political enemies instituted a bitter campaign against him, but being a man of iron will he did not despair, and as the day of election neared he became confident of success.

On the morning of January 1st, 1883, the day appointed by Councils for the election of a Chief Commissioner of Highways, Mr. Baldwin was on his way to the Chambers when he became suddenly ill. Several times he was compelled to stop and wait until the pain in the region of his heart had subsided. On reaching Sixth and Chestnut streets he was prostrated, and was carried into a store on Sixth street, where after a brief struggle he expired at 9.45 o'clock. His death not only caused universal regret throughout the city, but intense excitement in political circles, and the Councils postponed the election of Chief Commissioner until after his funeral. Mr. Baldwin was of medium height, heavily built, and his general appearance indicated a robust constitution.

Mr. Baldwin possessed an amiable disposition, and had hosts of warm personal friends. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons; Columbia H. R. A. Chapter; St. John's Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; Fernwood Chapter and Lodge, F. and A. M.; Quaker City A. O. U. W.; Knights of Birmingham, and Dorian Senate, Order of Sparta. His funeral took place from the family residence, No. 1347 North Twelfth street, on January 4th, 1883. His immediate relatives are his wife, one daughter, and three brothers, John L., Robert, and James Baldwin, all of whom reside in Philadelphia.

GRAHAM, GEORGE SCOTT, District-Attorney, the youngest and one of the ablest lawyers who have held the post, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in Philadelphia, September 13th, 1850. He is the son of James Graham, formerly a carpet manufacturer, but more recently a prominent grocer on North Second street, and Sarah J. Scott, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer in County Derry, Ireland. The son received his early education in the Jefferson Grammar School, on Fifth street above Poplar, and intended to complete it at the Central High School, but at the period when fitted for the latter institution, he was withdrawn from the public schools, and his instruction was committed to the care of his brother, the Rev. Robert Graham, at that time attending the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen the young man entered the law office of George W. Dedrick, Esq., and was also matriculated in the Law Department of the University, from which he graduated some three years later as Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to practise in 1870 from the office of John Roberts, Esq.

Applying himself industriously to his profession, and possessing many of the qualifications which lead to forensic success, he gained an honorable recognition on the part of the public, and speedily won for himself a very desirable clientage. At an early period he also turned his attention to politics, when the condition of the Republican party, with which he had enrolled himself, called for the infusion of new and wholesome vitality, and offered to active and honest young men openings to brilliant careers. In 1876, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Mr. Graham's residence, the principle of reform was assuming shape and strength, and to it he contributed his weight and energy. In the opening of the campaign a violent antagonism developed between two wings of the Republican party—one representing old monopoly of place and power—the other calling for a wider and more generous party recognition. Two tickets were placed in the field, and as a representative of the young Republicans, Mr. Graham, by aid of the Democracy, who flocked to the overthrow of their ancient enemies, was chosen to a seat in Select Council. Here he rapidly rose into notice, and upon the withdrawal of John Cochran, of the Fifth Ward, was made Chairman of the Committee on Law, and awarded a place on the Finance Committee.

In 1877, notwithstanding his youth, which was considered by some of the older citizens as a serious impediment, Mr. Graham made known his aspirations to the District-Attorneyship. He represented the younger element of the party, and his following was respectable and eminently vigorous, but as representative also of a schism, he found it impossible to unite both divisions in his favor, and the nomination was accorded to Judge Thayer. So bitter a strife in the councils of the Republican party was the harbinger of defeat. Mr. Hagert, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a decisive majority. Mr. Graham retained his seat in the Select branch of Councils, and was notable for his punctual attention to the duties of his position and

desire to secure the interests of the city. In 1880 a calmer spirit prevailed in the ranks of the party; he secured the nomination to the office of District-Attorney without opposition, and was elected over Henry S. Hagert by 20,500 majority.

He is a good lawyer, a forcible speaker and an excellent official; punctual, industrious, persevering, and successful. In private life he indulges domestic tastes, is a happy husband, and father. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Broad and Oxford streets, and Sunday-school Superintendent. For three years he has been Senior Deacon in the Grand Lodge of Masons; and he is Captain General of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar.

BRÉGY, FRANÇOIS AMÉDÉE, First Assistant District-Attorney, was born in Centreville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 7th, 1846. His father, F. Amédée Brégy, was a French gentleman who came to this country in 1840, and resided in Norfolk, Virginia, for two years before taking up his permanent abode in Philadelphia. The senior Brégy adopted the profession of teaching and acquired a more than local reputation as an instructor in the modern languages. He accepted a professorship in the Central High School in 1842, and retained it until 1859, when he was tendered a like position in Girard College. In 1865 he returned to the High School, where he remained until 1870, when he became one of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, with which institution he was connected until his death, December 31st, 1877. His loss was deeply felt in educational circles, and he is kindly remembered by three generations of students. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Phœbe Anderson, of Trenton, New Jersey, whom Professor Brégy married in Philadelphia in 1844.

F. Amédée Brégy received his early education in the public schools of the city, and at the proper age entered the University of Pennsylvania. He left that institution, however, at the end of the sophomore year to go into the army, which he did in 1863, as a private in the First Philadelphia Artillery. In 1864 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was the ninth regiment organized by the Union League. Upon his return home he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and registered in the office of Frederick A. Van Cleve. In October, 1867, he was admitted to the bar. He directed his attention principally to the practice of the criminal law, and soon secured a prominent place among the younger members of his profession.

District-Attorney William B. Mann, in 1872, selected Mr. Brégy as one of his assistants, and he served the county under that gentleman for three years. After leaving the District-Attorney's office he secured a large practice for one of his years at the bar, and was counsel for the defence in a number of important cases, among which were those of persons charged with homicide. In several of these the Commonwealth pressed for a conviction of murder in the first degree, but through Mr. Brégy's efforts verdicts were rendered greatly lessening the grade of crime. He was counsel in 1880 for Joel Vanarsdalen, charged with being concerned in the celebrated Whitaker will forgery. His argument for a continuance on the ground that the alleged conspirators could not be tried until the forgery had been established in the Common Pleas Court was a masterly effort. He contended that as the counterpart of the Register's Court, in England, the Common Pleas Court was the only tribunal competent to decide the question of the validity of the paper, and his argument proved convincing. This case was printed in the *Weekly Notes*, and is regarded as settling the precedent in similar points of controversy.

In 1881, when George S. Graham was inducted into the office of District-Attorney, he selected Mr. Brégy as his first assistant, the position he now holds, and which he fills with marked ability. He is noted for the celerity with which he conducts trials in the multitude of minor criminal cases, it being on record that he has tried more than fifty of such cases in a single day, and this without doing any injustice to the persons accused. As a prosecuting officer Mr. Brégy, while cool and dispassionate in the presentation of damaging facts, and conscientious in affording defendants every privilege the law grants, is vigorous and lucid in argument and searching in cross-examination. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party. Mr. Brégy is married, and is the father of two daughters. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

WARWICK, CHARLES F., Second Assistant District-Attorney, was born in Philadelphia, February 14th, 1850. He is the son of Edward and Anne Warwick, his mother's maiden name being Minshall. He received the basis of a

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sterling education in the public schools, and then prepared himself for college. He did not, however, enter any of the greater institutions of learning, but mastered all that the curriculum of the best of them contains under the careful direction of private tutors. His early education completed, young Warwick was entered as a student in the law office of the distinguished E. Spencer Miller, and enlarged the scope of his law studies by an attendance in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar. The two succeeding years of Mr. Warwick's career as a lawyer were diversified by an active correspondence for newspapers and teaching private classes in several branches of learning. His early appearances in court, however, had given him an opportunity to display his oratorical powers, which almost immediately commanded public attention. Such was the fame he had gained that when the State political canvass of 1875, in which Governor Hartranft was again a candidate for gubernatorial honors, was about being opened, the Republican managers asked Mr. Warwick to take the stump in behalf of the ticket. He readily consented, and from that time he has actively participated in every important canvass, and has displayed rare powers as a political speaker. In the last Presidential campaign he was even called to Ohio and Indiana. He is a ready and a convincing talker. His language is bright with metaphor; his argument armor-clad with logic; his voice is inspiring, and he enters in the spirit of his discussion with an enthusiasm and vigor that carries conviction.

In 1876, at the Republican Convention met in Philadelphia to nominate a City Solicitor, Mr. Warwick, in a brilliant speech, nominated William Nelson West, who was subsequently elected. When Mr. West made his appointments he gave to Mr. Warwick one of the most responsible positions within his gift, that of Solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor. In the execution of the duties of this office Mr. Warwick had sole charge of all the desertion cases that came for trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions. When George S. Graham was elected District-Attorney and determined to bring about him young, active and able attorneys as his assistants, he called Mr. Warwick from his lesser sphere and made him one of the assistant prosecutors of the county pleas. In this position he has displayed rare ability, and has successfully managed a number of important cases. Mr. Warwick has also appeared for the defence in many important trials, particularly in the well-remembered homicide cases of Commonwealth *vs.* McDermott, Commonwealth *vs.* Malden, and Commonwealth *vs.* Sayre.

Mr. Warwick has a strong literary leaning. He might almost be termed an omnivorous reader so wide is the field of his information, and in his speaking his numerous apt quotations are best evidence of the extent of his literary knowledge.

KINSEY, JOHN LIPPINCOTT, Third Assistant District-Attorney, was born in Philadelphia, August 29th, 1846, his father being William Kinsey, for many years in the leather business, and well known as a merchant. Young Kinsey, after attending a boarding-school in New Jersey, graduated from a select seminary in Philadelphia, and then turned his thoughts to Yale College. He prepared to pass examination for admission to the junior class of that institution, but abandoned the idea, and his education was continued at home under the careful training of private tutors. After spending as many years as are usually devoted to study, he entered his father's business house, where he passed one year, during which time he came to the determination to adopt the profession of the law. He accordingly entered the office of Albert S. Letchworth, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1872. He devoted his attention to general law and equity practice, for which his reading had fitted him, and did not often appear at the bar of the criminal court except in a few homicide cases, among which Commonwealth *vs.* Sayre and Commonwealth *vs.* Malden were the most noted. He also appeared as counsel for several persons charged with murder by assignment by the court. His intimate acquaintance with the rules of pleading qualified him for the position of Third Assistant District-Attorney, to which he was appointed by George S. Graham when that gentleman entered upon his duties as prosecutor of the pleas.

Mr. Kinsey's position, the duties of which consist mainly in drawing up bills of indictment, work which requires the exercise of great skill in stating a criminal charge, is a most arduous one, and he has filled it with marked ability. When it is considered that any bill of indictment presented to the court is liable to be attacked by counsel for the defence, an idea may be had of the necessity for strict accuracy, as a flaw in the indictment would result in many cases in the discharge of the defendant.

In politics a Republican, even before he was of age, Mr. Kinsey has taken an active interest in city, State and national campaigns. He has fre-

worthy representative in ward the Thirteenth. In 1877 and 1878 he was re-elected, and in 1879 was honored by being chosen a member of the Select Board of School Directors, of which he is now the President.

In September 1882 he was nominated, without opposition, by the Republicans for the office of Register of Wills. The Democratic Committee of One Hundred named Walter E. Rex, a Republican, in the field and he was endorsed by the Democratic County Executive Committee, the regular Democratic Committee declining to accept. The campaign was a very close one, and on account of the unusual interest of the contest Mr. Kinsey failed of election, the majority of his opponent being only 576.

Mr. Kinsey was married June 19th, 1873, to Jennie, daughter of Thomas Bevan, formerly of the firm of Craig, Bellamy & Co. He is domestic in his tastes and passes his leisure hours in a comfortable home.

HUNTER, JOHN, Receiver of Taxes, was born April 15th, 1825, in Belfast, Ireland. When but two years old he was carried in his mother's arms to America, the journey Hunter setting where West Philadelphia is now located—and where his entire life has been engaging in the business of printing calico and other cotton goods. When quite a boy John Hunter entered his father's employ and began that practical education that has since served him in such good stead. So thoroughly did he become acquainted with every detail of the business, and what the latter had, not only was the young man competent to take charge of the mill in the absence of his brother James, but succeeded in gaining the confidence of the substantial men that was ever thereafter the foundation of the business and that made the firm of James and John Hunter rank a reputation second-to-none for honest dealing. Eminent practicalness that brought him a knowledge of the smallest subterfuges of the large manufacturers was one of the prominent characteristics of his career as a manufacturer, and this possessed his business mind was the measure of his commercial superiority that when he had reached the meridian of life he accumulated to his brother that, in attaining the fiftieth year, he could retire from active business and endeavor to enjoy the fruit of his labors. But this was by no means to realize, and he is still, despite his advanced years, actively engaged in the manufacturing business, although largely relieved by younger hands from the responsibilities of some years ago. Although he did not seek its nomination, when one from the Twenty-first Ward in 1881 was to be looked forward to a list of representatives, his name was presented by a request made by ex-Councilman George E. Hall and Samuel Bowers, of the Board of Revision of Taxes, that Mr. Hunter would permit the use of his name as a Republican candidate for Common Councilman from the Twenty-fourth Ward. So reluctant was the manufacturer to accept political preferment that he suggested a neighbor as a more suitable candidate, and even offered to pay the latter's campaign expenses. His objections, however, were of no avail, and the convention unanimously bore testimony to the wide-spread esteem in which a certain element in the ward held what manner of man the candidate was, and the nomination was at once reconsidered, on the plea that Mr. Hunter had declined to subscribe to a pledge that he would abide by the decision of the caucus, no matter what it might be. In this energy and the manly independence of character asserted itself, and in the event that followed the true metal he was ultimately nominated. Not dwelling upon the nomination he would not have permitted himself to avoid securing the endorsement; pride had not his inherent sense of right been outraged by the effort to deprive him of that which was properly his. He immediately began a vigorous warfare against his opponents. He announced himself as an independent candidate, and by his manly stand won the endorsement of the Democracy, and on February 20th, 1877, was elected, 3,314 votes being cast for him, and 2,788 for John A. Maggle, his opponent. So popular was Mr. Hunter's course in the Common Council, and of such an aggressive character was the reform he proposed, that on leaving its precincts to the Twenty-fourth Ward delegation in 1881 to procure his election; but the most new names were resorted to. Again had Mr. Hunter declined to consent with the rule requiring a written pledge to be made to the nominating convention that he would not become an independent candidate, but this was done by unanimous and a flying committee appointed to wait upon the Right Honorable Mr. Hunter, succeeded in getting to have unanimously discharged that small, and somewhat excited the same, and the regular ward ticket, supplemented with the name of a new candidate selected by the party committee. But Mr. Hunter had announced that under the circumstances charges they found his tickets most interesting at every polling place, and again he was elected, his vote being 2,849, and that of Henry F. Dell, his opponent, 1,715.

While in the Common Council Mr. Hunter pursued a policy that subsequently led the Committee of One Hundred to select him as the most desirable man to place in the office of Receiver of Taxes. When he first entered the lower chamber of the municipal legislature he occupied his time not in talking but in observing councilmanic methods and the workings of the city departments. He finally came to the conclusion, through a knowledge derived from his own business, that the Water Department was not managed for the best interests of the people, and he inaugurated a crusade against it that continued until the wrongs complained of had been righted. He next turned his attention to the conduct of the Gas Works, and was made a member of the Councils' Committee to investigate the workings of the Department for Supplying the City with Gas. Having, by virtue of this position, gained access to the books of the department, he placed two of his own clerks in the Gas Office and had them make careful copies of such records and figures as he desired; and over these Mr. Hunter frequently pored many mornings until two or three o'clock. After the investigation had drawled along for about two months, complaint was made by John Bardsley, Chairman of the Committee, that it was practically accomplishing nothing, and did not give promise of anything better. Then it was that John Hunter brought to light the result of his delving among the books. He told Joseph L. Caven, then President of the Common Council, what he could prove, and by that gentleman's advice he arose in a meeting of the committee, and made the charge that by the mismanagement of the Gas Works the citizens had been losing $1,000 daily for years. The result was that every member of the committee signed the report, in which the Gas Trustees were severely criticised. This was in March, 1881; in the previous February Mr. Hunter had been elected Receiver of Taxes, but he retained his position as Councilman until he was sworn in the higher office in the succeeding April.

John Hunter was the first actual candidate of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred for a city or county office. Prior to the conventions of the two regular parties, the Committee named as candidates for the positions respectively of Mayor, Receiver of Taxes and City Solicitor, to be filled in February, 1881: William S. Stokley, John Hunter and Joseph L. Caven. The indorsement of the first-named gentleman was subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. Caven, for reasons fully explained, declined a nomination. Mr. Hunter was nominated also by the Democratic Convention; that was, however of a dual character, William V. McGrath being likewise named as the party candidate, but he subsequently withdrew. It had been the intention of the Republican delegates to select as their party candidate Major Ellis P. Phipps, who a long time subsequently, through his actions as Superintendent of the Almshouse, obtained a wide notoriety as an embezzler and forger, and who was the subject of prolonged extradition litigation in Canada. The peculiar aspect of affairs political, prior to the spring election contest of 1881 led, however, to the dropping of Major Phipps' name, and to the nomination of a strong candidate in the person of George G. Pierie. Even this gentleman, however, could not breast the flood, and Mr. Hunter was elected, receiving 88,934 votes to his opponent's 62,348.

The moment Mr. Hunter entered the Tax Receiver's Office he turned his attention to the books of that department, and by diligent and painstaking examination he became aware of the existence of a series of signs running through them, and he took to studying these as he would a cipher, that he might unlock the secrets they contained. At this juncture Theodore Hanel, an ex-tax-clerk, who had served a term of imprisonment for embezzlement, made a full and free confession to members of the Committee of One Hundred of the doings of the clerks employed in the department under previous administrations. Mr. Hunter searched the books day and night in corroboration of Hanel's tale, and the result was an exposure of one of the most systematic schemes of fraud by which the city and its citizens were robbed, that was ever unearthed. A number of the accused clerks admitted their wrongdoing, and one was arrested and bound over that a test-case might be made, and this is now pending in the courts.

Another notable event of Mr. Hunter's administration of the Tax Receiver's Office was the removal of William J. Donohugh, Collector of Delinquent Taxes. By the law the Receiver, enjoying a salary of $2,500, appointed the Collector, who received in fees a princely income, varying at times, but reaching in some years, it is said, the sum of $100,000 and more, and extorting from delinquents onerous penalties. When Mr. Hunter had been in office three months, and had become accustomed to the workings of the department, he removed Mr. Donohugh and appointed in his place Henry B. Tener. Mr. Donohugh, however, refused to go, and the result was a dual collectorship, until, after sharp litigation, it was decided that the Tax Receiver had only exercised his right. By Mr. Hunter's system of government of his office

Mr. Tener receives but $10,000 yearly, the remainder of his fees being turned into the City Treasury. Necessarily with the motive for increasing the emoluments of the collectorship removed, the penalties inflicted are less burdensome, and taxes are more actively collected, there being no inducement to allow them to become delinquent. Taxes of this sort in 1878 amounted to over $2,000,000; in 1881 they were only $800,000. So strict is Mr. Hunter's conduct of the receivership that, in compliance with the implied promise that if elected he would accept no fees, he turns into the City Treasury the search fees to which by law he is entitled, and all he receives annually for his arduous labors is the sum of $2,500. But he is not dissatisfied with this, saying that all he and his supporters wished was to capture the office.

Personally Mr. Hunter is blunt, but never discourteous; frank, but never fanatical; retiring, but never lacking the courage of his convictions. His charity, of which he has an abundant store, has the true ring that is never heard because of the modest sincerity of the giver. To the poor only is he known as a cheerful bestower. His family consists of his wife and one married daughter. His mother, who was provided for years ago, and who is now eighty years of age, lives in a handsome residence that adjoins that of her son. Mr. Hunter is a strong supporter of Methodism, and Fletcher Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the finest edifices in West Philadelphia, is a monument of the pious generosity of the Hunter family.

TENER, HENRY BROWN, Collector of Delinquent Taxes, was born May 13th, 1841, in Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland. His father was Richard Tener, a general merchant of Dungannon, and also a native of that town. His mother was Miss Mary Brown, daughter of David Brown, Esq., founder of the manufacturing house of David Brown & Sons, Donoughmore, County Tyrone. Young Tener received an academic education under the tuition of Reverends Joseph Acheson and John Beatty, of the Presbyterian Church. When but thirteen years of age he entered the employ of John Arnott & Co., Belfast, and remained with them three years, at the expiration of which time he emigrated to America. He made settlement in Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1857 secured a position with J. V. Cowell & Son, whose place of business was at the southwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, where *The Press* office now stands. Such was the stern and practical, but invaluable, education of the business houses of those days, that his duties for a time included even sweeping out the store in the early morning. In the following year he became a book-keeper in the extensive dry-goods house of Barcroft, Beaver & Co., subsequently Barcroft & Co., and he remained with them continuously for twenty-three years, rising during that time to the position of Cashier.

When the Citizens' Reform movement had its modest beginning, Mr. Tener became one of its earnest supporters, although not prominent in the organization. In National politics he is a Republican, having voted for Rutherford B. Hayes and James A. Garfield; but he has not held that party ties should bind him in city affairs. Accordingly he joined the Citizens' Reform Association of the Twenty-ninth Ward, and during the fall campaign of 1881 was made its Treasurer.

Barcroft & Co. had retired from active business at the close of 1878, but Mr. Tener was retained by them to settle their business interests, covering a period of sixty-one years, during which time a large amount of real estate had come into possession of the firm. The sale of this devolved upon him, and also the collection of the accumulated book accounts and judgments owing to the firm. This work was nearing completion, when John Hunter, the candidate of the Committee of One Hundred, was elected Receiver of Taxes in February, 1881. Acting upon the advice of friends, although not hitherto personally acquainted with Mr. Tener, Mr. Hunter tendered him the position of Chief Clerk in the Tax Office, which he accepted, and entered upon the discharge of its duties April 4th, 1881.

In the campaign resulting in the triumphant election of Mr. Hunter, the Reform element took strong ground against the existing abuses in the Tax Department, more especially in relation to the exorbitant emoluments of the Collector of Delinquent Taxes. William J. Donohugh, the Collector, claimed that having been appointed by Mr. Hunter's predecessor for a term of years, his tenure of office could not be shortened. The position of affairs was anomalous. The salary of the Receiver of Taxes was but $2,500 per annum. The Collector, one of his appointees, received fees that in one year aggregated the enormous sum of over $100,000. Mr. Hunter was elected with the implied understanding that there should be no fees, and that only a fair salary should be given to any of his employés, and he was determined to supplant Mr. Donohugh, and to appoint in his place a person who would conduct the office in the interest

of the public, and who would pledge himself to turn over to the City Treasurer the surplus commissions over a salary of $10,000 and the legitimate expenses of the office. He tendered the position to Mr. Tener, who agreed to these conditions, and was accordingly appointed Collector of Delinquent Taxes, July 21st, 1881, Mr. Donohugh being notified of his removal the same date.

Select Council, which was controlled by the friends of the old régime, refused to approve Mr. Tener's official bond, although unquestioned real estate security to the amount of over $100,000 was offered. They were, however, compelled by order of Court to approve the same, January 5th, 1882, and on the 24th of the same month Mr. Tener entered upon his duties, as Collector of Delinquent Taxes.

Mr. Tener brought to the Collectorship a full and even anxious realization of the fact that the Delinquent Tax law, which his duty required him to enforce, was most onerous and unpopular. While protecting the interests of the city, he has, as far as he has had any legal discretion, exercised the utmost leniency towards the taxpayer. The city at large has been no small gainer, by receiving the net income of the office, in strict accordance with the terms of Mr. Tener's appointment.

It should be said that Mr. Donohugh, not recognizing Mr. Hunter's right to remove him, continued to make collections until April, 1882, the end of what he claimed to be his official term. As the result of the protracted litigation which followed his removal by Mr. Hunter, the Supreme Court sustained Mr. Hunter's position.

While there has been nothing in the general life of Mr. Tener of an eventful nature, from the fact that it has been mainly of a mercantile character, and with the one house, his recent career is worthy of special note. It emphasizes the reform movement in showing the calling of such men as Mr. Tener from the walks of business to the service of the public, and in securing the utmost efficiency and courtesy in official administration. In the Receiver's Office under Mr. Hunter, and in the Delinquent Office under Mr. Tener, the clerks are prohibited from leaving their desks upon election days to electioneer at the polls. Information is cheerfully given, upon matters of business, to citizens and representatives of the press.

Mr. Tener is a member of the First Church of Disciples of Christ, Twelfth street above Wallace. His home surroundings are of the most pleasant character. He was married, May 9th, 1867, to Miss Julia M. Widmer, daughter of the late Charles A. Widmer, for many years in the wholesale leather business on Third street. Mr. Tener has two children now living.

CAVEN, JOSEPH LEWIS, Solicitor of the Department of Delinquent Taxes, was born August 14th, 1835, in Abington township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. His father, Robert Caven, came to Philadelphia when the boy was but three years of age, and since that time the latter's habitation has been in the city for whose interests he has so fondly cared. Along the path of learning marked out in the primary, secondary, and grammar department of what is now the Livingston Public School, Twenty-third street above Callowhill, young Caven trod his way until he reached the Central High School. He did not continue through the four years' course of study provided in this popular college, but in 1851 began the study of conveyancing in the office of A. B. Carver & Co. Having mastered a knowledge of the real estate business, he entered as a law student in the office of Charles E. Lex, father of the gentleman who is now Mr. Caven's successor as President of the Common Council. His legal studies were finished under the tuition of Charles M. Wagner, and in April, 1861, he was admitted to the bar, after passing an examination held on the very day Fort Sumter was fired upon.

Mr. Caven's entrance to the political field, in which he afterwards figured so prominently, was not the result of personal effort. One day, while he was sitting in the old District Court, John A. Clark, subsequently a member of the Common Council from the Ninth Ward, but then one of the School Board of the Fifteenth Ward, surprised Mr. Caven with the announcement that on the previous night he had been elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of School Directors. He served in this capacity for three years, becoming the President of the Board, but resigning that office when called to a wider sphere of usefulness, and one year later severing his connection with the Board entirely.

Mr. Caven's admission to the Common Council—an event, the importance of which, viewed in the light of subsequent events, cannot be overestimated—took place January 1st, 1873. As though gifted with a fateful prescience, those against whom his lance was ever afterwards couched fought desperately to prevent his election. He was not a willing candidate for the nomination. Again and

again did he decline, but his friends insisted successfully. The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward, for the first time in the history of the city, made an experiment with the Crawford county system of nominating, and Mr. Caven was elected a councilmanic candidate, receiving a majority of the votes cast, and being successful in a majority of the precincts. One of the pioneer reform associations of the city had a youthful existence at that time in the Fifteenth Ward, and its members knowing that Mr. Caven was going to be nominated, gave him the indorsement of the association. They having an arrangement with the Democrats looking to the selection of a mutually satisfactory ticket, Mr. Caven was also made a candidate of the opposition, and thus was presented the singular spectacle of one man being at one time the nominee of three opposing parties. Those who controlled the destinies of the regular Republican party of the Fifteenth Ward were not overjoyed at this assurance of unanimous election being given one who they found was not moulded to their liking, and they determined to wrest from him the nomination he had secured at the polls. By a manipulation of the vote it was made to appear by the returns that, of the three men nominated for the Common Council, Mr. Caven had the smallest vote, while the fact was he had the highest, and then the discovery was made that the number of taxable inhabitants of the ward permitted it to have a representation of only two instead of three members in the lower branch of the municipal legislature. As Mr. Caven's was made the third name on the list of nominees, his, it was claimed, must necessarily be erased, and this was done. A storm of popular protest greeted this action. The ostracized candidate had, up to that time, taken no interest in the canvass, but the feeling of indignation that now possessed him warmed him with a desire for victory, and led him to display all that resoluteness of purpose, strength of will, and firmness of character for which he is now so justly celebrated. The contest that resulted was a most vigorous one, and the ensuing political upheaval in the Fifteenth Ward will be ever memorable as the first substantial reform victory won in the city of Philadelphia. The election took place in October, 1872, and notwithstanding the fact that party lines were tightly drawn by the interest excited by the Hartranft-Buckalew Gubernatorial contest, Mr. Caven was elected by 298 majority, although Hartranft carried the ward by 1,397 majority.

Mr. Caven had not long been a member of the Common Council when he fleshed his maiden sword in an attack on those whom he ever afterwards opposed, by the presentation of articles of impeachment against Councilman Siner, who had been arrested for conducting a gambling-house. The latter bowed to the inevitable and resigned. The Highway Department next received his earnest attention, he insisting that all contracts should be given to the lowest bidder, whose competency and faithfulness were to be secured by responsible bondsmen. To-day this is the custom in nearly every department of the city, and its enforcement has saved many thousands of dollars. The new member was irrepressible. Fear or favoritism appeared to have no abiding place with him. But his course met with the severe disapprobation of his old opponents in the Fifteenth Ward, and the regular Republican Convention, that met in the spring of 1874, refused to nominate him. Mr. Caven, however, had come to stay. Having entered on a course of antagonism to those in power, he determined to accomplish his end before laying aside the task. He readily consented to become an independent candidate, and, being indorsed by the Democrats, was re-elected by a majority of 279.

His second term in the Common Council was an eventful one. He had now a small but influential following, and differences existed in the ranks of his opponents. A. Wilson Henszey was President of the Chamber. John Bardsley, his Chairman of the Finance Committee, desired to be made the Republican nominee for City Treasurer, but his candidacy was not viewed with favor by City Treasurer Peter A. B. Widener. He had, however, the support of President Henszey and his friends. The thought occurred to Mr. Bardsley's opponents that, by taking advantage of these differences, they could assist in defeating Mr. Henszey for re-election to the Presidency, and name as his successor a man who would, without doubt or question, depose Mr. Bardsley from the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee; the latter gentleman's chances for elevation to the City Treasurership would thus be irretrievably ruined. They could not, however, muster enough votes without the aid of the Reform Councilmen. It was determined, after much consultation, to select Mr. Caven as a candidate for the Presidency of Common Council, knowing that from his straightforward and consistent reform record, it would be impossible for him to reappoint Mr. Bardsley Chairman of the Finance Committee. It was a wondrously shrewd political movement, and through its success, no matter what its motive may have been, the city has reaped an abundant harvest. Mr. Henszey, however, was not defeated without a struggle. The contest pre-

ceding the election will not soon be forgotten. The opponents of Mr. Henszey held numerous secret caucuses of which Mr. Caven had no knowledge, but they still failed to secure the requisite number of votes. When the election was near at hand, however, and the movement needed a directing head, Mr. Caven attended one of the meetings, mapped out the programme, and assured his new supporters that he could secure the additional votes required to constitute a majority. This he did by pointing out to his Reform colleagues that an important victory was within their grasp, and on January 1st, 1876, he was elected President of the Common Council.

Not even having been asked to make a promise as the price of his elevation, Mr. Caven was untrammeled in his selection of committee chairmen, and he declined to realize the hopes of preferment of those who had been most active in securing his election. Without deviation he continued to pursue the course he had laid out in the beginning of his councilmanic career, and met with such popular approbation that, in a mass-meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, held in Horticultural Hall, on January 20th, 1877, he was nominated for Mayor, and on January 24th a similar honor was conferred on him by the Democratic Convention. In accepting the nominations he wrote a letter to the committee of citizens, in which he said:

> These nominations, coming to me as they do, without solicitation, without pledge, promise or agreement of any kind, have demanded and received my most earnest and serious consideration. When I entered Councils, in 1873, my opinion was that the government of the City of Philadelphia should be removed from the influence of party politics; an active experience of four years has confirmed and strengthened this opinion. This is eminently true of the office of Mayor. Limited, perhaps, in some respects as its powers are, a non-partisan and fearless officer has power to regulate and check improvident legislation, prevent raids upon the city treasury and conduct the business of the city in the interest of its tax-payers; that this has not been done during the past five years is evidenced by our present deplorable financial condition. Holding these views, the action of the Citizens' and Taxpayers' and Democratic Conventions have laid upon me a responsibility I cannot escape. I therefore accept your nomination, and if your choice shall be ratified by the people, it will be my duty not only to enforce the views above expressed, but also, in the language of Article VI., in your resolutions, to remove the Police Department from the control of partisan politics, by retaining in the service all faithful and efficient officers, by making appointments without distinction of party, by relieving the men from all political duties, and by prohibiting all political assessments.

It will be observed that the views enunciated above are identical with those on which the present administration of the Mayoralty is based. Mr. Caven's opponent was William S. Stokley, who was renominated by the Republican Convention. The campaign was vigorously conducted on both sides, and on February 20th, 1877, Mr. Stokley was returned as elected by a majority of 2,866 out of a total vote of 126,692. An investigation of the conduct of the election was made by the Reform Club, and on March 23d, 1877, a committee, of which William Welsh was Chairman, and John J. Ridgway and J. Hays Carson, Secretaries, reported the result of their labors, particularizing many instances of ballot-box intrigue, and claiming that Mr. Caven had been elected. The result of the contest did not wean the general public from its admiration of Mr. Caven's course, and his influence in the Common Council, to the Presidency of which he was elected for five successive terms, increased to such an extent that the Reformers took possession of the Chamber and effected legislation that made marked changes in the conduct of city affairs. In February, 1879, the people of the Fifteenth Ward selected him for the fourth time as their favorite representative.

The earnestness of Mr. Caven's belief that politics should be divorced from the management of city affairs was well exemplified in the exciting political campaign of 1880. He was sincerely anxious for the election of James A. Garfield to the Presidency, believing, as he always did, that the welfare of the country demanded the continuance in power of the Republican party. He was equally positive that the best interests of the city required the re-election of its Democratic Controller, Robert E. Pattison. He declined to address Democratic meetings in the interest of Mr. Pattison lest it should affect some votes in the Presidential canvass, but, at a large distinctively Republican gathering, held in Horticultural Hall, on October 30th, a few days before that of election, and over which Edward T. Steel presided, he made an earnest appeal for the Controller's re-election, prefacing his remarks, however, with the announcement that he would vote for Garfield. That speech was afterwards looked upon as determining Mr. Pattison's second election, by bringing to his support many wavering Republican voters.

When the Committee of One Hundred placed its first ticket in the field, in January, 1881, Mr. Caven figured on it as candidate for City Solicitor, but when the Republican Convention nominated William Nelson West, he declined to be a candidate. He was a warm advocate, however, of the election of John Hunter for Receiver of Taxes, and Samuel G. King for Mayor, both of whom were the candidates of the Committee of One Hundred and of the Democratic Conventions.

After a continuous service of eight years and three months in the Common Council, five years and three months of which time he was President of that body—the longest term any one man ever occupied that position—he voluntarily retired from public life. His determination in this respect caused deep popular regret. The last meeting of the Councils he attended was on March 31st, 1881, and the session assumed the character of a public testimonial consequent upon the retirement of the President. Eulogistic speeches were made by Henry Clay, William Henry Lex, William Elwood Rowan, John Bardsley, Richard Peterson, S. Davis Page and Joseph A. Bonham. A Committee on Resolutions, of which Henry Clay was Chairman, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of Common Council and the Taxpayers and Citizens of Philadelphia are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to Joseph L. Caven, Esq., for his faithful services and fidelity to duty as a member of Common Council from the Fifteenth Ward, he now voluntarily retiring after a continuous service of eight years and three months, signalized by an integrity of purpose, an honesty of action and devotion to pure and economical government, which has won for him the esteem of his associates and the gratitude and confidence of the people of Philadelphia. During the past five years and three months, he has discharged the duties of President of the Chamber ably, courteously, impartially, and with strict fidelity to his oath of office.

Resolved, That in his retirement the city loses the services of one who has ever firmly adhered to the best interests of her people, one who, by his devoted efforts, has ably contributed to retrenchment in all Departments of the Municipal Government, and economy in the expenditure of public moneys.

Subsequently the retiring President was tendered a public dinner at the St. George Hotel, that was attended by a large number of prominent citizens. On this occasion he was presented with a handsome gold medal made from a United States coin, and Francis B. Reeves, the Chairman, referred to its being "pure and solid," as emblematic of the character of the guest of the evening. The last public recognition of Mr. Caven's services to the city, was the attempt made in the Committee of Two Hundred—a temporary body of Republicans that grew out of the complex issues of the fall election contest of 1882—to have him nominated for Sheriff, but he promptly arose and declined the honor.

No matter what the future may have in store for him, Mr. Caven will ever be remembered as the David of the people in the lower branch of the city legislature. He is not now, perhaps, strictly speaking, a member of the city government. His position as Solicitor of the Department of Delinquent Taxes is only a reminder of the good work he accomplished, much of which, however, is only now, as in the case of the department mentioned, just reaching fruition. His beneficent deeds still live, and the record of the city's government in the Bi-Centennial year would be incomplete without this full story of his career. He entered Councils as a Republican, as a Republican he continued a member, and he is still a member of that party; but he held to the theory, which he exemplified by practice, that the government of cities was purely a matter of business and not of politics. "Honesty and ability, not party," was his motto, and on a platform with this inscribed thereon he accepted the Mayoralty nomination, which he would have positively declined had he considered any other principle was involved in the contest. During his Presidency of the Common Council the debt of the city was reduced, department expenditures were curtailed, and a flood-tide of extravagance checked. The Act of 1879, regulating appropriations and bringing expenses within the city's income, was passed, and the first appropriations thereunder were made under his special direction and guidance. This Act makes it impossible for another floating debt to be foisted on the municipality. These are but a few of the many things that resulted from his raising his fearless voice in the Council Chamber.

It was the desire of a large number of Republicans in the city and State, that Mr. Caven should have been made the Republican nominee for Governor in the last campaign, and had this been done no doubt can now remain that the result of the election would have been entirely different.

In private life Mr. Caven still exercises a potent influence over public affairs, but he has thus far refused to accept any further political distinction, giving his time and attention to his professional and business interests.

WEST, WILLIAM NELSON, City Solicitor, was born August 21st, 1840, in Philadelphia, where his father, Charles E. West, and his mother also, had their being. For several generations the Wests had Philadelphia for their birth-place, tracing their earlier pedigree amid the good people of little Delaware. The present Civil Counsellor of the Quaker city received his early training in the Central High School, from whence have graduated so many successful public men; but was subsequently educated in the higher branches of learning by private tutors. In 1857 he began the study of conveyancing in the office of S. W.

WILLIAM H. MCFADDEN.

WILLIAM BALDWIN.

Thackaray, and under that gentleman's supervision he read through a course of real estate law. He remained with Mr. Thackaray for five years, and then hung up his own sign as a conveyancer, soon securing a very profitable business. He had offices in conjunction with C. Stewart Patterson, Esq., and in 1865 he registered with that gentleman as a law student. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and was subsequently entered as a practitioner in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the Republican City Convention that met on December 8th, 1876, to nominate a Mayor, Receiver of Taxes and City Solicitor, Mr. West was nominated for the latter position on the first ballot, his opponents being Charles H. T. Collis and William F. Johnson. William S. Stokley was nominated for Mayor, and the Democrats and Independents selected Joseph L. Caven as his opponent. Through all the acrimonious debate of the memorable contest that ensued, Mr. West passed unscathed, and in February, 1877, he was elected by 7,548 majority over David W. Sellers, leading all his colleagues on the ticket; Mr. Stokley by 4,793 votes, and Albert C. Roberts, the Republican candidate for Receiver of Taxes, by 3,261 votes. At the spring election of 1881 Mr. West was again the Republican candidate for City Solicitor, and from the heated canvass that had preceded—a canvass made famous by the fact that it was the first in which the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred participated—he emerged without the shadow of a smirch, and was elected by a largely increased majority over Edward R. Worrell. He was the only candidate on the Republican ticket who was elected. Mr. Stokley was defeated for the Mayoralty, John Hunter discomfited the Republican candidate for Receiver of Taxes with his majority of 26,586 votes, but Mr. West was victorious with a balance of 20,459 votes to his credit.

His administration of his office has been phenomenally active. It was only after he had assumed the duties of the position that it attained its present prominence. During his incumbency a multitude of public questions have been brought to him for an official answer, and the reply has always been prompt, and it is an indisputable fact that he has advised the departments more closely than any of his predecessors. Although kept busy by his official duties Mr. West has an enviable private clientage, his real estate, Orphans' Court and corporation practice being particularly large. His authorship of "A Digest of Laws and Ordinances of the City of Philadelphia," published in 1882, is one of the best testimonials to his powers as a legal analyst. Mr. West's present term of office does not expire until April 1st, 1884.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM MARSHALL, Register of Wills, was born January 18th, 1831, in Germantown, on the historic Chew estate. His early school-days were passed in the old Concord School-house, a Revolutionary relic which still stands on Main street, above Washington lane. He next attended the Rittenhouse Grammar School. Upon graduating he was apprenticed to Godfred Bender, to learn the trade of ladies' shoemaking, a prominent industry of Germantown in those days. In 1854 he was appointed by Robert T. Conrad, first mayor of the city under the Consolidation act, a patrolman on the new police force. Four years later he was appointed Lieutenant of Police of the Germantown district by Mayor Alexander Henry. Mr. Taylor had not sought the position, but his selection was proven to have been a judicious one. He resigned, however, after eighteen months service, to accept the position of Registrar for the Germantown Gas Works. The war breaking out soon after he entered upon his new duties, Mr. Taylor left his place and aided in forming a company of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Langhorne Wistar, and was sworn in as First Lieutenant under Captain A. C. Widdis. The company, which was recruited entirely in Germantown, participated in many battles, and at Gettysburg left many of its members dead upon the field. Upon the completion of his term of service, Lieutenant Taylor returned to Germantown and entered into the shoe business, in which he continued for five years. He renewed his interest in politics, and represented his ward, the Twenty-second, in the Republican City Committee until his election to the office of Register of Wills.

In 1877 Mr. Taylor was selected by Chief-Engineer William H. McFadden for the position of Registrar of the Water Department. As in the case of his appointment as Registrar of the Germantown Gas Works, the tender of this latter position was a voluntary act on the part of Chief McFadden, and unsolicited by Mr. Taylor, his particular recommendation being his well-known fitness to discharge the duties with profit to the department and credit to himself. The good record he made as Registrar of the Water Department is still fresh in public recollection. He instituted and carried out many reforms, principal of which were the collection of a large amount of

delinquent water-rents and the detection of a system of peculation carried on by a clique of dishonest clerks, several of whom were sentenced to the penitentiary.

It was not surprising then that, in 1879, when he was nominated, without opposition, for Register of Wills, he was elected over Thomas Greenbank, his Democratic opponent, by the very flattering majority of 29,257, the vote being: Taylor, 73,926; Greenbank, 44,669. At this same election Mr. Taylor received the largest majority that was ever given to a candidate in the Twenty-second Ward. In the office of Register of Wills, Mr. Taylor displayed marked ability and served until January 1st, 1883, when he was succeeded by Walter E. Rex. Resuming the life of a private citizen, Mr. Taylor took with him into retirement the esteem of all with whom he had come into contact in his official capacity, and the proud consciousness of having performed his duties faithfully and creditably.

Mr. Taylor's success, since his advent in politics, is largely due to a reputation which he earned for his devotion to his friends, of whom he had many, and to whom his word for a good deed was always as good as his bond.

SMEDLEY, SAMUEL LIGHTFOOT, Chief-Engineer and Surveyor, was born in Edgemont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 29th, 1832. He is the youngest of three sons of Samuel L. and Hannah Smedley, and is descended from ancestors of the faith of William Penn, who came from Derbyshire, England, in 1682. Other descendants of George Smedley, the first to come to America, continue to till the soil where he first cleared out the forest. Mr. Smedley's mother was, in her maiden years, Hannah Pennell, daughter of Joseph Pennell, a descendant of Robert Pennell, who came from Nottinghamshire in 1684. Samuel L. Smedley, Sr., was educated beyond most men of his locality. He was prominent in the community in which he lived as a teacher and mathematician, and besides his inherited occupation of farming carried on surveying and conveyancing. He died at the age of thirty-six, when the subject of this sketch was in his second year. His widow was a woman of energy, and believing it to be to the advantage of her family to continue on the paternal home-stead, took the care of the farm upon herself and managed its affairs successfully until relieved by her sons. Samuel early evinced an aptitude for study, and was carefully educated at a select school until his twelfth year, when he entered the Friends' Boarding-school at Westtown. Here he made such rapid progress, that at the end of eighteen months he stood at the head of the senior class. He was then sent to school in Germantown to perfect himself in the classics, but close application so injured his health that he was forced to return home, where he remained for several years upon the old homestead.

Convinced that his health required an active out-door occupation, young Smedley determined to adopt the profession of surveying, which was congenial to his tastes, a love for which he inherited, his Lightfoot ancestors having been surveyors. Accordingly, in the spring of 1853, he engaged with Joseph Fox, a noted city surveyor, who had laid out most of the northern portion of the city, and had then recently been engaged to extend the city plan on the west side of the Schuylkill. Possessed of mathematical talent, and being an apt draughtsman, Mr. Smedley soon mastered the minutiæ of his profession, and his promotion was rapid. In 1856 he had gained such reputation that he was engaged by the Commissioners of Blockley to lay out the streets in that township. He also carried on conveyancing and entered largely into the purchase and sale of real estate, which the rapid growth of the western section of the city made quite profitable. About this time he published a complete atlas of the City of Philadelphia, a laborious and expensive undertaking, but one which was very successful, and the book remains to this day a standard work for conveyancers, and is highly prized by them. In 1858 Mr. Smedley was elected a member of the Board of Surveyors, and was subsequently chosen by the people of the district for three terms of five years each.

In 1871 his name was presented to the Republican State Convention as a candidate for the position of Surveyor-General of the State. The novelty of naming a professional surveyor for that position met with much favor, but the policy of placing soldiers upon the ticket prevailed, and General Robert B. Beath was nominated and elected, he being the last to hold the office, as by the provisions of the new Constitution it was merged into that of Secretary of Internal Affairs. In 1872 Mr. Smedley was elected by the City Councils to the responsible office of Chief-Engineer and Surveyor, the position he now holds, having been chosen for the third time in March, 1882, his present term expiring in 1887. In this position he has had

charge of many extensive public works, among which have been the building of Penrose Ferry bridge, and the Fairmount and Girard avenue bridges, and numerous smaller ones over railroads, canals and other streams within the limits of the city.

Mr. Smedley in 1865 visited Europe on a tour of recreation and study, and returned impressed with the thought that Philadelphia, to keep pace with other great cities, should avail herself of her great natural advantages for establishing a grand park for the enjoyment of the people, and he entered with enthusiasm into the project of securing Lansdowne, an estate of one hundred and fifty acres, from its English owners, as a nucleus for the park, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the purchase of that beautiful section of land as a pleasure-ground for the public. He was appointed by the Park Commissioners to make the original surveys of the territory embraced in the Park, and many of the walks and drives therein were designed and laid out by him. Since 1872, as a Park Commissioner, by virtue of his office, he has been active in securing improvements to the territory under the control of the Board.

A pet scheme of Mr. Smedley, and one which he hopes to have carried out before many years, is the construction of a gravity railroad in the Park, by which people can be conveyed around and through the western section so as to bring the grand views within the reach of the masses. The road has been carefully designed and located, but various obstacles have so far prevented its construction.

Mr. Smedley has been a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania since 1857, and for fourteen years was Recording Secretary of the association. He has taken much interest in local history and genealogy, and has collected a large number of the records of his own family, which became of special interest during the Bi-Centennial year. He is also a member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; honorary member of the Delaware County Institute of Science; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute, and of the West Philadelphia Institute; of the latter he was for many years a director and secretary. In addition he is a member of the American Public Health Association, of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Social Science Association, the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Union League and other political clubs. In religion he is a member of the Society of Friends, Orthodox, as his ancestors have been from the first settlement of the State. Mr. Smedley is unmarried and lives in West Philadelphia, with which section of the city he has long been identified.

KRUMBHAAR, CHARLES H., City Commissioner, was born in Philadelphia, May 13th, 1848. His father was Lewis Krumbhaar, a German, and his mother was of Scotch lineage. Young Krumbhaar at the age of ten years was placed in the private academy at Broad and Arch streets, over which Thomas Baldwin presided, and which he attended five years. He was then placed under the care of Samuel Cleveland, afterward a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen he began the study of law in the office of John M. Thomas, Esq., a son-in-law of Charles Ingersoll, Esq., passed the Board of Examiners before of age, and on July 10th, 1869, was admitted to the bar. He turned his attention to the civil branch of the profession.

A Democrat from his birth, Mr. Krumbhaar first took a prominent part in political affairs in 1873. In 1875 he joined the "Reform Club," in which organization he was elected a governor and chairman of the House committee. In the fall of that year, John C. Martin, uncle of Mr. Krumbhaar, the Republican member of Common Council from the Eighth Ward, died. The Republicans nominated William G. King to fill the vacancy, and the Democrats placed Mr. Krumbhaar in the field. The Municipal Reform Association indorsed him, and although the Eighth Ward was Republican by 800 majority, Mr. Krumbhaar was elected by about 600 majority.

President Caven, recognizing the qualifications of the new member, assigned Mr. Krumbhaar to such important committees as Centennial, Police, Water, Fire and Gas. He proved a valuable member of these committees, and in them as well as in general councilmanic work was an earnest advocate of reform measures. He introduced a resolution to impeach Samuel Hancock, then City Controller, but the resolution was defeated by two or three votes, and the purification of the Controller's office was postponed. He was prominent in the investigation of the Wentz Farm Reservoir and Lardner Point Water Works jobs, and also the Hart Creek sewer examination. He instigated the inquiry into the management of the Tax office, and presented a report condemning the methods then in vogue therein. He urged the abolition of the

office of Collector of Delinquent Taxes, and was the first to call attention to the enormous fees and double commissions filched from the revenues of that office. From this action resulted the present complete system of the receiving, entering and returning of taxes, the ordinance for which was drafted at the instance and under the supervision of Mr. Krumbhaar, and passed mainly through his exertion.

When his term in the Common Council had expired, Mr. Krumbhaar declined renomination and devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession, securing amongst other clients railroad and iron companies, and being intrusted with the settling of several large estates. When the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred sprang into existence, Mr. Krumbhaar was naturally looked to as a man whose record guaranteed his fitness for responsible position in the city government, and in January, 1881, he was brought out with Hampton L. Carson, an Independent Republican, as a Citizens' candidate for the office of City Commissioner. The Republicans nominated William Douglass and William Lawson; and the Democrats, John C. McMenamin, then holding the office, and David Haggarty. Douglass, Lawson and Krumbharr received the highest number of votes and were declared elected, Carson running ahead of the Democratic candidates. The vote was Douglass, 45,706; Lawson, 47,096; McMenamin, 19,097; Haggarty, 32,137; Carson, 32,173, and Krumbhaar, 37,730.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM S., one of the City Commissioners, was born August 2d, 1845, in the old District of Southwark. He attended the public schools for a few years, and, when still young, engaged with E. Greble & Co., marble cutters, on Chestnut street, to learn the trade. During the Rebellion he served in the United States Navy, being attached for a while to the West Gulf Squadron, under Admiral Farragut. At the close of the war he resumed the occupation of marble cutter, and became a member of the firm of Douglass Brothers, marble masons, who have been engaged for several years in contracts for stone work for the Public Buildings. In 1874 he was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and served as a member of the House from 1876 to 1878. He is now serving his second term as Commissioner, having been elected in November, 1881, with Messrs Krumbhaar and Lawson, when he received 45,706 votes, and was the second highest of six candidates.

LAWSON, WILLIAM, City Commissioner, was born in Ireland, July 17th, 1833. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage, his family originally being from the Midlothian district in Scotland. He is the oldest son of Alexander Lawson and Mary A. Wilson, who were married in 1832. He attended school in Ireland from the time he became old enough until 1846, when his father emigrated to this country and settled in the old District of Kensington, in that part of Philadelphia now known as the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. Lawson has ever since resided in the same Ward, never having left it except when he was in the service of the country during the Rebellion.

Being the eldest of a large family he was compelled to go to work soon after arriving here, and was apprenticed to Cook Reynolds to learn the trade of boot and shoe making, and was in his employ for three and a half years, or until Mr. Reynolds closed business and removed from the city. Mr. Lawson, although then only eighteen years of age, had so well mastered his trade that he was employed by Romulus Reed, whose store was on Coates street above Seventh, as a journeyman. After remaining with Mr. Reed some time he was employed by McCurdy & Sons, Franklin place and Chestnut streets. At the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion he was in the employ of Eisenhower, Third and New streets. He volunteered under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men, and was enrolled in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Peter Lyle.

After being mustered out, Mr. Lawson resumed work at his trade until he was appointed to a position on the police force under Mayor Henry. He volunteered a second time as one of the policemen who offered their services about the time of the battle of Gettysburg, and became a member of Captain John Spear's company. He was employed doing provost duty in Harrisburg under General Couch. Upon returning home he resumed his duties as a police officer, but in 1864 enlisted in the navy. It was thought that the volunteers were to make the attack on Fort Fisher, but Mr. Lawson was detailed for duty on the United States steamship "Neptune," commanded by Captain Sanford, and remained in active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at the Brooklyn navy yard, June, 1865.

Upon returning home, Mr. Lawson entered into the boot and shoe business on Front street above Thompson. After the election of General Grant to the Presidency, he was appointed an Inspector in the Custom House under Henry D. Moore, a position he held until elected City Commissioner, which was in November, 1881.

Since attaining his majority, he has taken an active part in politics. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Benjamin F. Brown for City Treasurer, and since then has represented the Seventeenth Ward frequently in County, State and Congressional conventions. He was a delegate to the State convention which nominated General Hartranft for Governor, and he also attended the National convention in Chicago which selected James A. Garfield as candidate for the Presidency. At the time he was a candidate for Commissioner, Mr. Lawson, as a member of the city committee, voted to change the rules governing the Republican party in the city, so that there should be a division representation in the conventions. He did not wish to have it said that if he succeeded in obtaining the nomination it was at the hands of a few men, and not by the choice of the majority of the members of the party. He made a personal canvass of the city, and secured the nomination after a short and sharp contest. Although a Republican, he carried his own ward, the Seventeenth, which usually gives about 1,200 Democratic majority, by 250 votes over the highest Democrat on the ticket.

Mr. Lawson's colleague on the Republican ticket was William S. Douglass. The Democratic candidates were John C. McMenamin and David Haggarty. Hampton L. Carson, Independent Republican, and Charles H. Krumbhaar, Democrat, were placed in the field by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. Lawson, Douglass, and Krumbhaar were elected, the vote being, Lawson, 47,096; Douglass, 45,706; Krumbhaar, 37,730; Carson, 32,173; Haggarty, 32,137, and McMenamin, 19,097. Prior to his election as City Commissioner, Mr. Lawson was for several years a member of the School Board of the Seventeenth Section, and was a strong advocate of the establishment of night schools. He is a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 481, F. & A. M.

GIVIN, SAMUEL IRVIN, Chief of Police, although an American citizen by birth, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, April 18th, 1833. He traces his descent from Sir William Wallace, the Scottish chieftain. His grandfather, Robert Wallace Givin, a well-to-do farmer of Coleraine, County Antrim, came to this country in the latter part of the last century with his sons Samuel and Robert Wallace, Jr., and located at Ridley, near old Chester. Robert Wallace Givin, Jr., was naturalized in 1808, and five years later entered the army in the war of 1812, in which he served until its conclusion. In 1829 he married Agnes Irvin, a niece of Colonel John Irvin, who fought under General Anthony Wayne, and was Assistant Adjutant General during the Paoli and Red Bank campaigns. In 1830 Mr. Givin returned to Ireland to settle up the estate of his father, who had some time before gone back to his native country, and it was during this visit that the subject of this sketch was born. Two years later Mr. Givin returned to this country with his wife and young son, and again took up his abode at Ridley, where for years he carried on the business of grocer. In 1839 he moved to Philadelphia. Young Givin was placed in the Locust Street Grammar School, upon leaving which he entered the law office of Horn R. Kneass, Sr., where he remained for three years, at the expiration of which time he was apprenticed to William S. Young, a printer of wide reputation. Arriving at the age of seventeen years he was indentured to Christian Detre, a carpenter, with whom he remained until he reached manhood. In his capacity of journeyman he was employed, in 1857, on the extension of the capitol, Washington; subsequently went to work in the Gosport Navy Yard, Virginia, and in August of the year mentioned shipped as landsman on the United States steamer "Powhattan," bound on a cruise to China and Japan. He rose to the position of chief carpenter. In 1860 the "Powhattan" turned her head towards home, conveying the celebrated embassy which had in charge the treaty between Japan and the United States, the box containing the important papers being made by Mr. Givin. In October of the same year Mr. Givin was honorably discharged from the navy, and secured employment at the United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. When the rebellion broke out he was engaged on the fitting out of the Government steamers "Keystone State" and "Rhode Island," under Capt. Stephen D. Trenchard, United States Navy. He was offered the position of carpenter in the navy, but he preferred land service, and organized the Ellsworth Zouave Cadets, in Roxborough. Shortly afterwards he was stricken down with fever, and during his illness, which lasted five months, the members of the organization joined other military companies. Mr. Givin enlisted in Company G, Third Pennsylvania artillery, and was subsequently placed in the One Hundred and Fifty-

second regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, being mustered in September 26th, 1862. The regiment was assigned to the Third division, Seventh corps, Department of Virginia. Gallantry soon won for the young soldier promotion to the position of Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment.

While holding this position he participated in the siege of Suffolk, April 12th to May 4th; was in the engagements at Deserted House, Virginia, January 30th; Blackwater, Virginia, March 17th, and Carsville, Virginia, May 15th to 18th. In October, 1863, the regiment was detailed for garrison duty at Fortress Monroe, and Givin was elevated to the position of Post Commissary-Sergeant and put in charge of the large bakeries at the fortress. He was in the engagement at Port Walhal, May 23d, and for service performed in connection therewith was promoted to the First Lieutenancy of Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, being mustered in April 12th, 1864. One day later he was appointed Captain of Company K. May 1st, 1865, he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and November 20th of the same year was commissioned Colonel, being assigned in command of the Third brigade, First division, Eighteenth corps, Army of the James. Colonel Givin took an active part in the memorable engagements which preceded the capture of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864, and was in command of the Ninety-second regiment, New York Volunteers. At the time of the great mine explosion which was engineered by General Henry Pleasants, August 10th, he was detailed to reorganize and take charge of the sharpshooters at headquarters First division, Eighteenth corps, General Charles Devens, Jr., afterwards Attorney-General of the United States. He participated in the engagement of Bermuda Hundred, August 27th, battle of Chapin's Farm or Newmarket Heights, Virginia; the capture of Forts Harrison and Gilmore, September 29th–30th, being in command of the regiment on the former date and in command of the brigade on the latter. It was during the last engagement that he was wounded in the left thigh and right ankle. He recovered sufficiently, however, in time to take part in the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, October 27th–28th; was transferred to the Third brigade, Third division, Twenty-fourth corps, Department of Virginia, December 3d, and took part in the battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia, March 4th, 1865; was in the expedition up the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg; at the occupation of Richmond, April 3d; was detailed as Chief of the Ambulance corps, Twenty fourth army corps, General John Gibbon commanding, June 16th, and temporarily in command of the brigade. The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth regiment was consolidated with the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth for guard and provost duty in the sub-district of Lynchburg, Virginia, June 28th, and Colonel Givin was in command from July 19th until August 21st. He had charge of the sub-district at Danville, Virginia, until December 10th, 1865, and conducted the election of fifteen counties, October 10th, 1865, at that place. He was the last commander at City Point, evacuating that place December 17th, 1865. He was commissioned Brevet-Colonel United States Volunteers, to date from March 13th, 1865, and on the 26th of November of the same year was made Colonel, being finally mustered out at Camp Cadwalader, December 23d, 1865.

After the war, January, 1866, Colonel Givin engaged in the carpenter business with James W. Turner, locating in Roxborough and Manayunk. The firm was quite successful until February, 1870, when financial difficulties resulted in a dissolution of partnership, and Mr. Givin secured employment in the Navy Yard. In 1873 he designed and laid out Passyunk Square, and in 1874 designed and laid out Fairhill Square. In March, 1875, he was appointed by Mayor Stokley to the Lieutenancy of the First Police District. During the riots of 1877 he was Drill-Master of policemen to be used in case of an emergency. He created the excellent system of having special officers in each district. In November, 1878, Mr. Givin was made Captain of the Second division, and when Chief Kennard H. Jones died, in May, 1879, Captain Givin was made Chief of Police. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, and was twice a candidate for the State Legislature from the First District. In 1872–73 he was Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the Twenty-sixth Ward, and has on several occasions been a delegate to State and County Conventions. In religion Chief Givin is a Protestant, being a member of the German Reformed Presbyterian Church, Manayunk. He has always taken a great interest in temperance matters, having assisted in organizing Silverspring Section, Cadets of Temperance, when he was but ten years of age, and at eighteen joined the Sons of Temperance. Even when in the navy he organized and superintended a cold-water society. Chief Givin was a prominent officer in the Geary Legion, Boys in Blue, and assisted in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held every position up to that of Department Commander of the State of Pennsylvania. He is Past-Master of Roxborough Lodge, 135, F. & A. M.; Past High-Priest of Har-

mony Chapter, 52, Royal Arch Masons; Eminent Commander of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; has the Ancient Scottish Rite, the thirty-second degree in Masonry, being Junior Grand Warden of Killwinning Chapter, Rose Croix; a member of the Knights of Pythias; a prominent member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order United Workingmen, Knights of Birmingham and Order of Sparta. Mr. Givin married Rosanna Price, the daughter of John Price, and the descendant of an old Philadelphia Quaker family. By this union there were six children, two girls and four boys.

PHILIPS, WILLIAM JAMES, Superintendent of the Department of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Philips, of Milford Haven, Wales, was born in New York city, March 22d, 1825. The paternal and maternal grandparents of Mr. Philips were among the earliest settlers of New York, Flushing, Long Island and Connecticut. Mr. Philips was educated in the best private schools of the metropolis, and from childhood showed a decided inclination towards mathematics and all scientific studies, to which he has devoted his whole life, so that today he is considered one of the best electricians living. He commenced his business life in 1845 as the private associate of Professor Royal E. House, who at that time was perfecting the House Printing Telegraph Instrument, and, in 1847, was given the entire charge of the first office in Philadelphia which used the House instrument, officiating as general manager and chief operator. He continued in that position until 1854, when he and others became engaged in securing a contract with the city for the erection of the Municipal Telegraph, which was awarded in 1855 and completed in 1856; and on the 20th of March, 1856, Mr. Philips was elected by joint convention of the City Councils Superintendent of the Department, a position which he has held continuously for twenty-seven years.

In 1875 he was made Telegraphic Director and Chief of the Bureau of Telegraphy of the Centennial Exhibition, and all the work which was subsequently done in and about the Exhibition grounds and buildings was under his supervision. Among other positions which he has filled he has been President of the American District Telegraph, and is connected with the Franklin Institute, Metropolitan Patent Right Company and Underground Cable Companies. He has also patented various improvements in electrical apparatus which are in general use. In 1858 he and associates introduced and constructed the Fire Alarm Telegraph in Baltimore, in 1862 in Washington, and subsequently in Cincinnati, Chicago and San Francisco.

In politics Mr. Philips is a Republican, but his occupation is not such as to lead him into the active political sphere, and he contents himself with simply performing the act of voting. He is a Mason and belongs to Montgomery Lodge, No. 19; Palestine Chapter and St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar.

In 1849 Mr. Philips married Miss Mary Theresa Coxe, the daughter of Richard Coxe, of the United States Navy, and the granddaughter of Mr. Charles Coxe, of Philadelphia, one of the wealthiest and most noted men in the city.

CANTLIN, JOHN R., Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 12th, 1836, and is a descendant of old New England stock. When he was but two years old his parents removed to Philadelphia, where the family resided continuously thereafter, and at the proper time John was sent to the public schools. He passed through the Southeast Grammar School, and at the age of fifteen, having shown a taste for mechanics, became an apprentice in a machine-shop and mastered the science. He developed a liking for running stationary engines, and was one of the first to secure a position as engineer of a steam fire-engine when the old hand-engines were put aside for the modern inventions.

When the war broke out Mr. Cantlin attached himself to McMullin's Independent Rangers in the three months' service, a command which was selected by General Robert Patterson for his body-guard during the first campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. Among his other accomplishments Mr. Cantlin was an expert telegraph operator, and General Patterson detached him from the Rangers to do duty in that important capacity at headquarters. In the early days of the rebellion good telegraph operators were scarce, and young Cantlin very soon became indispensable to the service; and so well did he fulfil his responsibility that he was personally complimented by General Patterson, who gave him a written certificate of his efficiency and faithfulness. At the close of the campaign he returned home, and, as his two brothers determined upon enlisting for the war, John remained to care for his widowed mother, although he longed to return to the tented field and earn new honors.

Mr. Cantlin was engineer of the old Franklin Fire Company, No. 12, and while in charge of the steamer came to be known as one of the best experts in the volunteer service, so that in January, 1871, when the paid fire department was established, he was made the first Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners. This position he filled for eight years, and his executive ability being recognized as equal to his skill as a mechanic and engineer, he was, in February, 1879, promoted to his present post.

Chief Cantlin is connected with various benevolent and fraternal associations; a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 380, F & A. M.; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, and St. Mary's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar. In politics he has always been a steadfast Republican, and cast his first vote in 1857 in the Fourth Ward. He is a widower and has two children living, a girl aged fourteen years and a boy aged seven.

OVERN, JOHN, Chief Inspector of Steam-Engines and Boilers, was born in Philadelphia, May 13th, 1829. His father and mother were both natives of the city. Colonel George Seneff, his maternal great-grandfather, was an officer in the Continental army. Mr. Overn was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Central High School in January, 1845, in the same class with Lewis C. Cassidy. He was then apprenticed to William Smith, machinist and engine-builder, and having learned the trade, followed it for a number of years, being employed as master machinist by several of the largest firms in the city. During the war he volunteered as engineer in the navy, and served in a number of engagements, notably those off Charleston, Pocotaligo, and Port St. John. During part of his term he was engaged in the blockading service. Mr. Overn was originally an old-line Whig, and became a Republican upon the organization of that party. His first vote was in 1850. Two years later he cast his first ballot for a President.

The office of Chief Inspector of Steam-Engines and Boilers, which he has filled for over twelve years, by annual appointment by the Mayor and confirmation by the Select Council, was created by Act of Assembly, May 8th, 1864, and ordinance of July 13th, 1868. The first to hold the position was Thomas Lovegrove, who remained in office for several years, Mr. Overn being first appointed in June, 1872, and entering upon his first year of service on the first Monday of July of that year. His duties are to examine and carefully inspect, at least once a year, all stationary steam-engines and boilers used for public and manufacturing purposes, and to pass upon their fitness and safety, and no stationary steam-engine or steam-boiler can be erected and put into use and operation in Philadelphia without being first inspected and certified to as competent and safe under the hand and seal of the Chief Inspector. In this arduous work he is assisted by five deputies. The importance and responsibility of the position are manifest, as the lives of thousands of working people are dependent upon a conscientious and thorough discharge of the duties incumbent upon the Chief Inspector and his deputies.

Mr. Overn was married, January 13th, 1858, to Sarah T. Jenkins, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and has three children living, all of whom are boys, the eldest being seventeen years of age. The family were originally Methodists, but are now members of the Episcopal church. Of the fraternal orders the Masonic is the only one of which Mr. Overn is a member. His home surroundings are pleasant, and he resides in the Twenty-eighth Ward, at 2108 Diamond street.

GEORGE S. GRAHAM.

F. Amedee Brégy.

THE JUDGES AND MINOR JUDICIARY.

ALLISON, JOSEPH, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 1, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1819, his parents being then residents of that place, where, in his twenty-second year, he began the study of the law under John T. Adams, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county in the spring of 1843. In December of that year he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered by him at the outset of his professional career, his efforts were soon crowned with success. From 1846 to 1851 he was Solicitor of the District of Spring Garden. In October of the latter year he was nominated by both the American and Whig Conventions, and as their candidate was elected to the bench as Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, to which position he was again returned in October, 1861. Subsequently he was appointed by Governor Curtin to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of President Judge Oswald Thompson, to which place, in October, 1866, he was re-elected for ten years. January 4th, 1875, he was, by constitutional provision, transferred to the President Judgeship of Court of Common Pleas No. 1. Judge Allison's many years of service upon the bench of Philadelphia had long convinced her people, that in him was a wise jurist, an unprejudiced judge, and an honest man, and in due recognition of these merits, he was made the recipient of the highest compliment that can be paid to a member of an elective judiciary, in that, upon November 7th, 1876, he was recalled by his constituency to his place of preferment, for another term of ten years, without opposition.

PEIRCE, WILLIAM S., Associate Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 1, was born at New Castle, Delaware, September 3d, 1815. He belongs to one of the oldest families in that State, his ancestors having settled there about 1680, having left New England, where the family name is found among the promoters of the Plymouth settlement, and patentees of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in the years 1620–23. He received his preliminary education in New Castle, where, besides the ordinary branches of an English education, he commenced the study of Latin and Greek. When he came to Philadelphia he completed his education in the High School of the Franklin Institute. He at once engaged in mercantile pursuits, but found time to gratify an ardent taste for books. His vigorous and adaptable mind became stored with information on literature, arts and sciences, subjects which a subsequent laborious professional life has never induced him to neglect. After an honorable mercantile career of a few years, he concluded to enter upon a line of life more congenial to his tastes, and commenced the study of the law with Hon. Charles Chauncy and Henry Chester, of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and from his first entrance upon the practice of his profession, he evinced more than ordinary ability, energy and perseverance. He was an early and earnest advocate of the emancipation of the slaves, and was the counsel for the slave in nearly every fugitive slave case which occurred after the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. In February, 1866, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Curtin, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Joseph Allison. In October, 1866, he was elected by the people to fill the same office for a term of ten years, from the first Monday of December, 1866; and January 4th, 1875, was, under the provisions of the New Constitution, transferred from the old Court of Common Pleas to his present position, to which he was re-elected for another term of ten years on November 7th, 1876.

BIDDLE, CRAIG, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, the youngest son of Hon. Nicholas Biddle, and maternal grandson of John Craig, from whom he takes his Christian name, was born in Philadelphia, January 10th, 1823. He was educated at Princeton College, New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1841, and entering as student at law the office of John Cadwalader, Esq., afterwards Judge of the United States District Court, was admitted a member of the Philadelphia bar on the 2d of December, 1844. Taking an active part in politics as an adherent of the Whig party, he was elected to the State House of Representatives for the years 1849 and 1850, and was distinguished for the proposition and successful support of several important enactments referring principally to his own county. He was

afterwards Clerk of Common Council of Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Biddle offered his services to the Commonwealth, and was commissioned Major on the staff of General Patterson. In this post he served through the three months' campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, and was then transferred to the staff of Governor Curtin. He enlisted as private in the Gray Reserves during Lee's invasion of Maryland, in 1863, and was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal, acting at Hagerstown, Maryland. Upon the election of Judge Paxson to the Supreme bench, Mr. Biddle was appointed, January 12th, 1875, by Governor Hartranft, to fill the vacant chair in the Common Pleas, greatly to the satisfaction of the bar and the general public. In the succeeding June he was nominated as the Republican candidate for the full term and against an excellent Democratic nominee, E. Coppee Mitchell, Esq., receiving the highest majority on the ticket. Mr. Biddle's private tastes are very pleasing; he acted for some years President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and Vice-President of the Historical Society.

HARE, JOHN INNIS CLARK, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, was born in the month of October, 1817, and is the son of Dr. Robert Hare, a celebrated chemist, who was Professor of Chemistry of the University of Pennsylvania for many years, and the author of "Hare's Chemistry," one of the most authoritative and exhaustive works on that subject ever published. Judge Hare's mother was Miss Clark, of Rhode Island, a daughter of John Innis Clark, after whom Judge Hare was named. Judge Hare was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated. For some time after his collegiate course he was engaged in the study of chemistry under his distinguished father, and in pursuance thereof was absent in Europe for a period. Returning home he studied law with the late Hon. William M. Meredith, and was admitted to practise September 9th, 1841. Soon after his admission he married a daughter of Horace Binney.

In 1851 he was nominated on the Whig ticket for Associate Judge of the District Court, and elected by a large majority. He served ten years, and was re-elected in 1861, and in 1868 resigned as Associate to accept the President Judgeship, from which position he was transferred January 4th, 1875, to the President Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, and was re-elected November 8th, 1878.

Early in his judicial career Judge Hare became one of the American Editors of "Smith's Leading Cases," and he was also the American Editor of "White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity," and edited other legal works. Since June, 1868, he has been Professor of Institutes of Law in the University of Pennsylvania.

MITCHELL, JAMES TYNDALE, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, was born in Philadelphia, November 9th, 1834, and graduated at the Central High School, afterwards entering Harvard University, and graduating in the class of 1855 with high rank. His classmates were such men as Attorney General Barlow, of New York, General Joseph Hayes, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. James K. Hosmer, Professor Alexander Agassiz, and others who achieved distinction. He then entered the office of George W. Biddle, Esq., studied law, and was admitted to bar November 10th, 1857, graduating from the Law Department of the University in 1858. He was Assistant City Solicitor, under Hon. Charles E. Lex, from 1859 to 1862, and edited *American Law Register* from 1851 to 1871. He edited "Williams on Real Estate."

In October, 1871, he was elected Judge of the District Court, and was transferred January 4th, 1875, to the Common Pleas No. 2. On July 14th, 1881, he was nominated for re-election by the Democrats, and September 29th he was nominated by the Republicans, and unanimously re-elected in November, 1881. Previous to his elevation to the bench Judge Mitchell was engaged on an exhaustive digest of the "Pennsylvania State Reports."

FELL, DAVID NEWLIN, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he was born, November, 1840. He graduated at the State Normal School, and at the conclusion of the term removed to Philadelphia, and began the study of the law in the office of his brother, William W. Fell, Esq. In 1862 he entered the army and received commission as Major of the One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

He was admitted a member of the Philadelphia bar, March 17th, 1866. He was elected a member of Council in February, 1876, upon the Republican and Citizens' ticket, and was also appointed by Governor Hartranft a member of the Municipal Commission. On May 3d, 1877, upon the death of Judge Pratt, Mr. Fell was selected by Governor Hartranft to fill the vacancy, and in the following November was elected upon the Republican ticket to the term of ten years, which he is at present serving.

LUDLOW, JAMES R., President Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 3, was born at Albany, New York, May 3d, 1825. He is a son of Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., LL. D., for nearly twenty years Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated with distinction, in July, 1843. Having made choice of the legal profession he entered in the same month the office of Hon. William M. Meredith, President of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and for many years a leading lawyer in Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1846, and for eleven years engaged in a general practice. During this time he manifested an active interest in politics, acting with and occupying a prominent position in the old Democratic party of the city. At one time he was Chairman of its Executive Committee, and has served as a Delegate to State Conventions. In October, 1857, he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, for the term of ten years; at the end of which time, in October, 1867, he was re-elected for another term of ten years; and when the New Constitution took effect, by the provisions of which the old courts were abolished, Judge Ludlow, who was Senior Associate of the old Common Pleas, was transferred, January 4th, 1875, to the new Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of which he became President Judge, a position to which he was re-elected for ten years, November 10th, 1877.

FINLETTER, THOMAS KNIGHT, Associate Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 3, is the son of Thomas and Margaret (Dickson) Finletter. The family is originally of Scotch extraction, but settled in Ireland. His father emigrated to America about 1812, and established himself in business as manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods, in Philadelphia, in which city Thomas K. Finletter was born. He received his preliminary education in this city; subsequently he went to Lafayette College at Easton, and finally removed to the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated about the year 1844. He studied law under the Hon. William A. Porter, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1849 he became a member of the State Legislature, and served during two sessions. While in the Legislature, and during the session of 1849, he introduced a bill known as the "Ten Hours' Bill," for regulating the hours of labor in factories, and the age at which children should be admitted to work in the same. This bill became a law during the same session. From 1849 to 1854 he also served as a School Director for the District of the Northern Liberties. In 1860 he was appointed Assistant City Solicitor, assigned to the department of the Guardians of the Poor, which position he held until 1865, in which year he resumed the private practice of his profession, and continued until 1870, when he was elected Judge of the old Court of Common Pleas. Shortly after his promotion to the judicial bench he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Jefferson College of Philadelphia. He was married, in 1859, to Martha M., daughter of Archibald McIlroy, a prominent citizen and manufacturer of Philadelphia. By the terms of the New Constitution Judge Finletter, on January 4th, 1875, was transferred from the old Common Pleas to be Associate Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 3, to which position he was re-elected for a term of ten years, November 2d, 1880.

PERKES, WILLIAM HARMAN, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3, was born in Moreland township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He received his preliminary education at Treemount Academy, under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Ansons, and graduated at Lewisburg College. He entered the law office of Daniel H. Mulvany, Esq., of Norristown, and was admitted to practise in 1859. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he joined the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, of the three months contingent, under Colonel John F. Hartranft, and upon the expiration of that term of service re-enlisted, under the same commander, in the Fifty-first regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In both

these regiments he was enrolled as private, but was subsequently appointed Major of the One Hundred and Seventy ninth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served until the spring of 1864. He was assigned to duty as Deputy Provost, and afterwards Provost Marshal of the Sixth District, which post he filled until his final discharge from the service in the fall of 1865. He then returned to the practice of the law, opening his office in Philadelphia, and was appointed Assistant City Solicitor by Charles H. T. Collis, Esq. He was subsequently chosen Park Solicitor, and July 1st, 1876, upon the death of Judge Lynd, was selected by Governor Hartranft to fill the vacancy on the bench. In the fall of that year, November 7th, he was elected for the full term upon the Republican ticket, and still occupies the position.

THAYER, MARTIN RUSSELL, President Judge Court of Common Pleas No. 4, was born at Petersburg, Virginia, January 27th, 1819. His parents were Martin Thayer and Mary Call Russell, the former being a lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, from Richard Thayer, who came to Boston with Winthrop, Dudley, and other founders of that city, in 1630. The family came from the county Essex, England. Martin Thayer removed to Petersburg, Virginia, at the age of twenty. Martin Russell Thayer was his third son. Losing his mother when hardly two years old, his nurture and early education were intrusted to a maiden aunt, Martha Russell, a woman of very thorough education, of many accomplishments, of strong religious sentiments, who bestowed upon him exemplary care. When nine years old he was sent to Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, Amherst, Massachusetts; subsequently he studied at Amherst College for a year. His father having in the meantime taken up his residence at Philadelphia, he removed thither, and entered the Sophomore Class in the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1840, delivering the Valedictory Address. Having adopted the law as his profession, he became a student of the late Hon. Garrick Mallery, and was admitted September 5th, 1842. He pursued his profession with success in Philadelphia until the autumn of 1862, when he was elected a member of Congress from the Fifth District. In 1864 he was re-elected, but at the end of his second term he declined renomination, and resumed his law practice. In 1867 he was appointed a Judge of the old District Court, to fill a vacancy, and in 1868 was elected a Judge of the same Court for ten years, and was transferred, January 4th, 1875, pursuant to the provisions of the New Constitution, from the old District Court, of which he was then Senior Associate, to the Court of Common Pleas No. 3, became President Judge thereof, and was re-elected for another term of ten years November 5th, 1878.

In 1862 Judge Thayer was one of the Commissioners to revise the Revenue Laws of Pennsylvania. As a member of Congress he was an active worker, and took part in most of the debates on important measures. He was Chairman of the Committee on Land Claims, and a member of the Special Committee which reported the Bankrupt Law. Judge Thayer is an author, and has contributed several valuable works to literature, among others being one on "The Law Considered as a Progressive Science," and "The Duties of Citizenship." In 1873 Judge Thayer was President of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, and the report on that institution, made that year to the Secretary of War, was Judge Thayer's handiwork.

BRIGGS, AMOS, one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 4, was born in Pennsbury Manor, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 22d, 1825. His father was John Briggs, a native of New Jersey, who went to Bucks county at the age of sixteen years, and a few years later married Sarah White, of Pennsbury Manor. Amos was educated at the day-schools of the place, and at the age of eighteen years and six months began teaching school, which he continued until he was twenty-one years old. Then, August 16th, 1846, he entered the law office of William R. Dickerson, Esq., as a student, and left it at the end of one year and one month, and entered the office of the late Theodore Cuyler, Esq., with whom he studied also for just one year and one month, and was then, on motion of Mr. Cuyler, October 19th, 1848, admitted to practise in the Philadelphia courts, continuing at the bar as a successful lawyer until October, 1872, when he was elected by the Republican party a Judge of the District Court, taking his seat in December, 1872, and was transferred January 5th, 1875, to the Court of Common Pleas No. 4, where he served until the expiration of his term of ten years. In the fall of 1882 he was renominated by the Republicans for the same position, but was defeated by Hon. Michael Arnold, the Democratic candidate. Judge Briggs

left the bench at the close of the Bi-Centennial year, and resumed the practice of law with his son, Frank Briggs, as his law partner.

ELCOCK, THOMAS ROBERT, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 4, was born in Philadelphia, in the old Northern Liberties section, August 16th, 1838. He is the son of John Elcock and Margaret Kelly. His education was commenced in the public schools, and completed under private tutors, and he successively attended the Madison Grammar and the Central High Schools, and Villa Nova College. His studies were interrupted by a long and severe spell of sickness, and he spent four years on a farm at Bustleton, Philadelphia county, finishing his education at the hands of private tutors in 1857, when he entered the law office of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, where he passed through a thorough legal course of instruction, and was admitted to the bar, September 8th, 1859. He remained with his preceptor as an assistant until Mr. Brewster was made a Judge, and then Mr. Elcock succeeded to his practice and kept it until he was himself elected Judge, in October, 1874. Politically he is a Democrat.

The New Constitution provided that two additional judges should be elected in Philadelphia, in 1874, to make up the full complement of the four courts as remodelled. Judge Elcock was selected as one from a large number of lawyers, who were well qualified, as a man possessing all the requisites for a judicial position, and Judge Pratt was selected as the other, and both were nominated and elected. They drew lots for courts, and Judge Pratt became attached to the Common Pleas No. 2, and Judge Elcock to No. 4, where he took his seat, January 1st, 1875, for a term of ten years.

HANNA, WILLIAM BRANTLY, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of this city, was born in the old District of Southwark, Philadelphia, on the 23d of November, 1835. His parents were John Hanna, the prominent lawyer, and Clementina Hanna. He was educated in private as well as in the public schools of this city, and in July, 1849, after completing a four years' course, he graduated from the Central High School. He studied law in the office of his father, and was a graduate of the Law Department of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar on November 14th, 1857. He then practised at his profession until elected one of the first three Judges of the Orphans' Court, as established under the New Constitution. This election, at which Judges Dwight and O'Brien were also elected, took place in November, 1874, and Judge Hanna took his seat on the 1st of January, 1875, for a term of ten years. On June 3d, 1878, he was commissioned by Governor Hartranft to be President Judge of the Court.

Soon after his admission to the bar, Judge Hanna became an Assistant under District-Attorney Mann, but subsequently resigned, however, to resume practice. In October, 1867, he was elected to the Common Council from the Tenth Ward, for a term of two years, and while serving there he was elected to Select Council for three years. He was then re-elected and served until he resigned to go upon the bench in the Orphans' Court. In October, 1872, while in Select Council, he was elected to the Constitutional Convention from the Second Senatorial District of Philadelphia, and served in that body until the adjournment of the Convention. While in Councils, Judge Hanna was a very active member. He served on most of the important committees, being Chairman of the Committee of Fire and Trusts, which had jurisdiction over the old Volunteer Fire Department. He was the author of a number of important measures, including the ordinance for the abolition of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and the organization of the present paid system. He also drew up the ordinance providing for the numbering of vehicles, as well as that under which the city is divided into the present police districts, the police force increased, and the ranking of officers.

PENROSE, CLEMENT BIDDLE, Associate Judge of the Orphans' Court, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 27th, 1832. His parents were Charles Bingham Penrose and Valeria Biddle. In 1841 his father, a prominent lawyer of that time, was appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, at Washington, by President Harrison, and continued as such by President Tyler. The family remained in Washington, young Penrose going to school there from 1841 to 1845, when, upon removing back to Lancaster, he entered, as a pupil, the Franklin College, of which Frederick A. Muhlenburg, now Professor of Greek at the University of Pennsylvania, was principal. In 1847 the family came to Philadelphia, and the son entered the

Sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated on July 3d, 1850, the day of commencement. He then commenced the study of the law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar on November 19th, 1853. He practised in Philadelphia until February, 1878, when he was appointed Judge of the Orphans' Court by Governor Hartranft, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge O'Brien. At the following election, in the fall of 1878, he was elected by the people to fill the same position for a term of ten years, commencing January 1st, 1879.

Judge Penrose has filled no other public office, although he now is, and has been for many years, a Vice-Provost of the Law Academy.

ASHMAN, WILLIAM NEILSON, Associate Judge of the Orphans' Court, was born in Philadelphia, August 18th, 1833. His parents were Thomas and Eliza Ashman. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. He entered the High School, and, although he was unable to complete the latter part of his course, he graduated at the end of the term, receiving the degree of A. M. He commenced to support himself at fifteen years of age, and for the purpose of further educating himself he took private lessons, paying therefor from his own earnings. In 1854 he commenced the study of the law in the office of P. Pemberton Morris, Esq., and upon completing a full course of three years was admitted to the bar, on May 13th, 1857.

In 1863 he ceased active practice to become Solicitor for the Sanitary Commission in Philadelphia. Here the claims of thousands of soldiers of the Rebellion were attended to, and millions of dollars passed through the Commission's hands. His services in this direction continued for about five years. He then resumed practice at the bar until January 11th, 1878, when he was appointed, by Governor Hartranft, a Judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Dwight, who died shortly after. At the following election, in November, 1878, he was elected by the people to fill the same office, for a term of ten years, commencing January 1st, 1879. Judge Ashman was an assistant under City Solicitor Thomas J. Worrell for about one year, and was continued in the same position for about five years by City Solicitor Collis.

THE MAGISTRATES.

THORP, WILLIAM ARMITAGE, Magistrate of Court No. 1, was born in England, August 24th, 1816. His parents were James Thorp and Elizabeth Armitage, who came to this country when William was but a year old, and located in this city. Young Thorp attended the public schools, and completed his education at Claremont Academy, a Quaker institution, near Frankford. He was apprenticed to the trade of mathematical instrument maker, but subsequently took a fancy to the hotel business, in which he embarked and continued for ten years. He was afterwards appointed to a clerkship in the Water Department, and served in a similar capacity in the office of Collector of Delinquent Taxes, under the administrations of O'Neil, Peltz, Beaty and Hill. Subsequently he was made United States Deputy Marshal, a position which he held but a short time, when Mayor Stokley appointed him Lieutenant of the Twentieth Police District. In 1875 he was elected Magistrate, and re-elected in 1880, for a term of five years. When the war of the rebellion broke out, Mr. Thorp, who had been Lieutenant of the National Grays, and was then Major of the First Regiment National Guards Pennsylvania, enlisted in Company H, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three months. He was then assigned to the duty of recruiting the Ninety-eighth Regiment and other organizations formed from the National Guards. He was for forty years connected with the Perseverance Hose Company, and was the First Assistant Engineer of the Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. Thorp is a life-member and Past Master of Lodge No. 9, Order of Masons; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 7; Knights of Birmingham and Volunteer Firemen's Association. He married Elizabeth Schuyler, and they had but one child.

FINDLAY, JOHN K., ex-Judge and Magistrate of Court No. 2, is an American by birth and ancestry, and was born near Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 12th, 1803. He is the youngest son of Hon. William Findlay, fourth Governor of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduated in 1824 and was commissioned a Lieutenant. He served as Lieutenant of Artillery until 1828, when, tiring of the dull routine

of military life, he resigned, and shortly afterwards commenced the study of the law. Mr. Findlay was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg in 1831, and practised at his profession in Lancaster from that year until 1845. During part of this time he held the office of Recorder of the Mayor's Court. In 1845 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the City and County of Philadelphia. He was President Judge of the Third District Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh and Northampton counties, from 1857 until 1861.

Mr. Findlay has always been a staunch Democrat, and was elected Magistrate of Court No. 2 by that party in February, 1880, receiving 30,709 votes. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. He has been married twice, and has one child living.

BROWN, JAMES LAURENCE, Magistrate of Court No. 3, was born in Philadelphia, September 1st, 1840. His father was James L. Brown, a prominent dealer and shipper of provisions. James was first taught in the Ringgold Grammar School, at Eighth and Fitzwater streets, which he left to attend the Arcadian Institute, at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. When he was yet young his father died, and he took charge of the business, and conducted it until he was appointed a Purveyor of the Water Department. Mr. Brown was afterwards appointed Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Police District by Mayor Stokley, and held that office until June 1st, 1881, when Governor Hoyt named him for Magistrate, Court No. 3, to fill the unexpired term of Henry Everly, deceased. In February, 1882, he was nominated for the same position by the Republicans. William Eisenbrown was the Democratic candidate. After a spirited campaign he was elected, defeating his opponent by a majority of 535 votes. He has always been an earnest worker in the Republican party, and is a member of the Union Republican Club. He was a member of the School Board of the First Section for six years, during two years of which time he held the office of President of that body.

Mr. Brown is a member of Melita Lodge, No. 295, F. & A. M.; Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Birmingham; Spring Garden Lodge, A. O. U. W., and Corinthian Senate, No. 9, Order of Sparta. He is also a contributing member of Dupont Post, No. 24, G. A. R. In religion he is a Methodist. On June 27th, 1858, Mr. Brown was married to Susannah Newsom, of Philadelphia. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living. He resides at No. 1009 Tasker street.

COLLINS, HUGH, Magistrate of Court No. 4, was born in Leek Patrick, County Tyrone, Ireland, April 7, 1829, and came to America and settled in Philadelphia in 1844. He located in the old Moyamensing district, and before the consolidation was one of the watchmen in the section, serving contemporaneously with Colonel Joshua Taggart, afterwards a prominent detective officer. Subsequently Mr. Collins was elected Constable for Alderman Joseph Eneu, and for a time served as Messenger of the Common Council. For ten years he was an Alderman of the Second Ward, and in 1880 was elected one of the Police Magistrates. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Americus Club. In the old Volunteer Fire Department days he was an active member of the Moyamensing Hose Company.

LIST, WILLIAM HENRY, Magistrate of Court No. 5, is the son of John List and Jane Welsh, both of Philadelphia, and was born in that city, November 1st, 1844. He received a common school education, attending Mount Vernon Grammar School. He afterwards studied in a law office, and later on engaged in the business of conveyancing, which he still continues in conjunction with his magisterial duties. During the war Mr. List was a member of Colonel Day's Blue Reserves, serving as Corporal in Company B, Thirty-second regiment Pennsylvania Militia, which was called into the service during the rebel invasion. Mr. List is prominently connected with secret orders. He is Past Master and a Trustee of Washington Lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M.; a member of Harmony Chapter, and is Past Eminent Commander and Recorder of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. He is Past Noble Grand of Justice Lodge, No. 186, and a member of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F., and is Treasurer of West Philadelphia Lodge, No. 9, K. of B. He is a member of Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 57, American Legion of Honor, and of Quaker City Lodge, No. 116, A. O. U. W.

Mr. List is a Republican, and in February, 1880, was elected Magistrate of Court No. 5, by that party. In religion he is a Baptist. On September

9th, 1865, he was married to Ella Murdoch, and is the father of seven children, three boys and four girls, all of whom are living except one of the boys.

MARTIN, JOHN B., Magistrate of Court No. 6, was born in Philadelphia, April 6th, 1833. John attended the public schools, and at an early age entered the house of Wise, Thomas & Co., ship chandlers and manufacturers of rope, of which firm his father was a partner. Subsequently he entered the printing establishment of Silas A. George, where he worked at the case for several years, and then obtained employment as book-keeper with P. Bohannan, a coal merchant. For fifteen years he held a similar position in the counting-house of Dr. D. Jayne & Son, druggists, leaving there in 1881.

He is a Democrat and held a clerkship in the Recorder's Office during the term of Albert D. Boileau, and in February, 1880, was elected Magistrate.

McCLINTOCK, JOHN, Magistrate of Court No. 7, is the son of Mary and the late John McClintock, and was born in Montreal, Canada, June 6th, 1833. His mother is still living at the age of ninety-two years. One year after his birth his family removed to Philadelphia, where the father became sexton of Kerr's Presbyterian Church, in which position he remained till the close of a life much honored for exemplary piety. The son's school experience, like that of many of our most estimable citizens, was limited to about three years, spent mainly at the Southwestern Grammar School. The father was a weaver, and poor, and young John's opportunities of education were seriously interrupted at the age of ten years by his employment, during the summer months, in a brick-yard, in which toilsome occupation he remained until the year 1856. At the age of twenty he was married to Sarah Standring, of Philadelphia. In 1856 he was appointed to a responsible position in the City Gas Works by the late John C. Cresson, and while there was elected President of the old Western Fire Company (subsequently merged with the Fame), and continued at the head of the latter organization until the adoption of the new system. In the latter capacity he was an enthusiastic advocate of the introduction of steam fire-engines into the department, and was also a staunch supporter of the paid system now in existence. While at the Gas Works he became an active member of the old Continental Guard, where he grew familiar with military tactics, of great service a few years later. In 1862 Mr. McClintock enlisted in the Keystone Battery, of Philadelphia, and went at once into active service in the field. At the end of a year he was mustered out, and shortly afterwards re-enlisted in the same battery as Orderly Sergeant, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Mr. McClintock is a prominent Odd Fellow, and a member of the Masonic Order; he also belongs to the American Protestant Association, the Knights of Honor, the A. O. U. W., and the Grand Army of the Republic. In religion he is a Presbyterian; in politics a Liberal Republican. He has been a prominent official of the city for the past ten years. In October, 1872, he was elected an Alderman in the Seventh Ward. After the abolition of the office by the New Constitution, in 1874, he was elected one of the Magistrates of Philadelphia, and was re-elected in February, 1880. His popularity and efficiency are best attested by the fact that, in both the magisterial contests, he was indorsed by the Union League and the Reform party, and in both contests he stood fourth highest among the twenty-four who were elected.

SMITH, ROBERT RICHARDSON, Magistrate of Court No. 8, was born in Philadelphia, December 28th, 1833; his father being Levin Handy Smith and his mother Margaret M. Phillips, the great-grand-niece of General MacIntosh, who distinguished himself as a member of General Washington's staff during the war of the revolution. Young Smith received an education such as the public schools of those days afforded, and at an early age was apprenticed to the trade of machinist and engineer, of which he gained a thorough knowledge, and which he followed until he entered upon a public life. Politically Mr. Smith has always been a staunch Republican, and when quite a young man took an active interest in the affairs of that party in the Eighth Ward, in which he was born and has always resided. His first political office was that of Constable, and although the emoluments of the position in those days were large, he promptly resigned upon the breaking out of the rebellion, and on May 25th, 1861, enlisted as a private in the Second Pennsylvania Reserves, commanded by Colonel William B. Mann. He took part in all of the important engagements partici-

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pated in by that heroic organization, and at the battle of Antietam received a shell wound in the right leg which disabled him for some time. As soon as he was able to shoulder his musket he again went into active service. His bravery won for him the position of First Lieutenant of Company D, and he was subsequently brevetted Captain of his Company by President Johnson. He was mustered out on June 16th, 1864. Returning home he renewed his interest in political affairs, and for a time held a position in the office of Recorder, during the administration of Joseph Eneu. Subsequently he was elected Alderman of the Eighth Ward, and when the new constitution was adopted, creating Magistrates' Courts, his name was among the first mentioned as a candidate. His popularity easily won for him the nomination, and in the election which took place in the spring of 1875 he was chosen by a handsome majority. He was re-elected in the spring of 1880, running 726 votes ahead of his ticket.

Magistrate Smith is a brother of State Senator George Handy Smith, and an active member of the Masonic fraternity, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Senate of Sparta, Knights of Birmingham, and Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic.

LENNON, RICHARD JOHN, Magistrate of Court No. 9, was born in Philadelphia, April 13th, 1848. His parents were natives of Ireland, who came to this country some years before Richard's birth. His father died when Richard was two years of age, and his support fell upon his mother during his early years. He received his education in the public schools, mainly in the old Zane Street Grammar School, and as soon as old enough went to work to relieve his mother, whom he provided for comfortably until her death in 1874. His first employment was with Cornelius & Sons, gas chandelier manufacturers, with whom he remained eleven years. In 1877 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, by Sheriff William H. Wright, and held that position during that official's term.

In February, 1880, he was elected one of the eight Democratic Magistrates, receiving 30,631 votes, and took his seat April 5th of the same year. Always a Democrat, he has taken a very active interest in the affairs of that party. He was elected to the Ninth Section School Board in 1872, and served for three years. He was a Delegate to the State Convention of 1875 which nominated Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor, and to the Conventions of 1876 and 1880 which named Presidential Electors. During the campaign of 1880 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Since then he has been a member of the City Executive Committee. In the days of the old Volunteer Department he was an active fireman, and was connected with the Washington Hose and Hook and Ladder Company.

As a Magistrate Mr. Lennon is noted for his good judgment and equitable decisions, and the strict application of the principles of justice to the varied cases which come before him. He is unmarried, and passes a considerable portion of his leisure time with his friends in the Americus Club, of which he is a prominent member.

POLE, JOHN FREDERICK, Magistrate of Court No. 10, was born in Philadelphia, January 8th, 1842, on Race street, west of Fifteenth, where the Quaker Meeting House at present stands. He is what may be called an "old time Philadelphian," all the family traditions being identified with the Quaker City. His education for the greater part was received at the Northwest Grammar School. When he left school he entered into the store of John H. Parker, retail grocer, at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, where he remained a number of years. Upon the rise of the Republican party he adopted its principles, and has been one of its most constant and faithful adherents to the present day.

In pursuance of his political aspirations, to which his long and active service in the interests of the Republicans had given him a claim, he became a candidate for Magistrate when that office was created under the constitution of 1874, and was elected by a handsome majority. For three years during this term he conducted the business at the Central Station, where, owing to the multitude of cases, prompt decision and clearness of perception are more absolutely necessary than in any other chair. In 1880 he was re-elected.

In religious faith Magistrate Pole is a Baptist, and a member of the First Baptist Church, northwest corner Broad and Arch streets. He is also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he has held all the offices, and has been Representative to the Grand Lodge; a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 456, A. Y. M.; Palestine Royal Arch Chapter, No. 240; and Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Scottish Rite. He has taken thirty-two degrees in Masonry, the whole

number with one exception. In addition to those named he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; of Corinthian Senate, No. 9, Order of Sparta; of the Knights of Birmingham; and of the Royal Arcanum. Magistrate Pole is married, but has no children living. His wife was Clara Blair, of Philadelphia.

LADNER, ALBERT HENRY, Magistrate of Court No. 11, and one of the two Committing Magistrates appointed by Mayor King, for duty at the Central Station, was born January 4th, 1846, in Plieningen, near Stuttgart, Germany. He is the youngest of five children, the issue of the marriage of Christopher Frederick Ladner, an extensive brewer and hotel-keeper in Plieningen, with Christiana Magdalena. The others of the family were Frederick C., Louis J., William T. and Wilhelmina. Louis and William are members of the well-known banking firm of Ladner Brothers, of this city, Frederick is dead, and Wilhelmina, the only sister, is the wife of John M. Schniepp, of this city. The first of the family to emigrate to this country from the Fatherland were Frederick and Louis, in 1852, and in 1853 they were followed by the parents and the other children, Albert being then in his seventh year. Previous to coming to America the subject of this sketch attended the Hohenheim Institute for two years, where agriculture and forestry are taught, and where his brothers had received the finishing touches of their German education. The family adopted Philadelphia as their future home, and Albert was sent to the public schools until he was old enough to learn a trade, which he mastered before he was twenty, and became an expert plumber and gas-fitter. It was while serving his apprenticeship that the war of the rebellion broke out, and young Ladner, although but fifteen years of age, after several fruitless efforts to enlist, was taken by his elder brother Louis, then Adjutant of the Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel John F. Ballier, under his protecting wing, and served as an attache of the regimental staff during the battles of the peninsula. Returning home at the close of that memorable campaign, Albert applied himself to his trade, but when the emergency men marched to the defence of the State in 1863, he was a high private in Company D of Colonel William B. Thomas' regiment, with which command he served until Lee's army fled after the battle of Gettysburg, and extra troops were no longer needed. In 1867, when the National Guards were reorganized, Mr. Ladner joined Company G, Captain John Magee, Second Regiment, Colonel Peter Lyle (now commanded by Colonel Robert P. Dechert, with Louis J. Ladner as major), and served for ten years, which entitled him to membership in the Old Guard, which he then joined, and this distinction is also enjoyed by his brother William.

Mr. Ladner had scarcely reached his majority when he began to take an active part in local and State politics. A Democrat of the stalwart Jeffersonian type, he has ardently advocated the principles, and zealously worked in the interests, of his party. Besides serving as a delegate in several important State conventions, where his influence was always acknowledged and his opinions respected, he was a member of the common branch of City Councils for three successive terms, from 1870 to 1876, representing the Twelfth Ward, which had been previously represented by his brother William. It was during the last term of his councilmanic service that the overthrow of the Henszey ring was accomplished, and in that memorable conflict Mr. Ladner bore a conspicuous part. He was the caucus nominee of the Democrats of the body for President, and Joseph L. Caven was the reform candidate. Rising to the importance of the occasion, and filled with the spirit of true reform and the necessity for honest municipal government, Mr. Ladner gracefully withdrew in favor of Mr. Caven, and the latter was triumphantly elected. During part of his career as Councilman, from 1872 to 1873, Mr. Ladner was also a School Director, and rendered efficient service in the cause of education. In 1872 Louis J. Ladner was a delegate to the National Convention in Baltimore, which nominated Horace Greeley for President, and Albert was his alternate. Up to the year 1880, when he was chosen one of eight Democratic magistrates of the twenty-four elected for the whole city, Mr. Ladner had never enjoyed an office of emolument.

His generous and genial character has led him into many beneficial and social societies. He is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 91, and Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M., Holy Royal Arch Chapter, No. 52, Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, Columbia Lodge, No. 62, Knights of Pythias, Spring Garden Lodge, No. 158, United Order of Workmen, Mohawk Tribe, No. 14, I. O. R. M., Olympian Senate, No. 15, Order of Sparta, the Young Mænnerchor, Canstatter Volksfest Verein, Philadelphia Rifle Club, Americus Club, the old Volunteer Fire Association, and other organizations. The religion of the Ladner

family is Protestant, and all, including Albert, attend the German Lutheran Church on Franklin street below Vine.

Mr. Ladner has been twice married: first in 1866 to Henrietta Steinbach, of this city, who died in 1871, and again in 1882 to Miss Emma Konzalmann, of Philadelphia, by whom he has one child, a boy, born October 21st, 1882, the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of William Penn.

LUKENS, EZRA, Magistrate of Court No. 12, was born in Philadelphia, October 14th, 1837, and is a lineal descendant of Jan Lüken, who came from Holland to this country in October, 1683, and located in Germantown. He is the son of William Lukens and Edith Lukens, members of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, in which the subject of this sketch holds a birthright membership. Educated in the public schools of his day, and subsequently in the institutions of the Society of Friends, young Ezra at an early age entered the wholesale dry-goods house of Siter, Price & Co., 315 Market street, where he remained eleven years, holding various responsible positions. When the war of the rebellion broke out, Mr. Lukens joined the Independent City Guard, of which organization he was an active member for two years.

Politically he has always been a consistent Republican, and was one of the organizers of the Republican Invincibles in July, 1860. Of this body he has been a member ever since, having held the position of President four years, Treasurer three years, Marshal on several occasions, and was Quartermaster during the last State campaign. In 1871–72 he represented the Thirteenth Ward in the Republican City Committee; was a member of the Republican State Committee in 1871–73, being Secretary during the first two years. He was a Delegate to the State Convention in 1871, which nominated a candidate for Auditor-General, and also to the Convention which nominated General Beaver for Governor.

In 1869 Mr. Lukens entered the office of George Eyster, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in which department he continued until February, 1875, when he was elected Magistrate. In February, 1880, he was re-elected for an additional term of five years. He has for nine years been President of the Householders' Building Association; is a prominent member of Quaker City Lodge, A. O. U. W.; and Adelphi Senate, Order of Sparta. Mr. Lukens married Maria F. Maddock, daughter of Edward F. Maddock, who was descended from Quaker stock, and this union resulted in the birth of one child, a boy, now twelve years of age.

BROWN, CHARLES, Magistrate of Court No. 13, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, August 15th, 1832, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was William H. Brown, and his mother Bessie Logan, who came to this country shortly after Charles was born, and located in Moreland township, Montgomery county. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his time, and devoted his early life to the pursuits of an agriculturist. His parents subsequently removed to this city, and the young man soon took an active part in politics, casting his lines with the Republican party. In 1855 he entered the City Gas Works, where he continued for almost fifteen years. He was appointed to take the census for 1870 in the district lying west of Broad and between Green and Poplar streets. In the same year he was called to the position of Inspector of the Health Board. During 1871–72–73 he was a member of the School Board of the Fifteenth Section, and in 1875 was elected Magistrate, and was re-elected in 1880 for a term of five years. Mr. Brown is a member of Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter, No. 175; Mary Commandery, No. 36, K. T.; Spring Garden Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Birmingham; Spring Garden Lodge, United Workmen; Order of Sparta, and Hand-in-Hand Lodge, American Protestant Association, of which he is a Past-Master. Mr. Brown married Amanda W. Marple, and they have eleven children.

THOMPSON, JOHN THATCHER, Magistrate of Court No. 14, was born in Philadelphia, June 27th, 1840. On the paternal side he is descended from English stock, and on the maternal side, German. His parents were Joshua Thompson and Elizabeth Van Horn. He was educated in the public schools, and his early life was spent on his father's farm at Bustleton, a suburb of the city. Arriving at the age of twenty-two years, he tired of agricultural pursuits, and ventured in the business of a grocer. At this time he became interested in

politics, joining the Republican ranks. Three years behind the grocery counter satisfied the young man, and he accepted an appointment on the police force under Mayor Henry. Subsequently he was made Day-Inspector in the Custom House, a position which he held six years. His next public office was that of Superintendent of Highways for two years, under Chief Commissioners Hill and Baldwin. In January, 1878, he was appointed by Governor Hartranft to fill a vacancy caused by death in the Board of Magistrates, and at the spring election of that year was elected Magistrate to serve for a term of five years. Mr. Thompson is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, Order of Masons; Philadelphia Chapter; Ancient Order United Workmen, and Philadelphia Relief Association. Mr. Thompson married Hettie, the daughter of Isaac Wells, of Bustleton. They have had eight children, four of whom are living.

ALLEN, JOSEPH SERINE, Magistrate of Court No. 15, was born in Philadelphia, November 18th, 1830, and is descended from English stock, though his ancestors have been identified with the history of the city for many years previous to the Revolution. His great-grandfather was William Allen, one of the original owners of the ground now occupied by Independence Hall and Square, and also the pioneer of stage-coaches carrying passengers and freight between this city and New York. His grandfather was for many years Warden of the old Walnut street prison. His parents were William Allen and Elizabeth Piercy, of New Jersey. Joseph attended the public schools, and in early life engaged in the business of butcher and grocer, which he continued until 1861, when he was appointed a letter-carrier. This position he retained for three years, when he was made Deputy-Sheriff under Sheriff Howell. After three years as Deputy-Sheriff, he engaged in the real estate business. In 1869 he was elected to the Common Council from the Eighteenth Ward, serving for a term of two years. In 1871 he embarked in ship-building, and among the many vessels he constructed was the "Salmon P. Chase," a revenue cutter, which was acknowledged to be the fastest sailer in the government service. In April, 1880, he was appointed Magistrate of Court No. 15, to fill a vacancy caused by death, and was subsequently elected to the position. Mr. Allen has always been a staunch Republican, and has for ten years been a member of the City Executive Committee. He married Hannah Parker, and they have one child.

BECKER, WILLIAM PETER, Magistrate of Court No. 16, is of French extraction, and was born in Centreville, Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 4th, 1825. His home, however, was soon changed to Philadelphia, where he received his education, and where he acquired the trade of harness-making. He made subsequent changes in his home: first, moving back to Bucks county, and afterwards to Selma, Alabama; but, while still young, fixed his permanent residence in the city of his education, and has ever since been enrolled among her citizens. A Democrat by birth and inclination, he never changed his political opinions. In 1852 he was appointed upon the police force in the old Northern Liberties, and in 1856 was elected Constable of the Eleventh Ward, in which position he remained until his election to the office of Alderman of the same ward, in 1863, a post he occupied until 1878. He was also a School Director in the same ward, in 1868. In 1880 he was elected Magistrate.

Magistrate Becker has belonged to numerous societies and associations in his day. As a young man he joined the Northern Liberty Hose Company in the Volunteer Fire Department, and remained a member until the advent of the present system. He is now a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders; is a member of the Schutzen-Verein, Mænnerchor, and Canstatter German organizations, and in the last is one of the Directors. He is married and the father of three children, whom he has brought up in the Lutheran faith. Tall and robust, he presents a good type of the foreign descended citizen. His long occupation as magistrate has given him knowledge and experience, and he is noted for the humanity he displays in dealing with those accused of crime.

MYERS, HENRY SCHUYLER, Magistrate of Court No. 17, was born in Philadelphia, November 4th, 1836, and is descended from German stock. His parents were Adam Myers and Margaret Stemmyer, both of whom were natives of this city. Henry was educated in the public schools, and at an early age entered the rope manufactory

of Edwin H. Fitler, with which his father has been connected for more than fifty years. Mr. Myers has always been a Republican, and after leaving the rope business he was appointed on the police force under Mayor Henry, being retained during the administration of Mayor McMichael. When Daniel M. Fox succeeded to the chief magistracy of the city, Mr. Myers resigned from the police department, and was elected Constable of the Nineteenth Ward, a position which he held over three years, and was then appointed Water Purveyor of the Third District, under Chief-Engineer McFadden. This office he retained more than five years, and only relinquished it to accept a clerkship in the office of the City Commissioners. In the spring of 1880 he was elected Magistrate for a term of five years. His military record consists of three years service with the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, having enlisted in July, 1862, as Sergeant of Company B. Mr. Myers is a member of the United Order of Workmen, Protestant Association, and Sterbekasse Society. Magistrate Myers was married to Mary Roats, and has three children.

SEVERN, BENTON ONIUS, Magistrate of Court No. 18, was born in this city on the 17th day of April, 1841. His ancestry is English, and he is the son of William P. Severn, a prominent builder of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth M. Costen, a cousin of General Torbert, of Delaware. After attending the public schools, Benton was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter, which business he followed until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. August 10th, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Seventy-second Regiment, and during the year following was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In the spring of 1863 he resigned, and during the subsequent seven years was a post-trader on the frontier, his principal point of operation being Dakota Territory. Returning to this city in 1870, he was in December of that year given a position in the office of Register of Wills. May 22d, 1872, he was appointed Lieutenant of the Twelfth Police District, where he remained until elected Magistrate in 1875. He was re-elected in 1880 for a term of five years. Mr. Severn has always been a consistent Republican, and is at present Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Twentieth Ward. He is a member of Post 8, G. A. R.; Order of Chosen Friends; Lodge No. 100, Order of Odd Fellows; Quaker City Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Quaker City League; Columbia Lodge, Knights of Honor; and Order of Sparta. Magistrate Severn married Ella Patterson, a daughter of Jacob Patterson, a well-known Philadelphian, and has four children.

RILEY, JOSEPH SMITH, Magistrate of Court No. 19, was born in Philadelphia, December 27th, 1850, and is of Irish descent. His great-grandfather, Joseph Riley, also a native of Philadelphia, once ran for the position of Mayor of the Northern Liberties, but was defeated by John Swift. The parents of Magistrate Riley were John M. Riley and Charlotte Boyd. Joseph attended the public schools, and on graduating from the Central High School entered the law office of John L. Shoemaker. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1873, and by dint of hard work built up quite a lucrative practice.

Always a staunch Republican, Mr. Riley has considerable following in the Twenty-ninth Ward. For years he has been a prominent member of the Continental Club, has figured in several county and ward conventions, and at present represents his ward in the Republican City Executive Committee. In 1877 he entered the City Treasurer's office, and his fidelity to the interests of the Republican party was further rewarded in February, 1880, by his election to the city magistracy. His training in the legal profession thoroughly fitted him for the responsible position which he now holds, and his reputation is that of a fearless and impartial dispenser of the law. As a member of the First Regiment National Guards Pennsylvania, Mr. Riley participated in the suppression of the labor riots at Pittsburgh in the summer of 1877, and his name will be found enrolled among the heroes of the engagement at the Round House. Magistrate Riley is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 456, of the Masonic Order, and is prominently identified with several insurance companies. He married Edith L. Mears, daughter of William Mears, a well-known Philadelphian.

BARR, ROBERT JOSEPH, Magistrate of Court No. 20, was born near Third and Race streets, Philadelphia, August 20th, 1834. His parents were both natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1830 and settled in Philadelphia. His father

and when he was six years of age, and his mother before he had reached his eighth year. Robert received a thorough education, attending first a private school at Fourth and Callowhill streets, and graduating from Villa Nova College, a well-known Catholic institution. He then engaged in the liquor business with his uncle, Daniel Barr, at No. 203 North Front street, with whom he remained until his death in 1853, when Robert became the proprietor of the establishment. He continued in this occupation in the same location for about twenty years, when he removed to 242 Race street. He was conducting the liquor business at this place when nominated for Magistrate.

Mr. Barr is a Democrat, and a member of the American Club. He has been prominent in politics for some years. In 1863 he was a Delegate to the State Convention at Harrisburg which nominated George W. Woodward for Governor, and in 1878 was a Delegate to the convention in Pittsburgh, at which Andrew H. Dill was nominated for the same office. In 1874 he was elected a Director of the Sixth Section School Board, and held this position for five years, during three years of which he was Secretary of that body. In February, 1880, he was elected Magistrate of Court No. 20, receiving 29,912 votes, or a majority of 15 over John Rink, also a Democrat. Rink determined to contest the right of Barr to the office, and in May of the same year the Courts appointed a Board of Examiners to take the evidence. During the contest the Fourth Ward, which had given Barr 240 votes and Rink none, and the Tenth Ward, which had given Rink a majority, were thrown out, on evidence that the vote was fraudulent. When the contest was presented for the decision of the Lower Court, it was decided in favor of Rink. Mr. Barr took the case to the Supreme Court, where it is still pending. Mr. Barr is President of Branch No. 146, Catholic Knights of America, and also a member of the Hibernian Society, Philopatrian Literary Institute, and the Volunteer Firemen's Association. In October, 1864, he was married to Jennie Lark, of Philadelphia, and has four children living. He resides at No. 211 North Fifth street.

SOUTH, THOMAS WINFIELD, Magistrate of Court No. 21, was born in Laurel, Clermont County, Ohio, on the 1st of October, 1847, and is descended from Welsh stock. His ancestors were among the original settlers of the Buckeye State, their point of location having been near the mouth of the Little Miami river. His parents were Stephen Benton South, a native of Ohio, and an eminent physician of forty years standing, and Abigail Stedman, a native of New Jersey. The grandfather of Mr. South, on the maternal side, once owned the ground now comprising Atlantic City, the title for which, it is claimed, never legally passed from his hands. Young South attended the public schools until the war of the rebellion broke out, when, although only fourteen years of age, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment of Ohio. To this step the elder South strongly objected, because of his son's youth. It was with the hope that the boy would soon become homesick that the father did not take immediate action to procure his discharge. After three weeks, however, Mr. South found that instead of regretting his venture the boy had become infatuated with military life, and the father invoked the aid of the Governor to have the young soldier mustered out. Returning to his home Thomas resumed his studies in the public schools until he reached the age of nineteen years, when he entered Clermont Academy, from which he graduated with honor. The young man then turned his attention to stock raising, dealing more particularly in the finer breeds. In this line of business he was quite successful, and won for himself a good reputation. In 1872, however, Henry Disston, of the well-known firm of saw manufacturers, and a relative of the mother of the subject of this sketch, visited the home of the young stock-raiser, and prevailed upon him to come East and assume charge of his real estate in Tacony. It was a tempting offer, and cheerfully accepted. Although unfamiliar with this class of work, Mr. South was so successful that in a short time he was made agent for all the property owned by the members of the firm. His shrewdness and faithfulness to his trust were appreciated by his appointment to the Superintendency of the saw works, which position he held for five years, at the same time retaining charge of the real estate. Always a consistent Republican, he soon won recognition as a faithful and influential worker in the Twenty-third Ward. The first political position to which he was chosen was that of Special Revenue Agent, during the administration of Colonel Ashworth. This office he held for a year, when he was called to the desk of Index Clerk in the department of Recorder of Deeds, under General Wagner. Here he remained until the spring of 1880, when he was elected Magistrate of Court No. 21, by a majority exceeding by 35,000 the vote of the highest Democrat on the ticket. As an arbiter of the law he was known to be just and fearless, and when Mayor King was

elected, Mr. South was one of the two Magistrates selected to preside over the hearings at the Central Police Station, a position which was unsolicited, and in which he has served with faithfulness and ability. Mr. South is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arcanium, Knights of Honor, Senate of Sparta and Legion of Honor. If there is one man outside of the Disstons to whom the citizens are indebted for the development of the pretty little suburb of Tacony, that man is Magistrate South. When he located there in 1872 the village had a population of but 500; now it has 3,000 inhabitants and numerous fine buildings. Mr. South has been twice married, his first union being with Jessie Donaldson, the daughter of Thomas Donaldson, a great Abolitionist, who constructed an underground escape for fugitives along the Ohio river during the war of the rebellion. The issue of this marriage was one child, who died two years ago. His second union was with Ida Corbley, daughter of S. J. Corbley, of Cincinnati, who has borne him two children, a boy and a girl, who are the sunshine of the Squire's beautiful home in Tacony.

KRICKBAUM, GEORGE ROSE, Magistrate of Court No. 22, was born in Germantown, March 8th, 1838, and is descended from German stock. His ancestors came from Hesse-Cassel and located in Germantown. Conrad Krickbaum, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Colonel in the War of 1812. His parents were Hillary Krickbaum and Elizabeth Rose. George was educated in the public schools, graduating from the High School. After completing his education he entered the law offices of Daniel Webster, Esq., and ex-Judge John C. Knox. He was admitted to the bar December 8th, 1860. When the war of the rebellion broke out he accepted a position as paymaster's clerk in the United States Army, and for efficiency was advanced to the position of Chief Clerk of the Pay Department of the South. Upon the termination of the war he returned to Philadelphia, and accepted a situation as clerk in the Water Department. After three years of such employment he became engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. It was while in this line that he became counsel for the plaintiff in the Congressional contest of Taylor *vs.* Reading. The able manner in which he conducted the examination of witnesses attracted the attention of Judge Paxson, of the Supreme Court, and by his advice Mr. Krickbaum was induced to resume the practice of law. About this time the office of Magistrate was created, and he was induced to accept a Republican nomination for the position. He was elected by a handsome majority; and in 1880 was re-elected for a second term of five years. Mr. Krickbaum is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Foresters and Ancient Order of United Workmen. For two years he has represented the latter society in the Grand Lodge which convened at Pittsburgh.

CLARKE, THOMAS HENRY, Magistrate of Court No. 23, was born near Castlebar, Ireland, May 5th, 1826. His parents were M. H. Clarke and Margaret McNichol, who came to this country and located in Philadelphia, when Thomas was an infant. After receiving such an education as the common schools afforded, he, at the age of twelve years, entered the High School, being among the first pupils to receive instruction in that institution. In 1842 he became connected with the printing-house of King & Baird, where he remained until 1865, holding for many years the important position of proof-reader. A close student, and possessed of a complete mastery of the language, and a rare fund of varied information, together with the fact of being a ready and correct writer, he bore a conspicuous part in placing King & Baird's as the leading printing house of Philadelphia. Subsequently he accepted and for three years held a similar situation on the *Press*, when that journal wielded an immense influence in the affairs of the nation. Failing health, caused by too close application to his calling, led him to locate in West Philadelphia, where fresh air soon effected a complete cure; and eventually, by his earnest advocacy of his political principles, he was found in the front ranks of his party. Kind, courteous, and extremely popular, he was, in 1868, solicited to lead a Democratic forlorn hope for Alderman of the Twenty-fourth Ward, when he overcame a heavy vote in that Republican stronghold, and was elected by a clever majority. Again, in 1873, he was re-elected, overcoming a Republican majority of 1,000.

When the police magistracy was created by the New Constitution, the name of Mr. Clarke, who had always been a consistent Democrat, was suggested, and he was brought forward as a candidate.

He was elected by a handsome majority in 1875, heading the list of Magistrates chosen by the Democrats; and was returned for an additional term of five years in 1880, coming in third in the race when the fates appeared against him. During his eight years' incumbency his administration of the office has been able and satisfactory.

In 1876 he was the Magistrate in the Centennial Grounds, and during the continuance of the Exposition discharged his arduous duties with such rare ability, discrimination and fairness, as to bring forth encomiums from the press and the people, not only of Philadelphia and vicinity, but of distant parts of the country.

He has also been the commit ing Magistrate for Fairmount Park since its inception—an important position, and one requiring great tact and firmness; and still continues to mete out justice to those infringing on the rules and regulations governing the great pleasure-ground.

Mr. Clarke was one of the founders of the Printers' Union, in 1850, an organization in which he evinced a warm interest long after he left the business. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 385; Temple Chapter, No. 248; St. Alban Commandery, No. 47, K. T.; Sons of Progress Lodge, No. 12; Knights of Birmingham, No. 2; St. John's Relief Society; Canstatter Volksfest Verein; Americus Club; Metropolitan Club; and was a member of Franklin Engine Company, No. 12, from 1847 until the introduction of the Paid Fire Department, having held the position of President for fourteen consecutive years. Mr. Clarke married Miss Martha Kilpatrick, and has two children.

RANDALL, THOMAS, Magistrate of Court No. 24, was born in Philadelphia, August 1st, 1829, and is of English descent. His parents were Thomas Randall and Hannah Miller, both natives of this city. Educated in the public schools, Thomas was at an early age apprenticed to the trade of brickmaking, his employer being Nelson Wanamaker, father of the well-known merchant. Mr. Randall has always been a staunch Republican and an active worker in the interest of that party. He held a position on the police force under Mayors Henry and McMichael.

Prior to the creation of the Magistracy he served three terms as Alderman in West Philadelphia. In 1875 he was chosen as Magistrate, and re-elected in 1880 for a second term of five years. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion Mr. Randall joined the Keystone Battery, with which organization he was connected for one year. He is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 449, Order of Masons, in which he has held the position of treasurer for twelve years; Order of Odd Fellows; Fernwood Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Knights of Birmingham, and American Mechanics. Mr. Randall married Mary Robinson, the daughter of an old Philadelphian, and has seven children.

JOHN HUNTER.

HENRY B. TENER.

THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS.

SMITH, WILLIAM BURNS, President of the Select Council, and member from the Twenty-eighth Ward, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 11th, 1844. His parents came to America and located in Philadelphia before he had completed his seventh year, and placed him in the public schools. After he had pursued the usual course of study he was apprenticed to the trade of wood-carving, which he mastered, and with which he has been connected ever since. He early became associated with the firm of Moore & Campion, furniture manufacturers, and continued with the house as manager and general superintendent through its changes to Smith & Campion and William W. Smith.

He married Ellen B. Cochran, October 28th, 1869, by whom he has one son and one daughter. Beginning life with good prospects, both in his private and public relations, Mr. Smith, from the first, took that part in public affairs and enterprises which marks the good citizen. To show the sociality of his disposition and his desire to aid his fellows, it is only necessary to enumerate the societies and organizations of which he is an active member.

In 1863, when little more than nineteen years of age, he joined the Caledonian Club, and has enjoyed every office in the gift of that organization through a period of nearly twenty years. The Presidency of the North American Caledonian Association, the highest honor to which a Scotch-American can aspire, was conferred upon him at the meeting in Toronto, Canada, in 1875, and by re-election in Philadelphia, in August, 1876. He was elected Treasurer in 1880, and re-elected in 1881. He became a member of the Saint Andrew's Society, the leading Scottish benevolent society in Philadelphia, on the 31st of October, 1874; is a member of the Scots' Thistle Society, a charitable and benevolent organization, in which he has remained some fifteen years, and was its Secretary during the years 1879, 1880, 1881; a member of the Burns' Association, formed to perpetuate the memory of the poet and his writings; a Charter Member of Caledonian Lodge, No. 700, I. O. O. F., is at present its Treasurer, and was for eight years representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; a member of Fredonia Encampment, No. 36, of the same order; of the Uniformed Battalion of Patriarchs, and was first Captain of Company A.

His connection with the Masonic Order also began early, and has been widely extended. He was initiated into the William B. Schneider Lodge, No. 419, F. & A. M., on April 9th, 1872, and is a Past-Master of this lodge; admitted to Harmony Chapter, No. 52, October 3d, 1873, and Philadelphia Council, No. 11, R. S. E. and S. Masters, on March 11th, 1874; knighted in Mary Commandery, No. 36, K. T., October 14th, 1875, and at present is Eminent Commander of that body; and belongs also to the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania. He joined the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and received the degrees in the various bodies according to the following order: Philadelphia Lodge of Perfection, 14°, February 16th, 1877; De Joinville Council, Princes of Jerusalem, 16°, March 16th, 1877; Kilwinning Chapter, of Rose Croix, 18°, May 16th, 1877; and Philadelphia Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°, June 15th, 1877. On the 12th day of June, 1878, he was admitted to Philadelphia Conclave, No. 8, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine; to Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 233, Knights of Pythias, March 29th, 1876; to Harmony Chapter, No. 1, Knights of Friendship, November 15th, 1877; to Apollo Castle, No. 3, Knights of the Golden Eagle, December 2d, 1880. He is also a member of the following bodies based upon the mutual life insurance plan, and here, as everywhere, has displayed the activity inseparable from both in their organization and management: Merchant's and Salesman's Association, June 16th, 1877, and is at present Vice-President of that body; Birmingham Lodge, No. 8, K. B., April 17th, 1878, Charter Member and Past Sir Chief; Tubal Cain Lodge, No. 166, A. O. U. W., November 28th, 1879, Charter Member and First Master Workman; and Charter Member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 191, instituted February 10th, 1882; Mercantile Council, No. 200, A. L. of H., May 28th, 1880, Charter Member and First Commander; Marathon Senate, No. 4, Order of Sparta, June 15th, 1880; Ivy Council, No. 369, Royal Arcanum, November 24th, 1880, Charter Member; Blue Garter Commandery, No. 2, K. of G., December 15th, 1880, Charter Member and First Illustrious Commander. In addition to these he has been long and honorably connected with the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania. He enlisted in Company B, First regiment, on the 19th of February, 1868, passed through the grades of non commissioned officer,

and was elected Second Lieutenant, November 17th, 1869; transferred to the roll of Company A, January 1st, 1871, and elected Second Lieutenant, March 18th, 1872; First Lieutenant, October 7th, 1872; re-elected First Lieutenant, December 20th, 1875, and elected Captain, October 18th, 1878, which position he held until December, 1879, when he resigned. He is a member of the Building Committee on New Regimental Armory. He became a member of the Veteran Corps of the regiment, on November 5th, 1875, was elected a Lieutenant in 1880, was re-elected in 1881, and elected a Captain in 1882.

It is scarcely to be expected that political interest in the affairs of the city of his choice should be wanting in a man of such extended activity. Eighteen years ago he became a member of the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia, and speedily became one of the most energetic adherents of that powerful body. Here, as before, his merits claimed recognition and reward, and in 1872 he was elected to the office of Secretary; the Presidency followed in 1875, and in 1876 and 1880, as Chief Marshal, he conducted with marked ability the affairs of that vigorous organization, securing a unanimous election as Colonel of the Club upon its reorganization upon the military basis during the campaign of 1882. He commanded the Invincibles when they participated in the inauguration of President Garfield, and also when they attended the mournful funeral procession to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was the only organization representing the City of Brotherly Love. He is also a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and September 18th, 1882, he joined the "Young Republicans," a reputable and independent body of men anxious to aid in the honest management of the Republican party, and the selection of its best men for public trust.

The sound education of the public schools in his boyhood has been extended and refined through intervening years by sound reading and solid reflection; by unstinted use of the public press and public libraries; by employment of his pen in the various journals of the city, and by travel and observation in many parts of the United States and Canada. In his political career through a period of sixteen years, he was earnest and active, but also eminently honorable and unselfish. He had never sought office, though always ambitious as far as comports with manly integrity. In November, 1881, he was elected, without opposition, a member of the Select Council from the Twenty-eighth Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George A. Smith, who had been, for a number of years, President of that body. He was nominated by the unanimous vote of the Republican Convention, indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred, and received the entire vote of the ward, less thirteen votes, out of a total vote of 2,984 votes cast. He speedily attracted attention by his earnestness, desire for public good, and his striking capacity for business. Keen, penetrating, fertile of expedient, he was a host of strength on the side he adopted. His accuracy and quickness in framing a measure showed one who knew the use of words and had a store of proper ones at his command.

In February, 1882, he was defeated for renomination at the Republican primary election, but was placed in nomination by the Citizens' Reform Association, when he was indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred for re election, and the Democrats did him the honor of placing him on their ticket. The Republicans placed in the field James Dobson, one of the most influential members of the party, a man of wealth and high standing in the community. Under these circumstances the contest was a very close one, both sides putting forth all their energies to win. Mr. Smith was successful, winning by a plurality of 226 votes, the official returns being: Smith, 2,772; Dobson, 2,546; Frank B. Shoemaker, Independent Democrat, 54. Upon the organization of the Select Council, Mr. Smith was chosen President of the Chamber after a most exciting contest of twenty-two ballots. Thus, he not only succeeded George A. Smith, who had for so many years represented the Twenty-eighth Ward, as member, but also as presiding officer. In this position he has proven himself to be an excellent parliamentarian, calm, impartial, and a good disciplinarian, taking the greatest interest and adding much to the success of the reforms of the Gas Trust and the various City Departments. His selection of men to fill positions on the various committees has shown that his advancement to the chair has increased his usefulness as a member of the city legislature, and a citizen with whom the public good is the first consideration.

HOUSEMAN, JOHN ALLEN, the member of the Select Council from the First Ward, was born in the old District of Southwark, February 23d, 1819. The Houseman family originated in Germany, where George Jacob Houseman, the great-grandfather of John Allen, was born and

reared. Wurtemburg was his native place, and he left it a few years prior to the American Revolution, and came to this country. During the struggle for liberty and independence, George Jacob Houseman served in the Continental army as Commissary. His son, John Houseman, grandfather of the Councilman, was a prominent man in Philadelphia in his time, as was also his grandson, Daniel, the father of John Allen. A Philadelphian by birth, Daniel Houseman took an active part in public affairs at the beginning of the present century. He married Edith Starkey, of Bordentown, New Jersey, and the subject of this sketch was the issue of the union.

John Allen Houseman received most of his schooling under private tutorship. Charles B. Trego, President of the Common Council in 1859, when Mr. Houseman was a member, had a private school on Pine street above Fifth, and to this master John's education was intrusted. He proved an apt scholar, acquired knowledge rapidly, and went into the business world much earlier than was usual for young men at that time. He chose as a business pursuit that of victualler, and continued in that line until 1870. Following the bent of his ancestors, Mr. Houseman took great interest in public matters, and when, in 1854, the Consolidation act went into effect, he was one of the first who was elected to the Common Council, serving in 1854 and 1855 for two years. From 1856 until 1858 the Democracy controlled the city, and Mr. Houseman, who was originally a Whig and afterwards became a Republican, was out of office during that period. But in 1859 he was again selected as a suitable candidate for Common Council and elected. He served until January 1st, 1860, when he became City Commissioner, having been elected on the same ticket with Mayor Henry, City Solicitor Charles E. Lex, Receiver of Taxes William Hamm, and Controller George Haffy. His term of office was nominally for three years, but he was legislated into a nine months' extension by the act of Assembly which changed the election of Commissioners from February to October. At the expiration of his term as Commissioner he became a Gas Trustee, and remained in office for two terms, or six years. In November, 1870, Mr. Houseman was elected Recorder of Deeds, and entered the office on the first of December, where he remained for three years.

From 1873 until February, 1880, Mr. Houseman led a retired life so far as he was individually concerned, but his interest in national, State and local politics never lagged. In 1868 he was a Delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated General Grant for President. In February, 1880, he was brought out again for office, this time for the Select Council, and was elected over William Calhoun, Independent Republican and Dr. S. C. Allaband, Democrat, the vote being: Houseman, 2,701; Calhoun, 1,750, and Allaband, 1,791. In this position he is now serving, and has the distinction of being the only member of the present Councils who was a Councilman at the time of the Consolidation act in 1854. In the Bi-Centennial year he was Chairman of the Joint-Committee of Councils which had charge of the celebration.

In 1852 Mr. Houseman was initiated into the Masonic Order, joining Lodge No. 2, and taking his degrees at the old Temple on Third street above Spruce. He is also a member of Keystone Chapter, No. 175, and with these exceptions he belongs to no other secret societies. When the Butchers' Hide and Tallow Association was first organized he was made Secretary, a position he filled for sixteen years. He is a Protestant Episcopalian, and the oldest vestryman in the Old Swedes Church, having served for nearly forty years. In 1840 Mr. Houseman married Rachel T. Rowland, of Philadelphia, with whom he had three children, one boy and two girls, the boy and one girl being still living. Mrs. Houseman died in 1845, and in 1846 Mr. Houseman married Sarah Lawrence, the daughter of Jacob Lawrence, who then had charge of the city wharves as city corder. By this second union four children, two boys and two girls, came into the Houseman household, the girls and one of the boys being still alive. Mr. Houseman has a comfortable and attractive home at 1402 Moyamensing avenue.

BRADY, JOHN, the member of the Select Council from the Second Ward, was born in Philadelphia, March 14th, 1853. He is of Irish perentage, his father and mother coming to this country twenty years before he was born. He received his education partly in the public schools, leaving Jackson Grammar school to attend Roth's academy, Broad and Pine streets. Upon leaving school he learned the trade of printing, and served at it for seven years with Harry G. Leisenring and Allen, Lane & Scott. He then went into the liquor business, in which he is now engaged. In politics Mr. Brady has always been a Democrat, and has been active in the affairs of his party since the time he became a voter. He is a member of the Americus

Club and of the Democratic City Committee. He was elected to the Select Council in February, 1882. His opponents were John P. Denny, Republican, and John Thomas, a Democrat indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred. The vote was: Brady, 2,103; Denny, 1,579; Thomas, 802. Mr. Brady is a member of the Committees on Water Works, Police, City Property, Railroads, Election Divisions, To Verify Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer, Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and Commerce and Navigation. Mr. Brady is a property-owner in the lower part of the city, and has been prominently connected with building associations. He is not married, and resides at 1131 Carpenter street, his place of business being at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Christian streets.

MONROE, PETER, the member of the Select Council from the Third Ward, was born at Coot Hill, County Caven, Ireland, April 27th, 1844. His parents came to this country when Peter was a few years of age, and settled in Philadelphia in that portion of the District of Moyamensing which now constitutes the Third Ward. Mr. Monroe attended the public schools of the city, and in 1858, at the age of fourteen years, entered the employ of his brother John, to learn the business of butchering. He remained with his brother until 1865, when he started business for himself. In 1878 Mr. Monroe opened a retail dry goods and notion store at 752 South Eleventh street, though he continued in the meat business, giving it into the charge of a young man whom he raised.

Mr. Monroe is a Democrat, and a member of the Americus Club. He was appointed Real Estate Assessor in 1873, and has held that position for nine years. In 1881 he was chosen to represent the Third Ward in the Select Council, his opponents being, James D. Lee, Democrat, and Robert England, Independent. Mr. England was indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred. Mr. Monroe received 1,340 votes to 1,158 for Lee and 340 for England. During his first year as a member of this body he was Chairman of the Committee on Printing and Supplies. He was also a member of the Finance, Highways, Gas, City Property, Almshouse, House of Correction, and Prison Committees.

Mr. Monroe has been frequently called upon to represent his section in both State and county conventions. He was a delegate to the State Convention at Erie in 1875, when that body nominated Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Schuylkill county, for Governor; and in 1882 was also a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated Governor Pattison.

On July 1st, 1863, Mr. Monroe, then nineteen years of age, enlisted as Sergeant of Company D, Fifty-ninth Regiment, P. V. M., for the "Emergency," and was mustered out on September 9th, of the same year. In religion Mr. Monroe is a Catholic. He was married fifteen years ago to Miss Julia Simons, of Philadelphia. They have no children, and reside in the same building which Mr. Monroe occupies as a store at No. 752 South Eleventh street.

MCMULLIN, WILLIAM, the member of the Select Council from the Fourth Ward, was born September 15th, 1826, at the southwest corner of Seventh and Bainbridge (then Shippen) streets. His father, Archibald McMullin, was a respected citizen of the old District of Moyamensing, and was engaged in the grocery business. Young McMullin, after attending various private and public schools, finally entered the Central High School from the Ringgold Grammar School, located at Eighth and Fitzwater streets. He did not, however, complete the course, and his father placed him with a printer. But the young man wanted to be a carpenter, and so after a brief experience in a printing office he was apprenticed to Joseph Govett, a Bonsall street builder. He did not remain long, however, among the shavings, and was taken by his father as an assistant in his store. He was next placed in the navy, and returned home about the time of the breaking out of the Mexican war. He immediately enlisted in Company D, First Pennsylvania Infantry, under Captain Joseph Hill. The father was so strongly opposed to his son's going to the war that he obtained a writ of habeas corpus to secure possession of him, but the officers in whose hands the process was placed did not serve it. Before reaching the field McMullin secured the position of Orderly Sergeant. His conduct through the war proved his courage. After the capture of the City of Mexico he returned home, and on the very day of his reappearance among his friends was elected to membership in the Moyamensing Hose Company, an honor he highly appreciated, as was shown by his active participation in the affairs of the association. It was this connection which years afterwards nearly cost him his life, being shot by Hugh Mar-, one of the "Moya's" worst members, and receiving a wound so serious that his recovery was doubtful for several weeks.

Mr. McMullin was soon recognized as the leader of the young Democracy of Moyamensing, and was made President of the Keystone Club, an association of the active workers of the party. In 1854, the year of consolidation, he went into the liquor business at Eighth and Emmeline streets, and his influence rapidly increased. He was elected a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors and was appointed a lieutenant of police, but refused to hold the latter office. Two years later he became a candidate for alderman, and succeeded in defeating Abram Megary, who then held that office in the Fourth Ward. Squire McMullin was re-elected term after term; and when, in 1874, the aldermen were abolished by the New Constitution, he had four years to serve. He resigned, however, to enter the City Councils, and on January 1st, 1874, took his place in the Common branch. He served continuously until 1878, when he entered the Select Chamber. In 1882 he was re-elected. John O'Donnell, a Democrat, opposed him, and was indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. The vote was: McMullin, 1,669; O'Donnell, 1,315.

Squire McMullin's political influence in the Fourth Ward has been recognized as greater than that of any other man, and his power has been distinctly shown in the election returns. He has always been a staunch supporter of Samuel J. Randall, and has greatly aided in securing the ex-Speaker's large majorities. His opposition to Joseph L. Caven, reform candidate for Mayor in 1877, is conceded to have secured William S. Stokley's re-election at that time, the vote of the Fourth Ward alone turning the scale. How such influence was obtained and maintained is no secret. A relentless political enemy, Squire McMullin is at the same time a generous neighbor and charitable man. His readiness to assist those in trouble, even his most open opponents, has gained him many lasting friends. He will do much to oblige a friend, and it has never been charged that he has ever broken a promise for the sake of pecuniary gain. Squire McMullin has been married twice, the second time to a widow with two daughters.

SHOTWELL, ALONZO, the member of the Select Council from the Fifth Ward, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, March 17th, 1844. He comes from old Quaker and Knickerbocker stock. His early education was received in country schools and academies, closing at Fort Edward Institute, New York. His first employment was in connection with railroad transportation, with which he is now prominently identified. Mr. Shotwell came to Philadelphia in 1865, and since then has held prominent positions in his business. He has been agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, General Transatlantic Steamship Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Camden & Amboy Railroads, and Master of Transportation for the Pennsylvania, Paris Exposition of 1878, as well as Chairman of Committee on Transportation, to raise funds for Centennial Exhibition. He is now Freight Agent in this district for Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, and for all the railroads in Texas and Louisiana. He was one of the Bi-Centennial Committee, and was greatly interested in the celebration designed to commemorate the city's two hundredth birthday. In politics Mr. Shotwell has been a Republican from the time he attained his majority, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. In February, 1881, he was elected to the Select Council for the term he is now serving. He was opposed by Edward T. Parker, Independent Republican, indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred, and William Conway, Democrat, also indorsed by the Citizens' Committee. The vote was: Shotwell, 1,634; Parker, 230, and Conway, 1,509. Mr. Shotwell is a bachelor.

MITTON, PHILIP, the member of the Select Council from the Sixth Ward, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, April 19th, 1831. His father was Nicholas Mitton, a farmer, and his mother was Margaret Maher. Young Mitton went to private school until he was fifteen years of age, and completed his education by a three years' course in the national school of his native county. He came to Philadelphia in 1849, and a year later went to Conshohocken to learn the stone-cutting trade. He did not continue long at this business, however, but returned to the city and entered the wholesale dry goods store of Robert Ewing, 31 Chestnut street, in which he remained for four years. He then engaged with Fassitt & Co., in the same business, at 501 Market street. In 1856 he became the partner of Michael Redmond, in the retail liquor business, at 236 Race street, still retaining his position with Fassitt & Co. In 1857 the latter firm closed out their business, and Mr. Mitton took full control of the liquor store, Mr. Redmond retiring. He remained on Race street and in the retail trade until 1861, when he removed to 134 North Fourth street, and began the wholesale business.

Mr. Mitton, who is a Democrat, was elected in 1861 a School Director in the Sixth District, and elected to that office at different times during the succeeding twenty years. In 1866 he was elected to the Common Council, and served in that body for two years. In February, 1882, he was chosen to represent the Sixth Ward in the Select Council. In this contest he was supported by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, his opponents being Charles Alexander, Republican, and Peter B. Stoy, Democrat. The vote was: Mitton, 599; Alexander, 483; Stoy, 406.

Mr. Mitton has been identified for some years with real estate operations, and has been connected with various corporations. In 1874 he was chosen President of Commodore Barry Building and Loan Association, a position he resigned in 1878 to accept the Presidency of St. Augustine's Building and Loan Association, an office he still holds. He is also a Director of Carroll, No. 5, Building and Loan Association.

In religion Mr. Mitton is a Catholic. He has been married twice, his first wife being Hannah Barry, by whom he had five children, of whom two daughters and one son are living. The present Mrs. Mitton was Ellen Shea. By this marriage there have been three children, two girls and one boy, all of whom are living. Mr. Mitton resides at 232 Crown street.

SNOWDEN, GEORGE RANDOLPH, the member of the Select Council from the Seventh Ward, was born at Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, February 12th, 1841. He is the son of Dr. Nathaniel D. Snowden, long a leading physician of that section, and Jane, daughter of George McClelland, at one time Treasurer of Venango county, and an extensive builder and operator of furnaces for making iron. He comes of an old Philadelphia family, the founder of which, John Snowden, afterwards a judge in Bucks county, was born near the site of this city in 1680. John Snowden married Ruth Harrison, daughter of Benjamin FitzRandolph, a descendant of an old Massachusetts and New Jersey family of that name, which settled at Plymouth and Barnstable, Massachusetts, between 1620 and 1630. One of Mr. Snowden's ancestors, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, then living at Princeton, gave without pecuniary consideration in 1753 the land on which the College of New Jersey, better known as Princeton College, was erected. His paternal grandmother—Sarah Gustine Snowden, whose father, Dr. Lemuel Gustine, and grandfather, Dr. William Hooker Smith, were officers in the Revolutionary Army, Dr. Gustine having served as aide-de-camp to Colonel Denison, and signed the Treaty of Forty Fort—was, it is believed, the last survivor of the Massacre of Wyoming.

Mr. Snowden was educated in the public and private schools and academies, and took a course of classics, especially thorough in Latin, and mathematics under the private tuition of Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, D. D., a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, and writer on religious and historical subjects. He has also given some attention to the modern languages. Studying the profession of the law under the instruction of C. Heydrick, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Western Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the bar on the 30th of April, 1862, a few weeks after arriving at age. On his return from the war, he pursued practice at Franklin for some years, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since continued in his profession.

Notwithstanding private reasons of weight to retain him at home, he enlisted as a private soldier in the month of August, 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States as First Sergeant of Company I, 142d Regiment, P. V., a company which he and two other gentlemen raised in Venango county within the period of one week, in less time than any other company was recruited in that county. A few days afterwards his Captain, Alfred B. McCalmont, late Assistant Attorney-General of the United States under President Buchanan, being promoted, afterwards becoming Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Mr. Snowden, although defeated on the organization of the company for Second Lieutenant, was unanimously elected First Lieutenant, and in the autumn of 1863 was promoted to be Captain. In various capacities as an officer of the staff and of the line he took part with the First and Fifth Corps in the great battles of the war, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, etc. At Fredericksburg, while serving as First Lieutenant of his company, he was especially commended by his Colonel, and on the field appointed Acting Adjutant, but declined to accept the place permanently, preferring to remain with the men whom he had induced to enlist.

Since the war he has taken an active interest in the State militia, and has served as Captain of an infantry company, Major and Judge Advocate on the staff of Major-General Huidekoper, and Colonel of the Third Infantry, in which capacity he took part in the Pittsburgh riots in 1877, having been in the celebrated "Round House" from which the

troops were driven by the flames. It was his command which drove the rioters away from a field-piece belonging to a Pittsburgh battery, which they had taken possession of and were about to fire when discovered by one of his men. Resigning command of the regiment, which has since been disbanded, he was, on the 28th of August, 1878, appointed by Governor Hartranft Brigadier-General of the National Guard, and assigned to the command of the First Brigade, which at this time comprises the troops of this city, the Washington Troop, and the Sixth Regiment, an organization made up of companies of the adjoining counties. He was re-commissioned by Governor Hoyt, and in this capacity he is now serving.

In political faith a Democrat, since and indeed before arriving at his majority he has taken an active part in politics as a public speaker and as a member of several State conventions. Identified with no clique or faction he has endeavored to uphold the principles of his party, to maintain the doctrine of specie payments and hard money, a proper limitation of the powers of the federal government to general purposes, and the right and propriety of local self-rule in all matters not regulated under the Constitution by the Federal Congress. Although of the minority party he was elected Burgess of Franklin, an office analogous to Mayor, and which on the erection of the town of Franklin into a borough was first filled by his maternal grandfather, George McClelland. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, but was defeated, the district being largely Republican. The following year, however, he was the candidate of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats for Select Council in the Seventh Ward, and notwithstanding a usual Republican majority of 2,200 he was elected by a majority of over one hundred. In Councils where municipal affairs only are concerned he is independent, and acts with the reform party. He is the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Law.

A member of the Masonic order, he was Master of Myrtle Lodge, No. 316, and M. E. H. P. of Venango Chapter, 211, prior to his removal to Philadelphia, since which time he has affiliated with Philo Lodge, No. 444. In religious faith a Presbyterian, he is a Trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, with which his family has been continuously connected for over one hundred and fifty years, and of the first board of ruling elders, of which his great-grandfather, Isaac Snowden, who was Treasurer of the City and County of Philadelphia during the Revolution, was a member. His family has been conspicuous in public affairs, some of whom have already been mentioned; among others not now living who might be named are Hon. James Thompson, late Speaker House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, member of Congress, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, supported for President by the delegation from this State in the convention at Baltimore in 1872, etc., etc.; Hon. James Ross Snowden, twice Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, State Treasurer, Director of the United States Mints, etc.; Hon. Arnold Plumer, late State Treasurer, member of Congress, Canal Commissioner, and who, on the formation of President Buchanan's Cabinet, was offered but declined the position of Postmaster General, etc.; Hon. John Bredin, late a distinguished Judge of Western Pennsylvania, whose son, Hon. James Bredin, is now Judge on the same bench.

General Snowden is not married. His only brother, Dr. Samuel Gustine Snowden, a leading physician, lives and pursues his profession at Franklin, where the children of an only sister, now deceased, also reside.

GROSS, A. HALLER, the member of Select Council from the Eighth Ward, was born March 18th, 1844, in Louisville, Kentucky, and is the son of Samuel D. Gross, the eminent surgeon and author, and of Louisa A. Gross, who was well known for her accomplishments and brilliant conversational powers. Mr. Gross received his preliminary education at private schools in Louisville and Philadelphia, and subsequently pursued his studies for one year at the University of Virginia, where a certificate of proficiency in the Anglo-Saxon language was conferred upon him by the Faculty. He subsequently entered the junior class of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with honor as B. A. in 1864, and from which, three years later, he received the degree of A. M. He read law in the office of William Henry Rawle, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1867. After this he made an extended tour in Europe, during which he devoted himself assiduously to the further acquisition of the French, German and Italian languages, with which he was already familiar.

He was early retained in several important cases, and in 1868 President Grant appointed him United States Attorney for New Mexico, the Senate unanimously confirming the nomination; ill-health, however, compelled him to resign the position.

In 1871, when public attention was being called to the defalcation of State-Treasurer Evans, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and one of its most eminent jurists, tendered him the position of Deputy Attorney-General; this appointment, for political reasons, he thought best to decline. Mr. Gross was a School Director of the Eighth Ward for seven years, during two of which, although a Democrat, he was chosen by the Board, the majority of whom were Republicans, to fulfil the duties of Secretary. In February, 1882, he was elected to Select Council from the Eighth Ward, having been nominated by the Democratic party, indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred and supported by many Independent Republicans. This ward, which is strongly Republican, elected Mr. Gross over his competitor by 797 majority. Mr. Gross takes great interest in his councilmanic duties, and endeavors in all measures that come before him to act wholly uncontrolled by partisan spirit or bias. He has participated in numerous Democratic Conventions, and his resolutions in 1881, urging his party to indorse Hon. James T. Mitchell for Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Gross has, on different occasions, spoken on the stump in behalf of Democratic principles, has made frequent contributions to literature, and his lecture on Cremation received most favorable notice from the press. Although an excellent musician and the author of several well-known songs, Mr. Gross does not allow his artistic and literary inclinations to interfere with his professional and political duties.

TOWNSEND, EUGENE, M. D., member of the Select Council from the Ninth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, February 6th, 1856. His father is the well-known physician, Dr. R. H. Townsend, and his mother was in her maiden years Mary S. Vansyckel. Eugene Townsend was educated in private schools in Philadelphia, Paris and Dresden, and in 1877 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as Doctor of Medicine. He practised his profession for three years after obtaining his degree, during which time he was visiting physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary. He then went into business as a stock and bond broker, associating with Gustavus A. Benson, the firm-name being Benson & Townsend. He has taken an active interest in military affairs, and was in January, 1879, commissioned assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania. Previous to this, in the summer of 1877, he went as a volunteer with the First City Troop to Pittsburgh during the labor riots. Dr. Townsend is a Democrat, and a member of the Commonwealth Club. In February, 1882, he was nominated for the Select Council by the Democrats and indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. His opponent on the Republican ticket was David Mullen, who then held the office. The vote was: Townsend, 1,179; Mullen, 953.

Dr. Townsend is married, and resides at 2047 Chestnut street. Mrs. Townsend is the daughter of the late General William Brisbane, of Wilkesbarre. They have one child, a daughter.

MCCULLOUGH, JOHN, member of the Select Council from the Tenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, May 17th, 1841. His father, William McCullough, was a well-known resident of that section of the city now comprised in the Sixth Ward, and an active member of the old Whig party. Mr. McCullough received his earlier education in the Zane street public school, and, at the age of fourteen, in 1855, was admitted to the Central High School. Instead of pursuing the usual four years' course of study, he obtained a position as clerk in the house of Berger & Butz, on North Water street, which he retained for eight years, and until he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel George P. McLean, and subsequently by Colonel J. F. McCullough, of Greene county, who fell in action, May 31st, 1864. He made a good record during the war, and rose to the position of Captain. He was wounded at Deep Bottom, Virginia, August 16th, 1864, and was subsequently detailed as Post Adjutant of the draft rendezvous at Pittsburgh. When mustered out of the service he secured, through the influence of William R. Leeds, a position in the United States Arsenal on Gray's Ferry road. He took up his residence in the Tenth Ward, joined the Good Will Fire Company, and became an active politician. As a reward for his services he was given a clerkship under Lewis R. Broomall, Recorder of Deeds, and was retained under Mr. Broomall's successor, General Joshua T. Owen. In 1869 Mr. McCullough was elected to represent the Tenth Ward in the Republican City Committee, and was chosen one of the Secretaries of that body, serving

JOSEPH L. CAVEN.

William Marshall Taylor.

in that position for three years. When William S. Stokley was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue he made Mr. McCullough his chief assistant, and when elected to the mayoralty, in 1871, offered him the chief clerkship of that office. Mr. McCullough resigned, after serving a short time, and was elected in October, 1872, to the State Legislature, serving in the House during the sessions of 1873 and 1874, in which body he was Chairman of the Committees on Municipal Corporations and the Legislative Apportionment. He also became one of the Secretaries of the Republican State Central Committee. When William B. Hanna was appointed a Judge of the Orphans' Court, Mr. McCullough succeeded him in the Select Council, being elected February, 1875. He was re elected February, 1876, and again, February, 1880. The last time his majority was nearly 2,100, the vote being: McCullough, 2,665; John R. Read, Democrat, 568. Mr. McCullough holds the office of Mercantile Appraiser, to which he was appointed in January, 1875. He is married and lives at 1460 Cherry street.

MATTHEWS, EDWARD, the member of the Select Council from the Eleventh Ward, was born in Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England, September 19th, 1823. He is the son of Thomas Matthews and Mary Bayliss, both of whom were natives of England. When Edward was in his fourth year his parents moved to Birmingham, where the boy was sent to school to George Warmington, a well-known tutor of that place. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machine blacksmithing, an occupation he followed in England, working part of the time at the Boulton and Watts Soho Foundry until 1848, when he came to America. He first went to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he worked at his trade for four months. Then coming to Philadelphia he engaged first with Rainey & Neafie, then with Merrick & Town, and finally was employed by Morris, Tasker & Co., with whom he remained for twenty-eight years, seven of which he worked at blacksmithing and the remainder in the capacity of travelling superintendent or foreman, in charge of the erection of machinery, principally steam-heating and ventilating apparatus, which were specialties with the firm and better understood by Mr. Matthews than any other man in their employ. Among other improvements Mr. Matthews superintended the erection of the first steam-heating apparatus that was placed in a Philadelphia hotel, the work being performed twenty-five years ago at the Girard House.

In the fall of 1860, at the time of the Presidential election, which resulted in the choice of Abraham Lincoln and precipitated the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Matthews was engaged in Savannah, Georgia, in charge of the erection of hotel gas-works, and witnessed many of the turbulent scenes which preceded the clash of arms in civil strife. He returned home, but the firm had important work to do in Tallahassee, Ala., and thither Mr. Matthews went at once, remaining until the completion of the job and reaching home two weeks prior to the battle of Manassas. He continued with Morris, Tasker & Co. until 1878, and was intrusted with much important work.

Mr. Matthews has been a life-long Democrat, and his adherence to the doctrines of his party is based on the firm conviction that its principles are the true ones. Although he has not always been active in party politics, his worth as a citizen long since came to be recognized, and for the past fifteen years he has been a Director of the Eleventh School Section, and was made President of the Board in December, 1882, a position which he still holds. In 1875 he was elected to the lower branch of Councils to fill the unexpired term of Thomas H. Gill, and remained in the Chamber for two full terms afterwards, serving until April, 1879. While there he took an active part in the overthrow of the Henszey party, and was appointed Chairman of the Gas Committee by President Caven, being also one of the Finance Committee. This chairmanship gave Mr. Matthews the distinction of being the only Democrat who was chairman of any Council committee in twenty years. In 1881, when Mayor King became the city's executive, Mr. Matthews was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Select Council, caused by Mr. King's elevation, and he was re-elected for the full term in February, 1882, by a vote of 1,108 to 495 for Samuel Lowenstein, Republican, and 389 for Joseph C. Springer, Independent Democrat. In June of that year he represented his ward in the State Convention which nominated Robert E. Pattison for Governor. He is a Past-Master of Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M., and a member of the Masonic Temple Committee; a Past-Master of Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91; Past High-Priest of Columbia Chapter, No. 91; has been Prelate for nine years of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; a member of Purity Lodge, No. 325, I. O. O. F., and belongs to Mt. Zion Encampment.

Mr. Matthews was married in 1850 to Ann Hill, a lady of English birth, who came to America at the age of five years. They have two children, Franklin R. and Mary, both of whom are married and reside in Philadelphia, the latter being the wife of George M. Moore, one of the proprietors of the Girard House.

HALTERMAN, FREDERICK, member of the Select Council from the Twelfth Ward, was born in Bremen, Germany, October 22d, 1831, and received a sound education in the schools of his native land. He came to this country in the fall of 1849, being then eighteen years of age. Securing employment in a grocery store he set to work to master the details of the business, and was enabled, in October, 1853, to start for himself. He selected the southwest corner of Fifth and Callowhill streets as a desirable location, and has remained there to the present time. He early identified himself with the Republican party, but never as a candidate for office. He has been, however, frequently elected to positions of trust by the people of the ward in which he has resided for thirty-two years. He was chosen a member of the Sectional School Board in 1872, and served continuously until January, 1881. During six years of the time he was Secretary of the body. His election to the Select Council, February, 1880, is a further evidence of the esteem in which he is held. The Democratic candidate was J. J. McDevitt, and the vote was: Halterman, 1,302; McDevitt, 1,127.

Mr. Halterman is a member of several German societies, a director of the Mænnerchor, belongs to the Lutheran Church, is married and has one son.

WOOLVERTON, JOHN P., the member of the Select Council from the Thirteenth Ward, was born at Alexandria, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, October 16th, 1839. He was of American ancestry, his parents being Runyon and Mahala Woolverton. Mr. Woolverton received his education in the schools of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, whither his father had removed, and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber. On leaving school he became associated with his father in the lumber business, and continued in it ever since. He afterwards became one of the firm of Woolverton & Tinsman, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, in Williamsport and Philadelphia. The business necessitated the presence of one of the members of the firm in the latter city, and Mr. Woolverton came here in 1854, where he continued to reside. He was an active member of the Mænnerchor Society and took great interest in its proceedings. He was a Director of the Kensington National Bank and of the Northern Liberties National Bank. He was also a member and Director of several successful building associations.

Mr. Woolverton was a Republican, though he did not take an active part in politics until 1875, when, on February 16th of that year, he was chosen to represent the Thirteenth Ward in the Common Council. He took his seat in that body on January 3d, 1876, and served for one term. On February 21st, 1882, he was elected to the Select Council on the Reform ticket; Mr. Woolverton was not desirous of being a candidate for the office, and only consented after much persuasion. His opponent was John L. Miles, the regular Republican nominee, whom he defeated by a majority of 265 votes. The vote was: Woolverton, 1,588, and Miles, 1,323. During his term in this branch of Councils, Mr. Woolverton was a member of the Committees on Finance, Highways, Schools, Boiler Inspection, Gas Works, Printing and Supplies, and To Compare Bills.

On December 16th, 1882, while transacting business in the Northern Liberties Bank, Mr. Woolverton was suddenly stricken with paralysis and never spoke afterwards. He died at 3 o'clock on Christmas morning. Mr. Woolverton was married on September 16th, 1869, to Emily M. Harnstead, and was the father of two children, a boy and girl, who are living with their mother at No. 508 North Seventh street.

BROOKE, JOHN G., the Select Councilman from the Fourteenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, December 3d, 1836. He received a limited education in the common schools, and entered active political life in the Republican camp about the year 1864. His services as a worker were not recognized until February 24th, 1876, when he was given a seat in the Select Council to fill the unexpired term of Robert W. Downing, who resigned. Mr. Brooke was re-elected in February, 1877, and again in 1880, and his official life as a representative of the people will end in April, 1883, at the close of his present term. During his official

career in the Select Council, Mr. Brooke served as Chairman of the Boiler Inspection Committee, and in 1882 was a member of the Committees on Highways, Surveys, Police, City Property, Railroads, Election Divisions, Boiler Inspection and Commerce and Navigation. He is now employed in the Custom House.

BANES, CHARLES H., Select Councilman from the Fifteenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, October 24th, 1831. He received a liberal education, and graduated at the High School about the year 1850. He at once entered the house of Atwood & Co., wholesale merchants, with whom he remained until 1861, and qualified himself for a mercantile life. He responded to the call for three years' troops in the war of the rebellion, and entered the service of the United States, August 10th, 1861, as Captain of Company E, Seventy-second regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, performing active and honorable service during the terrible days which followed the mustering of the volunteer army, from 1861 until the autumn of 1864. He commanded his company at the siege and capture of Yorktown, in 1862, and in the battles of Fair Oaks, May 31st, 1862; Seven Pines, June 1st, 8th and 9th, and Garnet's Farm, June 15th and 18th; Savage Station, June 29th; Peach Orchard, June 29th; Glendale, June 30th; Malvern Hill, July 1st; Chantilly, September 1st; Antietam, September 13th to 17th, and Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862. On the 26th of the latter month, having received honorable mention for gallantry in the battle of Fredericksburg, in which engagement he was wounded, Captain Banes was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, and confirmed by the United States Senate, May 15th, 1863. He took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, May 12th, 1863; Hay Market, June 24th; Gettysburg, July 2d and 3d (where he was again wounded and honorably mentioned for bravery and gallant conduct); Robertson's Tavern, November 26th; Mine Run, December 2d (being again honorably mentioned); Wilderness, May 5th–7th, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th–18th; Po River, May 9th; North Anna, May 23d–27th; Tolopotomay, May 28th, and Cold Harbor, June 1st–4th, 1864, where he was so severely wounded as to incapacitate him for further service. He was brevetted Major for his gallantry at Gettysburg, and Lieutenant-Colonel after Spottsylvania.

Forced to retire from the service in which his skill and bravery had been so conspicuous, Colonel Banes returned to Philadelphia, where, as soon as he recovered sufficient strength, he engaged actively in business, becoming a partner in the firm of Fiss, Banes, Erben & Co., manufacturers of worsted yarns at the Fairmount Mills, Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, one of the most extensive and prosperous establishments of that industry in the United States.

Shortly after the close of the war Colonel Banes wrote and had published the "History of the Philadelphia Brigade," a work which has been commended for its accurate information, and as being a complete story of that organization. He is prominently connected with the Baptist Church, and is an untiring worker in various scientific, benevolent and religious organizations, especially as Trustee of the Franklin Institute and President of the Baptist Social Union, the Baptist City Mission, and other kindred enterprises.

Politically he is a Democrat, and was the Democratic nominee in his ward, in 1882, for the Select Council against William S. Reyburn, the Republican candidate. He was indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, and elected with 4,152 votes to 2,991 for Mr. Reyburn.

PARKER, OLIVER, the member of the Select Council from the Sixteenth Ward, was born at Westfield, Burlington county, New Jersey, October 25th, 1823. His father, Willits Parker, was a Quaker and a tiller of the soil, being, at the time of his death, the most successful farmer in Burlington county. He was married to Phœbe Willits, also a Quaker. Both of these people were descended from ancestors whose coming to America dates back to the time of William Penn. When Oliver was a lad, his father had not yet acquired that station in life which he afterwards reached, when he could afford to give his oldest son a finished education. But he did give him a chance to profit by the advantages of the public schools of the county, and there, principally those of Tuckerton, Oliver was educated in the common branches. Having finished his course of studies, Mr. Parker engaged with his father in working the farm, and he remained with him until 1850, when he married and settled on a farm of his own near Tuckerton, which he continued to develop until 1860. In February of that year he removed to Philadelphia, establishing himself in the manufacture of soap and candles at No. 1005 Germantown avenue, in the Sixteenth Ward. He has carried on this business

uninterruptedly in the same building ever since with apparent success.

Mr. Parker is a Republican, and a firm supporter of his party, though only of late years taking more than ordinary interest in politics. In February, 1880, he was elected by the regular Republicans to represent the Sixteenth Ward in the Select Council. The other candidate for the same position was William S. Leffman, a Democrat, whom he defeated by a majority of 552 votes. The vote was: Parker, 1,669, and Leffman, 1,117. During his term in this body Mr. Parker has served on the Committees on Finance, Schools, Police, House of Correction, Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and to Compare Bills.

In religion Mr. Parker is a member of the Orthodox Society of Friends, and is a regular attendant at the church at Sixth and Noble streets. On March 14th, 1850, he was married to Miss Edith, daughter of George M. Elkinton, of this city, and also a member of the Society of Friends. They have two children, both boys, who are now grown to manhood, and associated in business with their father.

RONEY, GEORGE, the member of the Select Council from the Seventeenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, October 31st, 1845. His parents, James Roney and Isabella Matthews, were both born and married in Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1842, locating in what was then called Hopkins' court, now Shenango street. George attended the public schools of the neighborhood, and received the last of his tuition in Harrison Grammar School. When the civil war broke out in 1861, he was engaged with his father in the milk business. Although not quite sixteen years old, on August 16th, of that year, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel James Miller. The regiment was attached to General O. O. Howard's brigade of the Second Corps, and participated in the battles of the Peninsula, second Bull's Run, and Antietam. Mr. Roney was wounded twice, the first time at Fair Oaks, and again at Antietam, and was discharged from the service for disability resulting from the last wound. He had sufficiently recovered to again enlist when the rebel army invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, and he marched away as Orderly Sergeant of a company in the Merchants' regiment, commanded by Colonel Elias Woodward, and returned as a Lieutenant.

In the fall of the same year he engaged to learn blacksmithing, at which trade he employed himself for seven years, leaving it to become a patrolman on Mayor Stokley's police force. After serving for two months he was promoted to the position of sergeant, and served nearly eight years in that capacity, resigning in September, 1879, to accept a position in the employ of John Wanamaker.

In February, 1880, Mr. Roney was selected by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward as their candidate for the Select Council. He had two opponents, both Democrats, and the victory was an easy one—his vote being 1,185 to 1,072 for James Hughes, and 775 for Timothy Leary. Always a Republican, Mr. Roney has been very prominent in party politics, and for eight years has been Chairman of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Executive Committee. In the Masonic and other societies he also figures prominently, being very active in St. Paul's Lodge, No. 481, F. & A. M.; a member of the Knights of Birmingham, Odd Fellows, American Protestant Association, Post No. 7, G. A. R., and Secretary of Thermopylæ Senate, Order of Sparta.

BUMM, GEORGE W., Select Councilman from the Eighteenth Ward, is of American parentage, and was born in Kensington, Philadelphia, August 9th, 1844. He is a son of William Bumm, the prominent salt merchant, and a present member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction. He was educated in the public and private schools of Philadelphia, and at an early age was entered in the counting-room of his father, to learn the business, with whom he has remained ever since. He is a member of Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M.; Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 100, I. O. of O. F.; Kensington Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Girard Council, A. L. O. H., and Thermopylæ Senate, Order of Sparta.

Mr. Bumm is a Republican, and in 1874 he was elected to the Select Council for three years, and he has been twice re-elected, having, up to the present time, represented the Eighteenth Ward in that body for nine years and three months. In November, 1881, Mr. Bumm was elected President of the Select Council, in which capacity he served until April, 1882. During his career in the Select Council he has served on all the important committees. He has been Chairman of the Committees on Water Works, City Property, and Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph. In the Bi-Centennial year he was a member of the Committees on Schools, City Property, Election Divisions, to Verify Cash Accounts of the City Treas-

urer, Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, Prisons, to Compare Bills, and Printing and Supplies.

ALBRIGHT, ADAM, member of the Select Council from the Nineteenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, February 17th, 1825. His father, Peter Albright, a compositor by trade, died when his son was but nine years of age, leaving his family in such circumstances that Adam, the eldest of five children, was compelled to seek employment. He found work in the printing office of John J. Young, where he remained about a twelvemonth, when the mother, finding it impossible to keep her family together, broke up housekeeping, and sent Adam to help on his grandfather's farm at Mount Airy, where he remained until his sixteenth year, working at farm-work during the spring, summer and autumn, and in winter attending school, where he had part of three winters' schooling, until he became a member of the Legislature in 1870. Determining at the age of sixteen to seek a permanent trade, he apprenticed himself to Joseph Beacher to learn the saddlery business. Here he remained until 1874, in the various positions of apprentice, journeyman, superintendent, and partner, with the exception of a short period spent at Chicago and St. Paul's in 1856. The partnership continued until the breaking out of the war, when Mr. Albright, fearing ruinous loss from the destruction of their southern trade, which was large, withdrew from the concern against the wishes and advice of his partner, and with prejudice to his own interests, but remained in its employ.

Originally Mr. Albright joined the Whig party, and took an early and active interest in politics; but in 1852, upon the rise of the Free Soil party, he voted for Hon. John P. Hale for the Presidency, and four years later took an active part in the campaign for Frémont. In 1860 he worked hard for Lincoln, and has ever since remained a firm and energetic member of the Republican party. In 1859 he was chosen a member of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Executive Committee, and has served in that body continuously ever since. He has represented his ward several times in the City Committee, of which he is at present a member. In 1868 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the School Board of the Nineteenth Section. In the same year he was elected a Delegate to the State Convention, and has since been elected as State Delegate on six different occasions. In the fall of 1869 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1870, 1871 and 1872, returning to his trade upon each adjournment and remaining at it until the next assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the Select Council, and upon the expiration of the term was unanimously renominated. He withdrew, however, from the canvass for the sake of Republican harmony, but the rupture in the ward was too great to be healed, and the choice fell to Benjamin T. Caskey, the Democratic candidate, who, dying in 1879, was succeeded by Mr. Albright for the unexpired term. The latter was renominated and elected in February, 1880, over John Emsley, a Democrat, receiving 3,293 votes to 2,571 cast for his opponent.

For three years, from 1874 to 1876 inclusive, he served as deputy under Sheriff William Elliott, and in 1877 was appointed by Governor Hartranft one of the Sealers of Weights and Measures. He was a member of the State Central Committee, when, in 1872, the Nineteenth Ward gave a larger majority for Robert W. Mackey, candidate for State Treasurer, than did Allegheny county, Mr. Mackey's own residence; and again, in 1881, when the ward carried off the prize-banner, offered by the State Central Committee to the ward, township, or county, that should record the largest gain over the Presidential vote of 1880. He was chosen delegate to the National Convention, held in 1880, at Chicago, but adhering with accustomed tenacity to General Grant, was one of the devoted band doomed to defeat.

In the subsequent campaigns of 1876 and 1880 Mr. Albright appeared in a somewhat new field of labor, in which his services were of great importance to the Republican party. In 1876 he visited Indiana to assist the Republican State Committee in organizing the party for the Presidential campaign, and although the State was carried by the Democrats, Mr. Albright gathered information which proved highly important in the arrangement of the Garfield campaign in 1880. In September of the latter year he again went to Indiana at the head of a body of assistants, for the purpose of putting that State in readiness for the coming contest. His exertions were unceasing. Every county and township was thoroughly organized, and the Republican spirit encouraged to its warmest efforts. The result was highly flattering to his abilities as a partisan leader. The State, which had been confidently reckoned as belonging to the Democratic ranks, was successfully carried by a decisive Republican majority. The victory spread encouragement in other States where the outlooks had been disheartening, and may be considered as the turning-point of the Garfield campaign. In December, 1882, he was appointed by

Sheriff Keim Deputy of the Second District, and he is now serving in that capacity.

Mr. Albright's relations have not been confined to those of business and politics. He is a member of the Vaux Lodge, A. Y. M.; of the Cohocksink Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Apollo Lodge, K. of P.; Montgomery Lodge, A. P. A.; Pequod Tribe, N. M.; Liberty Council, A. M.; and of Lodge No. 3, Knights of Birmingham. Personally he is a man of frank address, of great activity and self-reliance, and through his thirty years of political life has preserved his freedom and candor to an extent creditable to himself. He is married and is the parent of nine children, six living and three dead.

HAMMETT, THOMAS MILTON, Select Councilman from the Twentieth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, March 8th, 1836. His father was Thomas Hammett, of Boston, and his mother was Rebecca Harrington, of Philadelphia, well known and highly respected for her charitable nature. She was one of the founders of the Northern Home for Friendless Children and Old Ladies' Methodist Home, and when she died was the oldest member of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, on Fourth street. Her son attended the Hancock Grammar School on Coates street, and finished his school-days in the academy on Fourth street below Arch. He learned the trade of a coppersmith with his father, who started in business at 322 Vine street, in 1837, where his son now trades as his successor.

Mr. Hammett is a Republican, and first entered public life in 1876, when he began a service of four years and three months in the Common Council. In February, 1881, he was elected to the Select Council, in which body he is Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and a member of the Committees on Finance, Surveys, House of Correction, Law, Gas Works, Prisons, and Printing and Supplies. While a member of the Common Council Mr. Hammett was Chairman of the Fire Department Committee, and through his instrumentality the famous Hayes extension ladder, which has since been adopted in other cities, was introduced in Philadelphia. Through his efforts also the force of workmen in the department shops was increased, and large additions to the machinery were made, thereby enabling the department not only to completely repair, but also to build steam fire-engines and the other apparatus. The result of these improvements was the saving of large sums of money to the people of the city. He served during the Rebellion as First Sergeant of Company G, Seventeenth Pennsylvania regiment, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service.

He was married, July 12th, 1855, to Miss Agnes S. Wilt, of Allentown. They have had five children, three girls and two boys, all of whom are still living, except one of the boys.

DAVIS, JOHN SAYLOR, Select Councilman from the Twenty-first Ward, was born in Philadelphia, March 12th, 1843. His parents were William Davis and Edith Saylor, who resided in the old Spring Garden district. His schooling was limited, and at the age of ten years he was obliged to seek employment, which he obtained in the office of Alexander Fillot, a liquor merchant. Subsequently he was apprenticed to Henry Apple & Sons, coopers, and later on to Theodore M. Apple. In 1861 he enlisted with the Scott Legion in the three months' service, at the expiration of which time he re-enlisted in the Twenty-third regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel David B. Birney, and was discharged for disability in March, 1862. He returned to Philadelphia and finished his trade, and worked as a journeyman cooper until June, 1868, when he started in the general coopering business for himself. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he was President of the Journeymen Coopers' Union, No. 1. On account of the failures of other parties in the same business, Mr. Davis was obliged to give up the coopering industry, and started as a petroleum merchant, paying particular attention to oil production, and he formed a copartnership with Michael Murphy, under the firm-name of Davis & Murphy, who became the owners and operators of extensive oil-wells in McKean, Forest, Warren and Elk counties, their principal office being at No. 305 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Davis is a Democrat. In 1868 he was appointed by President Johnson, through the influence of Senator Charles R. Buckalew and General William McCandless, United States Gauger and Inspector of Petroleum for Philadelphia. The same year he was removed for political reasons, but, through the same influence which secured his original appointment, he was recommissioned and held the position until the tax on petroleum was removed.

In 1878 he was elected a School Director by the Board of the Twenty-first Section to fill an unex-

pired term, and was afterwards elected to the same position for a full term. While serving as School Director, in February, 1880, he was elected a member of the Select Council from the Twenty-first Ward by a majority of 453 over Charles Thompson Jones, who had been a member of Councils for twenty-six years. The ward usually gave a Republican majority of about 800, and his election over one of the strongest Republicans in the ward at that time, without the aid of any citizens' or other organization except his own party, was as remarkable as it was complimentary to a good citizen. After serving as Councilman until September, 1882, he resigned, and removed to 1304 North Broad street, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, and was succeeded by his old competitor, Charles Thompson Jones. In 1881 Mr. Davis' name was presented to the Democratic State Convention, at Williamsport, for the office of State Treasurer. On the first ballot he received the entire vote of the Philadelphia delegation, an expression of unanimity which had been shown seldom, if ever, before in a similar body.

Mr. Davis' society affiliation is confined to the Masonic Order; he belongs to Camden Lodge, No. 15. On June 8th, 1862, he was married to Mary A. Rementer. They have had eleven children, seven girls and four boys, all of whom are living with the exception of one boy and one girl. The family belong to the Baptist persuasion, and attend the church at Broad and Master streets.

GATES, JAMES R., Select Councilman from the Twenty-second Ward, was born in Germantown, September 10th, 1831. His advantages for education were limited to private tutorship until he reached the age of eleven years, when he commenced working to earn a livelihood, being employed in different kinds of labor, and subsequently going into the grocery business with his brother. In 1861 he engaged in the lumber business, an avocation he has continued ever since in Germantown.

In October, 1871, Mr. Gates was elected to his first term in the Select Council, where he has served ever since. His last election occurred in February, 1881, when he received 5,218 votes, and he is now the oldest continuous member. During the Centennial he was Chairman of the Sub-Committee to which was intrusted the preparations for the municipal celebration, and the arduous duties of arranging the details and the entire management of that successful undertaking devolved on Mr. Gates. He was also a member of the Joint Committee which conducted the Bi-Centennial celebration on the part of the Councils. In 1877 he was Chairman of the Committee which arranged the celebration of the One Hundreth Anniversary of the battle of Germantown.

In the present Select Council he is Chairman of the Finance and Schools Committees, and a member of the Committees on Law, Printing and Supplies, Prisons, Railroads, Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and Surveys. Mr. Gates is married and still resides in the place of his birth.

GREEN, THOMAS, the Select Councilman from the Twenty-third Ward, was born in Frankford, October 20th, 1832. His father, whose name was Thomas, came from England, and his mother was a Scotch lady named Christiana Anderson. Mr. Green's tuition was begun at pay-schools, and finished at the public schools in Frankford, especially at Marshall Grammar School. His first employment was in a print-mill, and, in 1866, having learned the moulder's trade with Alfred Jenks & Son, he became a member of the firm of Green & Linehan, iron founders, and is still in that business under the same firm-name, on Mill street, Frankford.

He is a Republican, and was elected to Select Council in February, 1880, defeating John R. Reading, a Democrat, by a vote of 2,620 to 1,056. In that body he is Chairman of the Committee on Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph and a member of the Committees on Police, House of Correction, Prisons and Gas Works. He was married in 1864 to Clandine E. Rebischon, a native of France. They have three children, two boys and one girl, and the religious faith of the family is Presbyterian.

GLASS, HENRY, the member of the Select Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward, was born at Petersburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 12th, 1820, and is of American ancestry. He was educated in the common branches in the schools of that place, and, on finishing his studies, learned the trade of shoemaking. Mr. Glass settled in Carlisle in 1840, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Dauphin county. In 1857 he returned to Carlisle. He came to Philadelphia in 1863, where he has since resided. Among other employments, Mr. Glass was at one time a distiller, and is at present the proprietor of a hotel. He is also a dealer in live-stock, and is the President of

the Farmers' & Butchers' Drove-Yard Company. Mr. Glass is a member of the Masonic Order, and also of the I. O. of O. F.

In politics Mr. Glass is a Republican, and he has always been active in the doings of his party. He was first elected to office in 1851, when he was made a member of the Borough Council of Carlisle. In 1856, while living in Dauphin county, he was elected a School Director. Mr. Glass was elected to the Common Council of Philadelphia in 1870. At the expiration of this term he was chosen to represent his ward in the Select Council, in which body he has held his seat up to the present time, on four successive terms. In 1881 there were three aspirants for Select Councilmen from the Twenty-fourth Ward: John G. Dunwoody, a Democrat; Joseph D. Carson, an Independent Republican, who was indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred, and Mr. Glass, the regular Republican candidate. The latter was elected, the vote being: Glass, 3,272; Dunwoody, 2,930, and Carson, 1,000. During 1882 Mr. Glass served on the Committees on Schools, City Property, House of Correction, to Verify Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer, Prisons, Boiler Inspection and Printing and Supplies.

Mr. Glass is a member of the Lutheran Church, and resides at the corner of Thirty-first street and Haverford avenue, West Philadelphia.

O'ROURKE, MICHAEL, Select Councilman from the Twenty-fifth Ward, was born in County Leitrim, near Carrick on Shannon, Ireland, in September, 1844. His father was John O'Rourke, a brother of Patrick O'Rourke, who represented the Twenty-fifth Ward in the Select Council from 1865 to 1868, and his mother was Mary Leitch, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five years, and resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. Michael is one of nine children, four daughters and five sons, six of whom left Ireland and settled in America. He came to this country in 1865, after pursuing the classical course at Belfast for several years, and at once engaged in contracting with his brother Hugh, giving particular attention to grading and paving, building bridges and laying and setting curb-stone. His brother's health becoming impaired and Michael entered on business for himself, erecting, during the course of his business career, over five hundred dwelling houses, and by diligence and close attention to his business, becoming a thriving, thorough

Since his residence in America, Mr. O'Rourke has made three trips to Europe; the first in 1871, when he sailed on the same vessel with the late Theodore Cuyler and ex-Sheriff Wright; again in 1877, when he accompanied his brother James, who was an invalid and went abroad in search of health, died and was buried at the old family home in Ireland; and again in 1882, when he brought his aged mother to this country and installed her as a member of his household.

Mr. O'Rourke is a Democrat, and first represented the Twenty-fifth Ward in City Councils in 1881, when he was sent to the Common branch by the highest vote cast for six candidates. His course in the lower Chamber was so satisfactory to his constituents that in February, 1882, he was elected to the higher branch by a majority of 1,000. In this body he serves on the Committees on Surveys, Police, House of Correction, Election Divisions, to Verify Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer, Boiler Inspection and to Compare Bills.

Mr. O'Rourke is a Catholic, and attends St. Cecilia's Church. In 1867 he married Elizabeth O'Rourke, to whom he became attached in the old country. They have had nine children, only three of whom are living.

EVANS, JAMES, Select Councilman from the Twenty-sixth Ward, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, April 7th, 1822, of Welsh parentage. His father was Peter H. Evans, a local Methodist preacher, and a carpenter and builder by occupation; and his mother's maiden-name was Mary Powell. James was but one year old when his father died, and about the year 1824 his mother removed to Philadelphia, where, at the proper age, the boy was sent to school and received such training as the public institutions afforded until he was eleven years of age, when his mother also died. At this tender age the boy was required to go to work to earn a livelihood, and he chose employment in a brickyard in the summer time, and during the winter months worked as a printer boy at whatever printing office he could have. This sort of life lasted until he was twenty-one years of age, when he started in the brick-making business with his brother, John Powell Evans, a partnership which continued for eight years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, James buying John's interest and continuing the business on his own account for twenty-five years longer.

In 1857 he introduced the process of burning bricks by the use of bituminous coal, which had proved a failure in the hands of many others who had tried it, but which became a very successful

SAMUEL L. SMEDLEY.

SAMUEL I. GIVIN.

operation under Mr. Evans' supervision. It required his personal attention day and night, however, as he alone had made a careful study of it, and was unable to leave it in charge of subordinates until the year 1860, when he succeeded in teaching an employé how to manage it. From this time on Mr. Evans was very successful in business, owing principally to close attention, frugality and perseverance, and was enabled to retire with a handsome fortune about the time of the Centennial.

During his business career Mr. Evans interested himself greatly in the improvement of the southern part of the city. Ever since he was nine years of age he has lived south of South street, and many of the buildings in the neighborhood of his present handsome residence, No. 1160 South Broad street, are the result of his enterprise. In 1873 he built the market-house at Seventeenth and Federal streets, one of the most substantial structures of its kind in the city. He is a very benevolent man, and has always given liberally to churches. During the war he did much to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers, being one of the originators and active managers of the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital at Broad and Prime st eets, which was instituted September 5th, 1862, "for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers arriving and passing through the city." His wife, who was Miss Harriet B. Griffith, of Philadelphia, to whom he was married in 1850, was one of the lady managers of the same institution, and from the time of the opening of the hospital, in 1862, until its close, August 9th, 1865, her time and means were given to the wants of the suffering inmates.

Mr. Evans was originally an old-line Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has been attached to that political faith. In February, 1880, he was elected to the Select Council by a large majority, receiving 3,265 votes to 859 for George W. Meeser, a Democrat, and 144 for George W. Grant, an independent candidate. He is a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, F. & A. M., and Moyamensing Lodge, No. 330, I. O. of O. F. He belongs to the Presbyterian faith, and has been a member of the Rev. John Chambers' Church at Broad and Sansom streets since 1852, and is now the President of the Board of Trustees.

PATTON, EDWARD WAGNER, member of the Select Council from the Twenty-seventh Ward, was born on Powell street, Fifth Ward, Philadelphia, June 9th, 1846. He received his early education in private and public schools and entered the Central High School in July, 1860, as a pupil of the Locust Street Grammar School. In June, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Landis' Battery, and served during the emergency caused by Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. The following year he was appointed an officer in the United States Navy, and served on the steamers "Donegal" and "Massachusetts." He was honorably discharged in January, 1865, and was appointed Paymaster's Clerk of the Pay District of Pennsylvania, and was stationed at Baltimore. The district consisted of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania west of Harrisburg. Mr. Patton served as Chief Clerk to Colonel Etting during the final payment and mustering out of the troops of these States, during which many millions of dollars were disbursed. He continued with Colonel Etting until August, 1867, when at Indianapolis he resigned. He returned to Philadelphia and engaged with his father, Price I. Patton, in extensive building operations in the Nineteenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Wards. From 1867 to 1871 the firm erected over 400 houses in different parts of the city, and the son during this time studied conveyancing, in which business he has been since actively engaged.

Mr. Patton, who is a staunch Republican, was first elected to the Select Council in February, 1877, for the unexpired term of O. Howard Wilson, who died in office. He was re-elected in 1878 and 1881. In the last contest he was opposed by David B. Callaghan, Democrat, and indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. The vote was, Patton, 2,755; Callaghan, 1,142. In January, 1882, he was appointed one of the Mercantile Appraisers. He has been connected with various organizations of note; was a contributing member of the old America Hose Company, No. 17, until the establishment of the Paid Fire Department, and now holds the position of Quartermaster in the Third Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania. He became a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, A. Y. M., in 1873; resigned therefrom and was elected member of Fernwood Lodge, No. 543, in 1876, and is Past Master thereof and a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; is a member of Fernwood Chapter, No. 256, and Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, Knights Templar; holds the highest office in the Knights of Birmingham, the Masonic life insurance association, that of Grand Sir Chief of the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of Courtland Saunders Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic.

In religion, Mr. Patton is an Episcopalian, and a member of the vestry of the Church of the Trans-

figuration, Woodland avenue and Thirty-fourth street. He was married in 1868, and his family consists of two boys aged eleven and thirteen years, respectively. For thirteen years he has resided at Thirty-third and Sansom streets.

CUMING, JOHN KNILL., the member of the Select Council from the Twenty-ninth Ward, was born in Plymouth, England, December 23d, 1830. His parents, both of whom were English, were John Ford Cuming, a master mariner and shipowner in Plymouth, and Susan Angell, and his paternal grandfather was Charles Cuming. When John K. was five years of age his parents came to New York, and he travelled with his father through the United States and Canadas, finally settling in Abington, Massachusetts.

In 1858 Mr. Cuming went into the shoe business in Abington, but quit it in 1862 on account of ill-health, going to Venezuela, South America, where he lived until the spring of 1866, at which time he returned with his family to the United States; he then went to Europe and made an extended tour, among other countries visiting Russia. Returning in the fall of 1866, he came to Philadelphia and purchased a farm near Gwynedd. A year later he engaged in morocco manufacturing, at New Market and Margaretta streets, with James W. Patterson, under the firm-name of Cuming & Patterson, which still continues. Their business amounts to $600,000 annually, and they have built one of the finest factories for that business in the city; they have a large New England trade, which is supplied from their store in Boston.

Mr. Cuming has travelled much, having been in Europe many times, and three years ago, accompanied by his wife, he visited many of the principal cities and most attractive parts of Africa and Asia.

Politically he is a Republican, and in February, 1881, he was chosen to fill the unexpired term of District-Attorney Graham in the Select Council, and also the full term of three years. He entered the Chamber, March 1st, a month ahead of the regular time, owing to the vacancy, and soon became an active member. He is Chairman of the Water Committee, and a member of the Committees on Highways, Railways, Police, Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, Gas, to Verify Cash Accounts, Printing and Supplies, and Gas Works.

Mr. Cuming was married in 1855 to Miss Mary A. Newell, of Boston. They have had five children, three boys and two girls, one boy and the girls being still living. Though reared in the Episcopalian faith, Mr. Cuming now attends the Methodist Church with his family.

THORNTON, WILLIAM, the member of the Select Council from the Thirtieth Ward, is of Scotch descent, but was born in Ireland, February 28th, 1834. His early school-days were spent in the Southwest Grammar School at Twenty-third and Lombard streets, the principal of which was Professor Wood.

Mr. Thornton removed to New York in 1857, where he remained until 1863. In the latter year, while in Buffalo, he was, among others, commissioned by President Lincoln to go South for the purpose of taking charge of recruits and organizing colored regiments. He went to New Orleans and was in General Ulman's command, at the time General N. P. Banks was military governor. He organized Ulman's brigade, and was attached to what was known as the Seventy-sixth regiment, United States Colored Troops. Mr. Thornton's position was that of Captain, and he remained in active service three years. He participated in all of the engagements during the memorable campaign of the Department of the Gulf, notably those at Brazier City, the Teche country, and the siege of Port Hudson. Part of this time the regiment was under his command, and after the siege of Port Hudson he often acted as senior officer. Mr. Thornton was also in command of the department many times. When the active fighting had ceased, he was made Provost Marshal, and afterwards Provost-Judge of La Fourche parish, which was located next to Bragg's plantation, with his headquarters on General Nichols' farm. He was mustered out of the service in February, 1866.

Mr. Thornton is at present engaged in the retail coal trade at 1340 Washington avenue. In politics he is a Republican. In 1870 he was elected to the Common Council from the Twenty-sixth Ward, and served in that body during 1871 and 1872. He was again chosen Common Councilman in 1875, and held his seat there for another term. In February, 1882, he was elected by the Republicans of the Thirtieth Ward to represent them in the Select Council. He had two opponents in this campaign: John Wesley Durham, who was indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, and William Crawford, the Democratic nominee.

The vote was: Thornton, 1,801; Durham, 1,272, and Crawford, 1,300. During his term in the Select Council, Mr. Thornton has been a member of the Committees on Water Works, Surveys, Schools, City Property, House of Correction, Law, to Verify Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer, and Boiler Inspection.

WHITAKER, JAMES, Select Councilman from the Thirty-first Ward, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 18th, 1837, and is of English parentage. Mr. Whitaker attended the public schools, and learned the machinist trade. He is now engaged in manufacturing carpet-yarn, at Trenton avenue and Sergeant street, in Philadelphia. He is a Republican; served one term in the Common Council, and was elected to the Select Council in February, 1882, in which body he is Chairman of the Commerce and Navigation Committee, and a member of the Committees on Finance, City Property, Gas, Railroads, Law and Fire.

PAIST, JOSEPH HOLCOMB, the Clerk of the Select Council, was born in Dolington, Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 17th, 1842. His parents were born in America, but he is descended from English and Polish ancestry. He was educated in the public schools, and commenced to do for himself as a mercantile clerk, and later on became a druggist. In 1863 he was employed in the West as a surveyor and draughtsman. He afterwards engaged in conveyancing, and in 1865 he was a clerk on a steamboat, plying on the Ohio river. Mr. Paist finally applied himself to journalistic pursuits, and was employed as a reporter for the Philadelphia *Press*, the *Freie Presse*, and Washington Sunday *Chronicle;* and was also connected as correspondent with the New York *Tribune* and Washington *Star*. He has been city editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, the *Morning Post* and the *Sunday Transcript*, and for two years was editor of the *Building Association Journal*. During a short period of the war he had charge of the circulation of the Philadelphia Daily *Press*, in the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Paist is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge of Masons; I. O. of O. F.; A. O. U. W.; Delphi Senate, No. 5, and the Great Senate, Order of Sparta. He is the President of the Building Association League of Pennsylvania, and the Secretary of several building associations.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Paist has proven himself an earnest worker in his party, and has held several public offices. He was a School Director in the Thirteenth Ward from 1872 until 1874; was Assistant-Clerk of the Select Council from January, 1872, until January, 1873, in which year he was unanimously chosen Clerk of that body, and has held the position ever since. Mr. Paist is married and has two children, a son and a daughter.

LEX, WILLIAM HENRY, President of Common Council, was born in Philadelphia, September 16th, 1848. His father, Charles E. Lex, represented for many years the Tenth Ward in Common Council, and in 1860 was nominated and elected by the People's party for City Solicitor on the same ticket with Alexander Henry for Mayor. He was afterward a member of and chosen President of the Board of Directors of Girard College, a position he continued to fill until his death, May 16th, 1872. His son, the subject of this sketch, has enjoyed in many ways the fruits of his father's experience, and made good use of opportunities afforded him. A good education first, under Henry D. Gregory, and after, at the early age of fourteen, as a student in the University of Pennsylvania he gave evidence of ability, and by persistent application kept pace with his fellows, graduating in 1867 with honors. He has from the first step in life evidently resolved to make his mark, relying mainly on his own exertions to accomplish the purpose. To this end, instead of entering at once on the study of law, he resolved to acquire business habits by actual business experience—ultimately intending to apply business common sense to legal theory. He therefore entered the commission house of William A. Smethurst, on Bank street, as clerk and salesman, and making himself fully conversant with the details, even to the manufacturing, by taking the position of an ordinary workman as carder and spinner, and, mastering the details of the business, made a copartnership with his employer and engaged largely in the manufacture of woollen yarns. This was within two years of his graduation, and for two successive years the business was conducted on a large scale and proved profitable. A fire occurring in 1871, destroyed their mill, stock and machinery, which, fortunately, were well insured, and the actual loss comparatively small. With a

business future at least encouraging, other motives prompted him to wind it up, and the debts were therefore paid off, the insurance collected, profits divided, and the firm of William H. Lex & Co. dissolved. He at once entered upon the study of law, and so closely applied himself that several months before the usual time allotted law-students, he was, by petition to the Board of Judges, allowed to go before the Board of Examiners, and by them admitted to practice, February, 1873; George W. Thorn was his preceptor. The decease of his father, whose law business had been continued by his counsel, George W. Thorn, Esq., gave Mr. Lex at once a large clientage. His office then, as now, at 51 North Sixth street, was in the same building with the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, by whom he was employed as counsel under Act of Assembly, and won his first case in connection with the arrests of professional street-walkers and mendicants, notwithstanding legal technicalities, writs of habeas corpus, etc., etc. The result was he was named as Solicitor by the President, duly confirmed, and in the subsequent contracts connected with the completion of the extensive building on the Pennypack, all the legal business connected therewith was attended to by him until 1878, when the position of solicitor was abolished by ordinance of Councils, and his duties transferred to the City Solicitor. Having in the meantime removed from the Ninth to the Eighth Ward, and through his legal practice, as well as his position as Solicitor for the House of Correction, been thrown considerably into politics, he was prevailed upon by a very respectable class of his party to run for Common Council, and although the political and pecuniary aid of the Gas, Water and Highway Departments was arrayed against him, and his acceptance was regarded as a boyish freak, so assiduously did he apply himself to canvassing the better class of voters, allowing his competitors to work with the rowdy element, he secured the candidacy, although a tie-vote at the Convention; the central body decided in his favor, and the people triumphantly elected him at the ensuing election.

Entering Common Council his abilities were at once recognized by President Caven placing him at the head of the Committee on Law, and assigning him to important Committees on Schools, City Property, and, at the beginning of his second term, to the most important of all Committees—Finance and Verification of the Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer. In this latter position he desired to know the why and wherefore of certain matters before signing papers, and thereby incurred the displeasure of the "Ring," hitherto accustomed to having had reports prepared by the official named approved as a matter, of course. He therefore offered his dissent from the report, assigning as his reasons "that sufficient opportunity had not been given to examine said statement; that it was the duty of the committee to investigate, as they had failed to do, whether the ordinances of 1872 and 1877 had been complied with; that the City Treasurer had disputed the right of the committee to do more than solely to examine the account as of the day stated, and vouch for the items appearing thereon." This did not suit certain people, and especially the friends of the officials, and his defeat for re-election was resolved upon, but when the time for renomination came around so strong was his hold in the good wishes of his constituents, the opposition considered it useless to nominate an opponent, and therefore he was re-elected in 1880 to serve until April, 1882. During the first year of his second term, Mr. Lex has stood second on the Finance Committee, Chairman of the Committee on Surveys, and a member of the Committee on Law, and on the first Monday of April, 1881, was elected presiding officer of the Common Council. In February, 1882, he was again re-elected for a third term, being nominated by the Republican party and indorsed by the Democrats and Committee of One Hundred, and on the first Monday of April, 1882, re-elected President of Common Council.

The members of the Lex family are connected with St. Clement's Church, but the subject of this sketch is pew-holder and attendant at St. Mark's since 1869, where, for a number of years, he was one of the chorister-boys, and is well and favorably known to the entire congregation since boyhood. A worthy son of a worthy sire, he has thus far fulfilled his early promises, and his future is promising, as his strict adherence to a true line of policy can hardly fail to be appreciated and rewarded.

LAWRENCE, CHARLES, a member of Common Council from the First Ward, was born in Philadelphia, July 20th, 1837. His father, Captain Alexander Lawrence, was a native of New Jersey, but transferred his residence to this city, dying when the son was an infant of seven months. His mother, a woman of noble impulses, tendered her services as nurse, when the cholera was raging among us in 1849, and devoting all her energies to the relief of the suffering, unfortunately fell herself a victim as the pestilence was drawing to a close.

The son, a youth of twelve years, thus left self-dependent, engaged himself in 1852 with William Neal, and under his instructions became a proficient sail-maker. At the age of twenty-one he secured a situation in the tent department of the United States Arsenal, where he remained until the outbreak of the war, at which time he tendered his services to the Navy Department, and was assigned position as sail-maker. He was ordered to the United States sloop-of-war "Pensacola," and was with Farragut's fleet in all its principal engagements, among which was the brilliant one ending in the capture of New Orleans.

He was the only sail-maker ever promoted; a singular honor. At the recommendation of the great admiral, he was raised to the rank of Master and detailed as Second Lieutenant of the sloop of war "Portsmouth," which position he retained to the close of the war, when he returned to his original calling. In this line of business, to which he has since adhered, Mr. Lawrence is one of the most widely known and highly appreciated in the city. To his apprenticeship under a thorough master like Mr. Neal, he adds the knowledge and experience gained as master during three years in the United States Navy, and from these two schools he has learned all that is known of a vessel's construction and furniture. In addition to this, he ranks as one of the best draughtsmen in the country, and shows considerable skill and talent as a designer.

He is a member of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association, and for four successive years has been unanimously elected President of that organization. He has paid great attention to the shipping interests of this port, and many advantageous measures owe their origin to his keenness and determination. Blessed in his marriage, he is the father of seven children—three daughters and four sons; and with his family attends religious service at "Old Swedes'" (Gloria Dei) Church.

In the midst of numerous avocations Mr. Lawrence has devoted a portion of his time to the politics of the city of his birth. In principles he is a Republican, and has for a number of years been active and useful in the affairs of his party. He was elected a member of Common Council in 1882, and his usual energy and desire for the public good are already visible in this new career. To him the lower part of the city owes two very desirable ordinances; one to pave Broad street south to the Navy Yard at League Island; the other to pave Reed street with Belgian blocks. He took great interest in the Bi-Centennial celebration, and was one of the committee appointed by the Councils to arrange for the proper ceremonies. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to the Blue Lodge Chapter and Knights Templar, and is a member of Reynolds Post, 71, G. A. R. He is a gentleman of great personal popularity, and exerts a considerable personal as well as political influence. He has been a member of the School Board, in which he was elected President. Gentlemanly in manner and deportment, he displays much the directness and self-reliance which are found to characterize men who have risen to established position in society, by resolute exertion, under adverse circumstances.

STEUBING, WILLIAM, member of the Common Council from the First Ward, was born in Wittgenborn, Kurhessen, Germany, September 3d, 1839. In 1847 his parents came to this country, and he was sent to the public school on New Market street. In 1851 he left school and secured employment in a cracker bakery, and remained until he was sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a butcher. His time expiring just as the war broke out, young Steubing enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Cameron Dragoons), being enrolled August 27th, 1861. He re-enlisted in 1864, and on August 14th of that year was made Corporal. August 7th, 1865, he was honorably discharged in Richmond, Virginia, having served in all the battles his regiment participated in from Germantown, Virginia, 1861, until the surrender of Lee, 1865.

Upon his return from the army, Mr. Steubing went back to his trade of butchering, and worked at it until 1874, in which year he entered into business on his own account. Politically he has always been a Democrat. He is now serving his first term in the Common Council, having been elected in February, 1882. He is a member of numerous societies and organizations of a business and social character. He is President of the Southwark Butchers' Society, Aurora Singing Society, Schiller Beneficial Society, Vice-President Wharton Building Association, and a member of Greble Post, No. 10, G. A. R. He is married and has one child, a son.

JAMES, CHARLES DUNGAN, a member of the Common Council from the First Ward, was born in Montgomery county, December 15th, 1818, and is descended from American ancestors. He is the son of Thomas James, a first cousin

to the well-known John O. James, of Philadelphia. His mother's maiden name was Martha Morris. In 1823 the family removed to Philadelphia, and settled in the Northern Liberties District, and young James was sent to a private school, presided over by Jonathan Collins. When at the age of nine years he was made acquainted with the mysteries of his father's trade, which was that of shoemaking, and has worked at it almost continuously ever since, and has occupied his present place of business, No. 796 South Front street, nearly thirty-eight years.

Mr. James is a Democrat, and until the election of Mayor Fox, in 1868, had taken an active part in politics; he never held a public office until February, 1882, when he was chosen to represent his ward in the Common Council. During his first year in that body he served on the City Property, Fire Department and Boiler Inspection Committees.

In religion Mr. James is a Baptist. He was married to Susan Barlow, of Philadelphia, by whom he had two children, both girls, who are married and living with their father at No. 1435 South Sixth street.

SPEAR, THEODORE DOUGLASS, a member of the Common Council from the First Ward, is of American ancestry, and was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 11th, 1835. His father, John D. Spear, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and was married to Mary Snyder, a native of Philadelphia. When Theodore was but one year of age his parents removed to Philadelphia, and here he has resided ever since. He received his education in the Zane street Grammar School. At the age of twelve years, his father, who was engaged in the paint and oil business, thought it time that he was initiated into the routine of every-day business life, and the younger Spear was forthwith installed in the store, which was situated at No. 402 South Delaware avenue. This occupation proving congenial to his tastes he continued working for his father until he was twenty-five years of age, when he became the sole proprietor of the establishment. Shortly afterwards he became largely interested in building operations in the First Ward. In 1877 Mr. Spear disposed of his paint business, and has since devoted himself solely to that of real estate, being very successful.

Politically, Mr. Spear is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for honors in the political arena. In 1879, when the Republicans of the First Ward were looking around for an exceptionally strong man to put on their ticket for Common Councilman, it was not strange that their choice should fall on the subject of this sketch. Mr. Spear's friends were many, and they gladly accepted him as their candidate. He was elected, and his course in the Common Council during his first term was such as to cause his re-election in February, 1881, when he was returned with 3,344 votes. During 1882 he was a member of the Schools, Surveys and Gas Works Committees.

Mr. Spear is a member of Potter Lodge, No. 441, F. & A. M., of Empire Lodge I. O. of O. F., and also of several other societies. He has always been more or less connected with building associations, and has been instrumental in making successes of many of them.

In religion Mr. Spear is a Baptist. He was married on December 1st, 1859, to Miss Frances C. Rupp, and has one child, a son named Harry. Mr. Spear resides in one of his own houses, No. 1811 South Fifth street.

MALONEY, ANDREW JACKSON, a member of the Common Council from the First Ward, was born at Greensburgh, Caroline county, Maryland, March 3d, 1846. He is of American ancestry, his father, Samuel Maloney, having been born on the eastern shore of Maryland near Easton, Talbot county, and his mother, who was Mary Clifton, coming from near Maston's Corner, Delaware. When Andrew was about six years of age his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he has resided ever since. He received a common school education in Mount Vernon Grammar School, and in January, 1864, was entered in the office of the late John A. Clayton, Esq., as a student of the law. On March 17th, 1867, Mr. Maloney went before the examining board, passing a very creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar. He opened an office at No. 717 Walnut street, but is at present located at No. 213 South Sixth street.

Mr. Maloney is a member of two secret orders, the Masons and Odd Fellows. His lodge in the former is Melita Lodge, No. 295, and in the latter Justice, No. 196. In the last mentioned order he has passed all the chairs.

In 1881 he was nominated by the Republicans to represent the First Ward in Common Council, and being indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, he was elected, polling 4,112 votes. On

taking his seat he was appointed a member of the Committee on Water Works and of two of its sub-committees, and is also a member of those on Law and Gas Works.

Mr. Maloney is a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Sixth and Catharine streets. He has been largely connected with many building associations, and still has an interest in some of them, all of which have been successful institutions.

On December 25th, 1867, he was married to Miss Susie, daughter of Robert Noble. They have had four children, only two of whom, a boy and girl, are now living—Susie twelve and Clifton ten years of age.

ISEMINGER, CHARLES FRANKLIN, a member of the Common Council from the Second Ward, was born at the southwest corner of Sixth and Marriott streets, in the old District of Southwark, Philadelphia, March 26th, 1826. His father was Adam Iseminger, and his mother Sarah Young, whose families were among the earliest settlers and most highly respected people in the lower part of the city—the Isemingers dating back one hundred and fifty years in that locality. Charles' grandmother was Elizabeth Bohl, daughter of Adam Bohl, and was a lady of considerable prominence during the time of the revolutionary war, when the British held the city. She was born December 5th, 1759, at Sixth and Catharine streets, and died April, 1830, aged seventy-one years. In 1783 she married Nicholas Iseminger on his return from the revolutionary war. He died in 1799. She had an extended acquaintance, and is still remembered by many of the oldest citizens of that section. At an early age Charles, who was the seventh and youngest son, was sent to pay school, and received most of his tuition at the hands of private tutors, the last being the well-known principal of the school at Eighth and Walnut streets, Mr. Goodfellow.

His school-days over, Mr. Iseminger became a clerk in the store of William D. Lentz & Co. In 1850 he engaged in the plumbing business with William R. Shepherd, his brother-in-law, and has continued in that business ever since, starting on his own account early in life, and in the course of time becoming one of the most prominent men in that line in the city, his present business location, adjoining his pleasant home, No. 628 Federal street, bearing evidence of strict frugality and close attention to his vocation. An active volunteer fireman from early manhood, and for twenty-one years Treasurer of the Marion Hose Company, No. 23, it was natural that Mr. Iseminger should become prominent in social circles, and it was not long before the people of his section looked toward him as a proper person to represent them in the City Councils. Democratic in his political faith, he was withal a citizen whose ideas of reform in municipal affairs were paramount to everything else, and this fact was well known to the people of the Second Ward, when, in 1877, he was brought out for the Common Council against John C. McManemin, Democrat, and Thomas Murray and Samuel Tuder, Republicans. Previous to this, in 1856, Mr. Iseminger had been sent to the Common Council from the First Ward, and served a second term, and having served in that body as the Second Ward member from May 6th, 1860, to January 3d, 1862, and refusing to be renominated, remained out of office for fifteen years. But in the spring of 1877 he was again induced to run as the Democratic champion of reform, and the most exciting contest that ever convulsed the people of the Second Ward ensued, resulting in Mr. Iseminger's triumphant election by a majority of 889 over Mr. McManemin, the next highest, the victor nearly scoring a majority over all his opponents. The vote was: Iseminger, 2,249; McManemin, 1,360; Murray, 927; Tuder, 399. This result, the first reform victory in the Democratic ranks, established Mr. Iseminger's firm hold on the confidence of his constituents, and when, in 1880, his term had nearly expired, he was re-elected, although he made no personal effort, and was again returned to the popular branch in February, 1882, by 1,235 majority.

In that campaign Mr. Iseminger was indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred, but John Brady, the Democratic nominee for Select Council in the same ward, failed to receive that mark of favor. This gave rise to the impression that Mr. Iseminger was a party to the action of the committee in its indorsement of Mr. Brady's opponent, and for the purpose of defining his true position and establishing his thorough independence, a copy of the following letter, which Mr. Iseminger had sent to the committee, was read at a meeting of the Ward Democratic Committee. It is here reproduced as evidence of Mr. Iseminger's force of character.

I have just received from you a copy of a set of resolutions passed by the Committee of One Hundred, consisting of nine articles, and you ask me if favorable to them to report to you. Now, while I heartily subscribe to them, and have always acted up to them, allow me to ask you, Where has your committee been during the last four years that you or any other bodies of men should desire to put such questions to me? If you are so much interested in the public welfare, why have you not observed the course of honest men in

Councils? Why not look at the Journal of Common Council and read my record? Why not go back to the years 1856-57-6-, and see how the young man's record of that time tallies with the old man's of to-day? After you have done all of this, if not satisfied, I will say that all the guarantee for the future that I can give you or your committee is to point proudly to the past. In conclusion, you will allow me to say I fear you are not acquainted with my character. I am as proud of my integrity as the wealthiest man on your committee. I am no office-seeker. I am no place-hunter. I am not anxious to serve in a public capacity, while I am anxious to have and merit the good opinions of all men. If my fellow-citizens think it best for the public good for me to stay at home, allow me to assure you that I am very willing to do so. After reading this, if you think I am worthy, indorse me; if not, reject.

Another event in Mr. Iseminger's political life is illustrative of his self-sacrificing spirit and indomitable will. In the fall of 1882 he was nominated for Register of Wills by the Philadelphia Democracy. The office is one which he would have filled with ability and administered with good judgment, but in view of the fact that his party had placed in the field Michael Arnold for Judge, John L. Grim for Sheriff, and his own warm personal friend, S. Davis Page, for Treasurer, Mr. Iseminger thought the Democracy were asking too much in the distribution of offices in a minority county, and in the interest of good government and his party, and to further the success of the gentlemen named, he withdrew from the contest against the earnest protest of the Democratic City Executive Committee.

Mr. Iseminger is a member of the Historical Society. In 1855 he married Miss Catharine Simon, a daughter of Christopher Simon, a farmer, of Philadelphia county. They have had six children, three boys and three girls, of whom the girls and one boy are still living.

MCCULLY, GEORGE HENRY, a member of the Common Council from the Second Ward, was born in Philadelphia, November 18th, 1847. Both his parents were also born in the city, but his grandparents were natives of New Jersey. He received his education in the public schools, mainly in the Ringgold Grammar School. When of proper age he applied himself to learning the printing business, first with William S. & Alfred Martien, and then with A. C. Bryson & Co. For some years he has been engaged in the business on his own account. In politics Mr. McCully has always been a Democrat, and is a member of the Americus and Andrew Jackson Clubs. He was elected to the Common Council, February, 1881, with James Moran, another Democrat, who had also received the indorsement of the Committee of One Hundred. Mr. McCully, who was simply the Democratic nominee, polled the highest vote of the four contestants for the position, and leading in his ward all the other Democratic nominees who ran for office at the same election. The vote was: McCully, 3,034; Moran, 2,897; William D. Moore, Republican, 1,985; James W. Thompson, Republican, 2,065. In the Council he was a member of the Committee on Bi-Centennial, and is now on the Committee on Water and Committee on Law.

Mr. McCully is connected with various fraternal orders, being Past Master of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, F. & A. M., and a member of Harmony R. A. Chapter, No. 52, and Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Blue Garter Commandery, No. 2, K. of G.; Birmingham Lodge, No. 8, K. of B.; Pennsylvania Masonic Relief Association; Spring Garden Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Corinthian Senate, O. of S.; and Quaker City Lodge, A. L. of H. In religion Mr. McCully is an Episcopalian. He was married, June 20th, 1877, to Laura Matilda Yost, of Philadelphia, and has three children, two boys and one girl.

MORAN, JAMES, a member of the Common Council from the Second Ward, is of Irish descent, and was born in County Derry, Ireland, about the year 1827. His father, Peter Moran, was a farmer, and had married Rachel McMahon. James was sent to a private school in the neighborhood, where he was educated. At the age of fourteen years he was placed on the farm, where he worked until 1848, when he came to America. He settled in Philadelphia, and secured employment in the foundry of Raney & Neafie. At the end of six years he obtained a situation in the foundry of Merrick & Sons, where he remained seven years. At the end of that time he accepted a position in the establishment of S. & W. Welsh, commission merchants, with whom he is still connected as a collector.

Mr. Moran is a member of St. John's Beneficial Association, and has been President of St. Paul's Beneficial Association for more than twenty years. He is a Democrat, and was first elected to the Common Council in 1876, taking his seat in 1877, and has represented his ward in that body for three successive terms. In 1881 he was indorsed by the

William J. Philips.

ALBERT H LADNER.

Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, and polled 2,897 votes. Mr. Moran is a Catholic in religious faith. He was married in 1853 to Miss Mary Cassidy. They have no children, and reside at No. 1014 Christian street.

DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, a member of the Common Council from the Third Ward, was born at No. 813 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, May 1st, 1841. He is of American ancestry, his parents and grandparents on both sides having all been born in this country. His father, William Miles Davis, was a carpenter and builder, and was married to Catharine Blee. William received his education in the public schools, first attending the Ringgold Grammar School, and later taking a two and a half years' course in the High School. He commenced to learn the carpenter trade with his father, but at the breaking out of the war he laid aside his tools and quit the bench to fight for his country. He shipped on board the "Miami" as a seaman on January 20th, 1862, and served in the navy for three years. During his first year in the war his vessel was under Admiral Farragut, and was engaged in the vicinity of New Orleans, figuring in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and Phillips, and in the capture of the above-mentioned city. In the same year his vessel was at Vicksburg. In 1863 the "Miami" was sent to North Carolina, where she had several engagements with the iron-clad ram "Albemarle," in the sound bearing that name. From there she was stationed in the James river, at Dutch Gap canal, to co-operate with the army. Mr. Davis received his discharge at City Point on January 20th, 1865, and returned home. On April 21st, of the same year, he enlisted in Hancock's Veteran Corps, and was finally mustered out one year later, April 21st, 1866.

At the close of the war Mr. Davis engaged in the real-estate business, which he still pursues. He is a charter member of Post No. 5, G. A. R., and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Davis is a Democrat. In February, 1879, he was elected to the Common Council from the Third Ward, and was re-elected in February, 1881, receiving 1,071 votes. He served on the Committees on House of Correction, to Compare Bills and Fire Department, during the Bi-Centennial year. Mr. Davis was not a candidate for re-election in 1883, his private affairs not permitting of sufficient time to attend to the many duties of the office.

On January 21st, 1880, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Sallie Gogan. They have one child, a little girl, and reside at No. 818 South Ninth street.

CARLIN, BERNARD J., a member of the Common Council from the Third Ward, was born in Philadelphia, March 27th, 1842, and is of Irish ancestry. Patrick Carlin, his father, was married to Hannah Brady, both of whom were natives of Ireland. About a month previous to the birth of Bernard, his parents came to this country and settled in Philadelphia, where the father secured work as a laborer. Young Carlin was sent first to a private school, and afterwards attended the Ringgold Grammar School. At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to John McGuckin, to learn the plumbing trade. He served as a journeyman for several years, and in June, 1865, was employed to superintend the plumbing business at the Continental hotel, which position he held until 1871. Soon afterwards he engaged in business for himself, and is at present located at No. 625 Fitzwater street. He is also conducting a liquor store at the northwest corner of Passyunk avenue and Fitzwater street.

Mr. Carlin is a member of the Disabled Fireman's Relief Association. He is a Democrat, and has taken much interest in the workings of his party. He was a delegate to the State Convention which nominated Amos C. Noyes for State Treasurer. In 1879 Mr. Carlin was elected to the Common Council, on the same ticket as William H. H. Davis. In 1881 he was re-elected to the same body, receiving 1,094 votes, the highest number polled for any candidate in his ward. During his last term he was a member of the Committees on Police, Boiler Inspection, and Printing and Supplies.

In religion Mr. Carlin is a Catholic. He was married on April 12th, 1870, to Miss Annie Archfield, who bore him six children, of whom four, two boys and two girls, are now living with their parents at 620 Fitzwater street.

HOFFMAN, GEORGE HENRY, a member of Common Council from the Fourth Ward, was born in New York city, December 22d, 1848. His father, John M. Hoffman, who died in January, 1882, was born in Bavaria, and came to this country in 1846, and his mother, who is still living, is a native of Hesse-Cassel. The family removed

to Philadelphia in 1850, where the son received his early education in the public schools, and in a German school, where special attention was paid to the acquisition of that language. In 1866 he graduated from Crittenden's Commercial College, and was then placed with Jacob Schaudein, importer of cloths, on North Second street, where he remained about three years. He then entered the house of James & Lee, and continued with them until he became junior partner in the firm of James Huber & Co., afterwards Steinbusser, Huber & Co., the latter firm dissolving in December, 1877. In March of the following year Mr. Hoffman purchased an interest in the cloth-house of Joseph Sheehan, Eighth and Market streets, where he still remains. In politics Mr. Hoffman has always been a Democrat. In 1873, while residing in the Third Ward, he was elected School Director, and served three years, declining renomination, as he intended to remove into the Fourth Ward, which he did in May, 1877. In February, 1881, he was elected to Common Council by a majority of 900 votes.

Mr. Hoffman is a life-long member of Williamson Lodge, 369, F. & A. M.; is Past-Grand of De Kalb Lodge, 174, I. O. O. F.; a member of Germania Lodge, 71, K. of P., and of Birmingham Lodge, No. 8, K. of B. He is married and has one child, a boy two years old, living; is a member of Zion Lutheran Church, and resides at 246 Monroe street.

LEVI, MOSES, a member of the Common Council from the Fourth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, September 20th, 1843, his parents having removed to the city from Bucks county. He attended the public schools, principally the Ringgold Grammar School. On finishing his education he engaged in the clothing business, and is now proprietor of a large store at the southwest corner of Sixth and South streets. Mr. Levi is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 81, A. Y. M.; Germantown Chapter, No. 208; Blue-Garter Commandery, No. 2, and K. of B., No. 8; also of Malta Lodge, No. 53, K. of P., of which order he is a Past-Chancellor and Representative to the Grand Lodge. He is Treasurer of several prosperous building associations, and has been largely interested in real estate investments. Politically Mr. Levi is a Democrat and a member of the Americus Club. He has been a School Director, and was twice elected to the Common Council, having received 2,254 votes for the latter office in February, 1881, the highest of three candidates, George H. Hoffman, who received 2,063, being second. During 1882 he served on the Fire Department and House of Correction Committees. Mr. Levi is married, and resides at No. 722 South Eighth street.

CONRADE, GEORGE T., a member of the Common Council from the Fifth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, October 1st, 1851, and is the son of David Conrade, a well-known and prominent citizen, who, with his son, composes a firm in the conveyancing business at No. 301 South Seventh street. George attended, among other schools, Mount Peace Institute, and at the age of fourteen years engaged with Samuel W. Thackara to learn the business of conveyancer, remaining with him until 1871. In 1872 he became associated with his father in the same business, under the firm-name of David Conrade & Son, which still continues.

Mr. Conrade is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Melita Lodge, No. 295; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3; Mary Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar, and has the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Politically he is a Republican, and was elected to the Common Council in February, 1881, as the Republican nominee, at the same time that S. Davis Page, a Democrat, who was indorsed by the Citizens' Committee, was elected. Mr. Conrade had 1,808 votes, and Mr. Page, 1,573, both being elected without opposition. He is a member of the Committees on Railroads, Law and Boiler Inspection.

Mr. Conrade is married, and the family religion is Methodist.

PAGE, SAMUEL DAVIS, a member of the Common Council from the Fifth Ward, was born September 22d, 1840, in Philadelphia, in the house now known as 918 Chestnut street, a neighborhood which, at the time of Mr. Page's birth, was a fashionable residence section. His father was William Byrd Page, who came of a family which had settled in Virginia from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The lineage of the Pages is traceable back beyond the beginning of the republic. John Page, the first of the family to settle in this country, built himself a house in Southern Virginia which was a marvel of its kind. Every brick and every piece of glass it con-

tained was brought from England, and the building was so large that a four-horse team could have been driven up the stairway. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, a descendant, also named John Page, moved to Clark county, Virginia, erected a homestead, and called it Pagebrook, which is standing to-day. He was known as John Page, of Pagebrook, and there he established his household, taking with him his wife, the daughter of William Byrd, of Westover, on the James, who was a landed proprietor, and bore the same relation to that part of Virginia as William Penn did to Pennsylvania. William Byrd's wife was Maria H. Willing, the daughter of Thomas Willing, one of the firm of Willing & Morris (the Robert Morris of revolutionary days), which during the war for independence loaned the government large sums of money. The issue of William Byrd's marriage was Maria H. Byrd, the wife of John Page, of Pagebrook, and Evlyn Byrd, who married Thomas Nelson, a judge in lower Virginia. John Page's son William married Thomas Nelson's daughter Evlyn, and their son was William Byrd Page, the father of S. Davis Page. William Byrd Page came to Philadelphia from Clark county, Virginia, in 1837, and studied and practised medicine, residing first in the house now known as 1004 Walnut street, and afterwards at 1012 Walnut street. He married Celestine Anna Davis, the daughter of Samuel Davis, a member of the Society of Friends called the New Bedford (Massachusetts) Meeting. Mr. Davis had business interests in Louisiana, and came to Philadelphia and established himself in a winter residence in the house where S. Davis Page was born, but subsequently purchased the house now occupied by Charles J. Harrah, on the southwest corner of Broad and Poplar streets, where he lived and died.

S. Davis Page first attended Gregory's Classical School on Market street above Eleventh, and afterwards became a pupil in Rev. Dr. Williams' Select Classical School on Spruce street, where he prepared for Yale College, entering that institution in July, 1855, and graduating with honors in the class of 1859. Among his classmates were Thomas Bradford Dwight, late Judge of the Orphans' Court, Charles L. Norton, editor of *The Continent*, William Henry Rice, the Moravian preacher, and Eugene Schuyler, present Minister Resident and Consul-General to Greece. At college Mr. Page took great interest in aquatic sports; he became a proficient oarsman, and in 1859 trained the first Yale crew that ever beat a Harvard crew. He was the youngest in years in a class of one hundred and thirteen members, and graduated number twenty-six, when he lacked two months of being nineteen years of age.

Mr. Page returned to Philadelphia and entered the law office of Hon. Peter McCall. There he studied law for one year, and then went to Harvard Law School for one term. Returning home he was married September 25th, 1861, to Miss Isabella G. Wurts, a daughter of William Wurts, of the dry-goods house of Wurts, Musgrave & Wurts, on Market street. His children are two sons and a daughter, the eldest son being twenty-one years of age. Immediately upon his marriage Mr. Page bought a house and made his residence at 1813 Spruce street, Philadelphia, the city of his birth, in which city he has resided ever since. After travelling for a season in Europe for Mrs. Page's health, he returned home, and was admitted to the bar December 10th, 1864. He at once opened a law office at 621 Walnut street, but was obliged to go to Europe again, very shortly, in obedience to the order of Mrs. Page's physicians. Mrs. Page died at Pau, France, March 23d, 1867, and Mr. Page returned home and resumed his law practice, paying particular attention to criminal business, especially homicide cases. About the year 1871 he sold 1813 Spruce street, bought and moved into a house at Fourth and Spruce, where he still resides.

Mr. Page is a Democrat, and has taken a great interest in National, State and local politics from boyhood, and for twenty years past has been active in the councils and doings of his party. A great believer in organization, whenever he has been solicited to stand for office he preferred that it should be as a regular nominee, though his well-known reform principles have more than once made him the successful candidate of the people's party. His first public position was as Common Councilman. He was persuaded to accept the nomination, and was elected to succeed George White, in the Fifth Ward, which in the fall previous had been carried by Governor Hartranft, a Republican, by 485. Mr. Page took his seat for the first time in the Common Council January 1st, 1877, and served that year on the Law, Surveys and House of Correction Committees.

January 1st, 1878, marked an era in the political history of Philadelphia, which conferred lasting benefits on the people of the great municipality. Mr. Page was put on the Finance Committee, and from that day he entered into a service in behalf of the city which has popularized him as a man ever to be trusted in their service and honored with their confidence. He began to institute reform measures, which he afterwards pressed with a perseverance commendable for the courage displayed

and remarkable for the success which crowned his efforts. He ran for re-election in February, 1879, and although the power of Dave Mouat and his clique was in its zenith in the Fifth Ward, Mr. Page was returned with 85 majority, a remarkable victory under the circumstances. It was then as the chief prosecutor of the Gas Trust investigation that he earned his greatest fame as a public reformer, and in the following September (1879) he was nominated by a town meeting, held at Horticultural Hall, for City Treasurer. At the earnest solicitation of Robert E. Pattison and Dr. Andrew Nebinger, representing both extremes of the Democratic party, he permitted the use of his name, and although he was defeated by Joseph J. Martin, the Republican nominee, he ran largely ahead of his ticket. In February, 1881, he was defeated for Councilman on account of his active participation in the Gas Trust investigation, his old enemies having again, for a time, entrenched themselves in the Fifth Ward, but in February, 1882, he was again elected to the Common Council, by a majority of 87, having become a candidate at the special request of the Committee of One Hundred, and defeating Henry Jones, Esq., the strongest candidate ever presented in that ward for office.

Mr. Page remained in the Council until February 9th, 1883, when he resigned to accept the position of County Controller, to which he was appointed by Governor Robert E. Pattison, who named his own successor, the appointment being confirmed by a Republican Senate, and the right to exercise it on the part of the executive being established by the decision of the Supreme Court, as against a choice made by the City Councils, acting under the advice of the City Solicitor and other lawyers. His administration of the affairs of the Controller's office began with his retirement from the Council, where he had enjoyed the confidence of the public in a degree surpassed by that reposed in no other official, and his elevation to a higher and more important position of trust was welcomed by the people, irrespective of political affiliation, as a fitting return made by a predecessor for twice electing him to the same position.

RYAN, THOMAS J., the member of the Common Council from the Sixth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, November 1st, 1856. He attended the public schools of the city and afterwards became a clerk to a flour merchant; subsequently starting business for himself at No. 232 North Front street, in which he continued until 1878. He is at present employed as a detective at Wanamaker's Grand Depot.

Mr. Ryan is a Democrat and a member of the Americus Club. In February, 1881, he was elected to the Common Council, defeating Charles Alexander, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 299 votes. In 1882 he was a member of the Committee on City Property, Printing and Supplies, and to Compare Bills. He is married, and resides at No. 219 North Second street.

GOVETT, LEWIS W., a member of the Common Council from the Seventh Ward, was born in Philadelphia, October 17th, 1832. As his name implies, he is descended originally from a French family, who emigrated to England and became followers of Penn, with whom they eventually came to the new world. The Govetts have always taken an active part in the city government of Philadelphia. The great grandfather of Lewis was the Secretary of the Committee of Safety, of which body Benjamin Franklin was Chairman. He was also Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and during the Revolution built the *chevaux de frise* in the harbor of Philadelphia, which sunk the English vessel "Queen Charlotte," and about the same time was deprived of his membership in the Society of Friends for building gun-carriages for the Continental Army. Lewis' father, Joseph Govett, was a master builder, and for several years prior to the consolidation was a City Commissioner. Young Govett received his education in the schools of Philadelphia, first attending the Old Quaker School at Second and Pine streets, then a Grammar School and finally the Central High School, leaving this institution a short time before his class graduated, for the purpose of learning his trade with his father. His father being elected Commissioner, Lewis finished his trade with Brown & Embley. Mr. Govett worked at his trade in this city until the death of his mother in 1854, when he started for the western country and carried on the business of house building in Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Minnesota, remaining in the latter place for some time, and becoming interested in the political affairs of the neighborhood where he had located. In December, 1860, he returned to Philadelphia, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 enlisted for three months in the Twenty third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and serving through General

Patterson's campaign. On returning home he attached himself to the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, as First Lieutenant, and in June, 1862, was promoted to Captain. He served in this capacity until December of that year, when he was discharged on account of sickness. At the time of Lee's raid he raised a company for the emergency, equipped them and had them in camp in three days. This company was connected with the Fourth Union League Regiment, commanded by Colonel McClain, and was mustered out at the expiration of service.

Mr. Govett is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, F. & A. M., of which he was elected Master in 1872. He is Reporter of Knights of Honor Lodge, No. 2136, an office which he has held since April, 1880. He is also a member of Mocaponaca Tribe of Red Men, General Marion Lodge, American Mechanics, Pennsylvania Lodge, American Protestant Association, and the Washington Brotherhood.

In politics Mr. Govett is a Republican, but is never influenced by bosses or factions. He was elected a Director of the Seventh Section School Board in 1875, and held that position until 1882, and was Secretary of that body five years. He held the office of Visitor of the Poor of the Fifth District from October, 1876, until the system was abolished in January, 1879, and was highly commended by Councils for his efficiency in attending to its duties. In February, 1881, Mr. Govett was elected by the Republicans of the Seventh Ward to the Common Council, receiving 2,669 votes. During 1882 he served on the Committees on Fire Department, Election Divisions and Printing and Supplies. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He was married on December 26th, 1878, to Rebecca E. Richardson, of Baltimore. They have two children, both boys, only one of whom is now living, and they reside at No. 1329 Pine street.

HOLLINGSWORTH, SAMUEL SHOREY, a member of the Common Council from the Seventh Ward, is a descendant of one of the Hollingsworths who came to this country in 1682 with William Penn, and was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 11th, 1842. His father was John Hollingsworth, a Philadelphian by birth, and his mother was Fanny E. Shorey, of Orleans county, New York. Samuel's early education was obtained in the High School of Zanesville, Ohio, after which he entered Yale College as a junior, and graduated with the class of 1863. After leaving college he came to Philadelphia and studied law with William Henry Rawle, Esq. He was admitted March 12th, 1866, remained with Mr. Rawle for one year, and subsequently was connected in practice with George W. Biddle, Esq., for seven years, until 1877. His office is now at 707 Walnut street.

Mr. Hollingsworth is a Republican, and entered the Common Council in April, 1881, being elected in February of that year, by a majority of sixteen, after a very close contest against Alexander Russell, who had been a member for eight years. He is a member of the Committees on Finance, Law and Gas Works, and his record was so satisfactory to his constituents and the people generally, that at the close of his first term he was nominated by his party for a second, and was indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred and the Democrats.

In 1872 Mr. Hollingsworth was married to Nancy Pemberton Pleasants. They have five children, three boys and two girls, and the family attend the Episcopal church.

SANDERS, DALLAS, member of Common Council for the Seventh Ward, is the son of John Sanders, of Kentucky, captain in the Engineer Corps of the United States regular army, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, January 13th, 1848. Having received the usual preliminary education, he finished his studies in the University of Western Pennsylvania, where he graduated with honors, and having selected the law as his profession, entered the office of George M. Dallas, Esq., of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar January 16th, 1869. He has since continued in the active prosecution of his profession.

On reaching manhood he connected himself with the Democratic party, and upon the election of Henry S. Hagert, Esq., to the office of District Attorney, Mr. Sanders was appointed to the position of Assistant, in recognition of his professional ability and his useful exertions during the campaign. The post he occupied acceptably, both to the court and the community, until the expiration of Mr. Hagert's term in January, 1881.

He has, for a number of years, acted as senior editor of the *Legal Intelligencer*, thus adding to active practice a share of attention to the literature of his profession. The paper has been exceptionally well managed, both as regards the fulness and correctness of its reports, under his supervision. In February, 1882, he was elected a member of the

Common Council from the Seventh Ward, running as candidate on the Citizens' and Democratic ticket. His term will expire in 1884. He is a punctual and industrious member, both in general meetings and in the work of the Committees of Law and Surveys, of which he is a member.

When the present Council held its first meetings in April, 1882, Mr. Sanders was not present, being at that time engaged in Charleston, South Carolina, as Assistant United States counsel in the prosecution of the officers of the previous election on the charge of obstructing United States supervisors. The case opened on the 1st of April, and was not concluded until the 30th of the month, when it resulted in conviction on the principal charge. The appointment was a creditable testimonial to Mr. Sanders' ability as a lawyer, and, considering the circumstances, a high indorsement of his prudence and integrity.

Mr. Sanders is as yet unmarried, residing with his maternal parent, his father being dead. As a lawyer he has assured a fair success, and is one of the rising members of the Democratic party.

MORRIS, EFFINGHAM BUCKLEY, a member of the Common Council from the Eighth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, August 23d, 1856, and is the son of Israel W. Morris, a direct descendant of Samuel Morris, who was captain of the First Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, during the Revolution, and of Anthony Morris, the first Mayor of Philadelphia and first Judge of Philadelphia county after the foundation of the colony by William Penn. In Dr. John W. Faires' school, in the city of his birth, young Morris received his rudimentary education, and afterwards became a student in the University of Pennsylvania, and registered in the law office of P. Pemberton Morris, Esq., his uncle. He graduated from the University Department of Arts in 1875, the Law Department in 1878, was admitted to practise in the courts in June, 1878, and opened a law office at 404 Locust street, where he is at present located. Upon receiving his degree as Master of Arts from the University, in June, 1878, he delivered an oration at the Academy of Music.

He is a Republican, and was elected to the Common Council in February, 1881. During the Bi-Centennial year he served on the Committees on Surveys, Railroads and Law. He is married to Ellen Douglas Burroughs, daughter of H. Nelson Burroughs, President of the Commonwealth National Bank. They have two children, and are Episcopalians in religious faith.

ROBERTS, CHARLES, the member of the Common Council from the Ninth Ward, is the son of Elihu Roberts, and was born August 21st, 1846, and comes of Quaker stock. His ancestor, Cadwallader Roberts, emigrated from Wales about 1698, and settled near Gwynedd, and his grandfather, Charles Roberts, was a member of the Legislature in 1822, and also Treasurer of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of this city. His uncle, Solomon W. Roberts, served both the State and the city in official positions as member of the Legislature in 1848, Water Commissioner, 1875, and Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, resigning this latter position in 1879, and continuing as Chief Engineer of the company.

Mr. Roberts received a thorough practical education, first in the Friends' school, on Cherry street below Ninth street, and in 1860 entered Haverford College, graduating in 1864. For five years subsequently he served as a clerk, and in 1869 was admitted to the firm of Whital, Tatum & Co., extensive manufacturers of druggists', chemists', and perfumers' glassware.

Mr. Roberts has always been interested in antiquarian pursuits, and is a member of several of our historical and scientific societies, as well as institutions devoted to education, benevolent and charitable purposes, devoting time, labor and means to benefit and elevate his fellow-men, without ostentation, and from love of doing good.

Although Republican in politics, he has been from the beginning one of the original members of the Committee of One Hundred, resigning prior to his election to the Common Council, February 21st, 1882. He is a member of the Society of Friends, unmarried, and resides with his parents at 1716 Arch street.

VAN DUSEN, JOSEPH B., a member of the Common Council from the Tenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia on December 21st, 1846. His father and mother were both natives of Philadelphia. He was educated in Philadelphia and at the Rice Creek Spring Military Academy, at that time a celebrated institution situated between Cam

den and Columbia, South Carolina. At the age of nineteen he entered the Philadelphia office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, where he remained for ten years, when he was admitted a partner in the firms of Robarts, Walton & Co. and Robarts, Walton & Asa Packer, coal merchants. From that time he was successively a member of the firms of Van Dusen, Huston & Co., Hammett, Van Dusen & Lochman, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co., and Van Dusen, Bro. & Co., of which firm he is at present the head.

A Republican since the organization of that party, Mr. Van Dusen was elected a member of Common Council from the Tenth Ward in 1877, has been twice re-elected, and at the close of his last term was elected to the Select branch. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and at present vestryman of the Church of the Atonement. In his early business career he was associated with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. He is at present a Director of the Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company, the Consolidation National Bank, and the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway Company. He was also a Manager of the Union Benevolent Society, and is at present a Director of the Home Missionary Society. He has been twice married.

CLAGHORN, JAMES RAYMOND, a member of the Common Council from the Tenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, October 5th, 1842. His father is James Lawrence Claghorn, one of Philadelphia's most prominent and highly respected citizens, at present a member of the Board of City Trusts, and his grandfather was John H. Claghorn, who was equally well known and respected in his day. James Raymond was educated in Philadelphia institutions of learning and Meigg's Hill School, in Pottsville. His tendency was towards business pursuits, and his training in this respect was thorough. He first entered the commission house of Claghorn & Fryer in 1858 as a clerk, and in 1862 was connected in business with Abraham Ritter, retiring in 1865, and becoming largely interested in the development of real estate, and through his instrumentality over five hundred dwelling-houses have been erected in Philadelphia. He is at present President of the State Line and Sullivan Railroad Company, and Vice-President of the Barclay Coal Company.

In 1860 Mr. Claghorn was a member of the Republican Invincibles, and on April 18th, 1861, he enlisted in Company C (Captain Neff), Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Lyle commanding, and served during the three months' service. He is a Republican, and was elected to the Common Council on the same ticket with Joseph B. Van Dusen and John W. Patton, Mr. Claghorn and Mr. Patton being indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. The vote was: Van Dusen, 3,104; Claghorn, 3,107; and Patton, 3,208. As a Councilman Mr. Claghorn's course has been strongly in favor of the most beneficial reform measures, and he has occupied the position with dignity, and attended to the duties with fidelity and ability. In 1882 he was a member of the Committees on Highways and Railroads. Mr. Claghorn has been twice married, and has two children, a son aged eighteen years and a daughter aged eight years.

PATTON, JOHN W., a member of the Common Council from the Tenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia in July, 1843. His father was a Marylander, and his mother was a Massachusetts lady. Mr. Patton graduated at Princeton College, in the class of 1863, and entered the law office of John C. Bullitt, Esq., of Philadelphia, with whom he commenced the study of law, finishing in the office of Theodore C. Rand, Esq., with whom, after his admission to the bar in January, 1868, he entered into copartnership as a law and collection firm, doing business at 17 South Third street. Mr. Patton was elected to the Common Council in February, 1881. He is a Republican, and was indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, receiving 3,208 votes, 101 more than the next highest on the same ticket. In 1882 he served on the Finance, Schools, Law, and Municipal Government Committees, and wrote the supplemental report on the Bullitt bill.

MILLER, JOHN CHRISTIAN, the member of Common Council from the Eleventh Ward, was born in Philadelphia, June 17th, 1835. He is of German parentage, of which nationality there are many settled in the Northern Liberties, where Mr. Miller resides, and he stands high among the people of his race. His education was begun and completed in the public schools of that section, and at the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the trade

of confectioner. Two years afterwards he formed with his father the firm of John M. Miller & Son, he being the junior partner, and established at No. 335 North Third street, a few years later embracing the adjoining property, No. 333; a business which has since become one of the largest manufacturing and wholesale confectioneries and fruit-dealing houses in this city.

Upon attaining his majority, Mr. Miller gave his preference to the Democratic party, basing his choice on its ancient and useful principles, and has ever since remained constant to his first selection. Too closely engaged in business to solicit or accept office, he was nevertheless, in 1873, elected School Director of the Eleventh Section, and continued in that position for nine years. During that time he took part in various political and public organizations, in which he was generally chosen presiding officer. He was President of the Eleventh Ward Hancock Association when the ward gave the largest Democratic majority it had ever known; President of the Eleventh Ward Relief Association from its inception, and still fills that position; First Chairman of the National Wholesale Confectioners' Association, organized in New York in 1876, having formed and presided over a similar association in this city. He is a Director of the German Fire Insurance Company, and President of the Fire Works Importers' and Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia. He is also a Life Member of the Historical Society and the National Spelling Reform Association.

In 1881 Mr. Miller was selected as one of the strongest candidates in the ward to fill the post in Common Council, and received a large majority. He is one of the most vigilant and attentive members of that body, his eight months' service being marked by regular attendance at all meetings of the main body and his committees, and is strict in his pursuit of economy and his desire to restrain all undue claims of corporate monopolies.

As regards private standing, his attention to business has returned him a liberal fortune; he being one of the largest taxpayers and real estate owners of the ward in which he resides.

REINSTINE, ALEXANDER, the Common Councilman from the Twelfth Ward, was born in Gonbach, Bavaria, Germany, January 31st, 1830, and when only thirteen weeks old his father died. He received the most of his education in the High School of his native town, and then came to America with his mother. They settled in Philadelphia, and Alexander finished his schooling in Schenk & Leily's College. On leaving the institution he became a bookkeeper, and is at present engaged in the insurance business, being Secretary of the Mutual Benefit Company of Pennsylvania, and is also a Notary Public.

Mr. Reinstine is connected with various secret societies. He is Past Master of Humboldt Lodge, No. 359, F. & A. M.; Treasurer of Jeshurun Lodge, No. 59, I. O. B. B., of which he is also Past President and Past Grand President; Past President, Past Grand President and Secretary of Keystone Lodge, No. 28, and Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge, No. 3, O. K. S. B.; Past President and Past Grand President of Jonathan Lodge, No. 5, Improved Order Friendly Sons of Israel; and Past President of Centennial Lodge, No. 76, Independent Order Friendly Sons of Israel.

Mr. Reinstine is a Democrat, and active in support of reform measures. He has been a member of the Twelfth Section School Board, and has served two terms in the Common Council. He was elected to the latter body for the second time in February, 1881, by the Democrats, and indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. The Republican candidate was John A. Bickel, whom he defeated by a majority of 141 votes. The vote was: Reinstine 1,479; and Bickel, 1,338. In 1882 Mr. Reinstine was a member of the Committees on Highways, Railroads, and to Verify Cash Accounts. Mr. Reinstine is a Hebrew, and is the Secretary of the Broad Street Synagogue. He is married, and is the father of eight children, five boys and three girls.

DUNLAP, HENRY C., a member of the Common Council from the Thirteenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, January 8th, 1842. He is of American ancestry, his parents, James A. and Catharine Dunlap, both being natives of this city. He attended the Hamilton street school until eleven years of age, when he entered the printing house of Crissy & Markley, where he remained for twenty-six years, and in that time served in every capacity, from apprentice to superintendent. Mr. Dunlap resigned the latter position in November, 1880, and became one of the firm of Dunlap & Clarke, commercial and job printers, at No. 55 North Seventh street, with which establishment he is at present connected.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, being

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connected with Port [illegible] Lodge, No. 441. He is also a member of Hancock Lodge, No. 8, I. O. of O. F.; of the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Birmingham, the U. O. of A. W., and the Typographical Union.

In politics Mr. Dunlap is a Republican, and is an earnest supporter of his party. He has represented the Thirteenth Ward in the Common Council for three consecutive terms, or six years. In February, 1881, he defeated Albert B. Williams, by a majority of forty-seven.

JONES, JOSEPH L., a member of the Common Council from the Thirteenth Ward, is descended from a Quaker family, and was born in Montgomery county, October 28th, 1819. He was educated in the private schools of the neighborhood, and afterwards engaged in farming until 1847, when he removed to Philadelphia and started in the milk business, which he has continued ever since. Mr. Jones is a Republican. In February, 1882, he was elected to the Common Council by that party. During his first year in the Councils he served on the Committees on Surveys and Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer. Mr. Jones is the Treasurer of the Butchers' Coal and Ice Company, and is also connected with a building association. He is a member of the Society of Friends; is married and has five children, all of whom are living. Mr. Jones resides at No. 641 North Eighth street.

MILLICK, WILLIAM HENRY, a member of the Common Council from the Fourteenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, May 30th, 1849. He is of German and Welsh ancestry, his father, W. T. Millick, being descended from the former, and his mother, Elizabeth Saffrin, from the latter. William received his education in the public schools, attending first Haddington Unclassified School, then Newton Grammar School, of West Philadelphia, and lastly the Central High School. At the age of nineteen years he had finished his education, and went to learn the trade of butcher. He is at present engaged in that business, having a stall in the market at Tenth and Spring Garden streets. Mr. Millick is a member of the Masonic Order.

In politics he is a Republican, and a zealous advocate of reform within his party. In February, 1881, he was elected to the Common Council from the Fourteenth Ward by a majority of 287 votes. The Democratic candidate was William H. Dobson, who was indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. The vote was: 2,249 votes for Millick to 1,962 for Dobson. During 1882 Mr. Millick served on the Committees on Schools, Fire, Election Divisions, Boiler Inspection and Surveys.

He is a Director of the Butchers' Hide and Tallow Association, and a member of the Butchers' Ice and Coal Company. He is a Methodist in religion, and is not married.

SMETHURST, JOHN CLOUGH, a member of the Common Council from the Fourteenth Ward, was born in Manchester, England, July 31st, 1831, and is descended from English and Welsh parentage. His mother was Phœbe Clough, and his father was William Smethurst, a noted Jacquard machine maker and pattern designer for textile fabrics, and the founder of the first School of Textile Art in Manchester. Owing to bodily infirmities, Mr. Smethurst was educated principally by private tutors, but also taking courses in technical and textile schools of art in his native town and London. At the age of sixteen years he came to America, settling in New York, where he was employed in a conveyancer's office. He continued at this business until failing health compelled a change, and he removed to Philadelphia, where he secured employment as a pattern designer for Jacquard goods, and later started in business as a general house decorator. In consequence of a bad fall, resulting in two broken limbs, he sold out and returned to conveyancing. While engaged in this business for the second time, he studied law. When he had fully recovered from the effects of his accident, he engaged in house decorating, which he conducted at different times in Wilmington, Germantown and Philadelphia.

At the close of the war Mr. Smethurst went to North Carolina, and engaged with his brother in the lumber business. Misfortune seemed to follow him in every venture. After expending $30,000 in cash, and over eight months in hard work, their lumber was ready for shipment to the Philadelphia market. But in one night the entire stock was swept away by an incendiary fire. He returned to Philadelphia and commenced the manufacture of paints and brushes. In 1875 Mr. Smethurst secured the contract to paint Machinery Hall, and also a large share of the Centennial Buildings. He

is at present engaged in the paint business, together with art pottery, tiles and stained glass.

Mr. Smethurst is a Republican, and was elected to the Common Council in February, 1882. In that year he was a member of the Committees on Schools, Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and Lower Delaware Section. He has been a prominent member of the Board of Managers of the Spring Garden Institute for five years, and takes great interest in its progress, being proud of its success and hopeful for its future career as a school of industrial art.

Mr. Smethurst has been married twice, and is the father of one child—a daughter. His home surroundings are of the most pleasant description, and as he delights in literature, his library is both large and valuable. Mr. Smethurst resides at No. 1241 Ridge avenue.

COLLINS, SAMUEL CARTER, a member of Common Council from the Fifteenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, on August 14th, 1829. He is the second son of the late Twinghast K. Collins, a native of this city, who was widely and favorably known as the senior member of the firm of T. K. & P. G. Collins, printers, which stood in the front rank of the profession, and in whose establishment seven power presses and composition rollers were first introduced into Philadelphia.

After receiving a fair English education, Samuel became an indentured apprentice to his uncle, Philip G. Collins, his father's partner, and entered their office to learn the printing business, and there he served his time. On the death of his uncle Mr. Collins for some time assisted his father in conducting his business, but in 1854 he formed a partnership with Mr. Alexander McLeester, and established the type foundry of Collins & McLeester. This union of the practical printer with the practical type founder proved to their mutual advantage, and the business has been very successful.

Mr. Collins inherited old-time Whig principles from his father, and naturally fell into the ranks of the People's party, and then into the Republican party; of which, at least since the close of the war, he may be regarded as a conservative member; not holding himself, to the discharge of his public duties, to be strictly bound by caucus decisions. He entered Common Council in 1875, and has served continuously since, receiving as the indorsement of his constituents, a majority of over 3,000 at the election in February, 1881.

Mr. Collins was among the early members of the Union League, and of the Union Republican Club. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was advanced to the Order, and an honorary member of the Franklin Typographical Society. In 1851 he married Miss Edmund C. Kramer, daughter of Adam C. Kramer, a prominent builder of Pittsburgh. Of their four children, two are living.

IRVINE, WILLIAM B., a member of the Common Council from the Fifteenth Ward during the Bi-Centennial year, and City Treasurer elect, was born in Philadelphia, on February 18th, 1844. His education was obtained in the public schools, principally in the Livingston Grammar School, and at the age of eighteen years he commenced the business of manufacturing lime in Chester county, and selling it in Philadelphia. In this occupation he continued and is still engaged, being proprietor of a large wholesale and retail lime depot at No. 525 North Twenty-third street. From the time he reached the age of maturity he has taken great interest in municipal and educational affairs, and in 1868 was elected a member of the Fifteenth Section School Board, a position to which he was re-elected four times, serving continuously for twelve years, and during the last four years as the member of the President of the Board.

In politics he is a Republican, and has affiliated with that party from the commencement of his career as a voter. His first election to the Common Council occurred in February, 1880, and during his service in the office for the two succeeding years, by close attention to his official duties, earned the confidence of his constituents to such a marked degree that in February, 1882, he was returned to the Common Council by the unanimous vote of the people of the ward, receiving the support of Democrats and Independents as well as Republicans, and polling the entire 6,400 votes of the district. It was this flattering indorsement as much as his conscientious course in the discharge of his duties which caused the Republicans to single Mr. Irvine out as a proper person to succeed Joseph J. Martin in the office of City Treasurer, and when his party convention was held to select a candidate, in 1882, for that responsible position, he was pitted against William Baldwin, the late Highway Commissioner, and was nominated by 348 votes to 156 for Mr. Baldwin. The Democrats nominated S. Davis Page, also a member of the Common Council, a very worthy and reputable citizen. One of the most interesting contests ever

occurred in the history of the city followed, resulting in the election of Mr. Irvine by the largest number of votes polled for any candidate on the Republican ticket at that election, viz.: 73,999, and the defeat of Mr. Page by a majority of 1,840.

Mr. Irvine is unmarried, and lives with his mother and sister at No. 2239 Spring Garden street. He is a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 291, F. & A. M.; Columbia Chapter, and St. John's Commandery.

SMITH, USELMA CLARKE, a member of the Common Council from the Fifteenth Ward, is the son of Cyrus T. and Charlotte Smith, and was born in Philadelphia, June 9th, 1842. His grandfather was John Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut, who was the Chief Clerk of the United States War Department during the war of 1812, and was for a while Secretary of War *pro tem.* His father was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar. His mother was a daughter of Captain Lloyd Jones, of Philadelphia, a commander in the United States navy during the war of 1812, and a niece of Hon. William Jones, the Secretary of the Navy from 1812 to 1815, and who was also acting Secretary of the Treasury for nearly half that time. His grandmother on his mother's side was a daughter of Colonel Benjamin Loxley, a veteran of the revolutionary war.

When Uselma was four years old his father died, and the family, consisting of the mother and four children, removed to Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio. He received a sound education in the Union School of Jefferson, and at the Grand River Institute of Austinburg, of the same county. At the age of eighteen years he returned to Philadelphia, and studied law in the office of Macgregor J. Mitcheson, Esq.; he was admitted to the bar in January, 1864, and has practised with success ever since. On June 2d, 1873, he was married to Fannie M., daughter of Rev. Robert M. Mitcheson, of Philadelphia, and is the father of four children.

Mr. Smith is an active Mason, being W. M. of Corinthian Lodge, No. 368, a member of Corinthian Chapter No. 250, and of Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, K. T., No. 53. He is P. M. W. of Fidelity Lodge, No. 179, A. O. U. W., and a member of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 48, A. L. of H., and when quite young was initiated into Jefferson Lodge, Union League of America, of which John Brown, the abolitionist, and his sons were members. Mr. Smith obtained his early political education from his close relations to Benjamin F. Wade, ex-senator from Ohio, and afterwards Vice-President of the United States, and Joshua R. Giddings, ex-congressman from the Nineteenth Ohio District, both of whom were his near neighbors. He has always been attached to the Republican party. In February, 1880, he was elected by the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward to represent them in the Common Council on an Independent Republican ticket, and was re-elected in February, 1882. This is the only political position he has ever held. Having pronounced views in the way of reform, he at once took a firm stand, and has since steadily maintained that course in the Council chamber and the different committees of which he has been, and is still a member, advocating the conduct and management of the departments of the city on strict business principles, such as a private individual would exercise in the management of his own affairs. In the matter of the Controllership, his belief was that the Governor of the State was alone empowered to make the appointment, and believed no court in Pennsylvania would decide otherwise, since the people and all the parties in the city had mutually acquiesced in and recognized the office as a county office since the new Constitution, and had elected the Controller in heated contests, in which no question had ever been raised as to its legality; and if Councils should decide to elect a Controller, he could not, holding such opinions, vote, and he therefore declined to cast a vote when the matter came up for consideration. Mr. Smith's course throughout his whole councilmanic career has been thus earnestly manifested in the cause of true reform and for the best interests of the city.

BEMENT, WILLIAM BARNES, a member of the Common Council, representing the Fifteenth Ward, was born in Bradford, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, May 10th, 1817. His father was Samuel Bement, a native of Connecticut, who early in life located in Tunbridge, Vermont, where he followed the occupation of a maker of wrought nails. In 1816 he removed to Bradford, the birthplace of the subject of this sketch, and established himself as a farmer and blacksmith. Owing to the limited educational privileges of that day, the son's schooling was restricted to a few months each winter, and his time for the most part, after he became old enough, was occupied in as-

sisting his father and elder brother in the smith-shop and on the farm. Very early in life he displayed an inclination to fashion machinery, and as he passed from happy boyhood into maturer years, the love of mechanics had inculcated itself firmly within him, and he developed an inventive faculty which was the forerunner of an eventful and successful business career.

At the age of seventeen years young Bement went into the world to seek his fortune, and he found it. His pathway was not strewn with roses, nor did success fall into his lap like the golden fruit from an overburdened tree, but with stout hands and a willing heart he struck out to earn his livelihood, and thus laid the foundation for future prosperity, and won the proud distinction of a self-made man. Leaving home in the autumn of 1834, with one suit of clothes, all his worldly possessions, he apprenticed himself for three years to Moore & Colby, manufacturers of cotton and woollen machinery, Peterboro, New Hampshire. He progressed so rapidly that before he was quite twenty years of age he became superintendent of the works, and very shortly took the place in the firm of a partner who withdrew. Here he remained for three years, during which he devoted much time in devising certain valuable tools and fixtures for the establishment, and yearning for a broader field, left; and in 1840, having married in the meantime, engaged with the Amoskeag Machine Works in Manchester, New Hampshire, which, at the time, were not yet completed. After two years' labor, during which time the second cotton mill of the growing city was erected, the machinery being made in the Amoskeag shops, partly under Mr. Bement's supervision, he, in 1842, took a trip to the West, and was induced to take charge of a manufactory of woollen machinery in Mishawaka, Indiana. Returning to New Hampshire for his family, the shops of which he was to have charge burned down in the interval, and Mr. Bement reached Mishawaka with his household to look upon a scene of desolation and to find himself homeless, without work and the possessor of only ten dollars in money. This was the greatest crisis in his life, but he met it nobly and boldly.

With his ambition somewhat dampened, but with an undaunted spirit, he applied himself to work in his brother's blacksmith shop, and with his early knowledge of the use of tools, employed himself in their manufacture, a faculty which developed as rapidly in Mr. Bement's active brain as blossoms on a fruit tree in spring time. He also attained proficiency as a gunsmith, and his skill in this line led to the fitting up of a separate room for that work, which necessitated the erection of an engine lathe. Such a thing was not made in that country at that time, but Mr. Bement's inventive genius came to his aid again, and he designed one. This remarkable constructive skill led to his employment in the St. Joseph's Iron Shops. The old works having burned down, the industry was rebuilt, and he assumed a position in the new works.

Without following Mr. Bement through the ever-changing events of a busy life, let the thread be taken up in 1851, September 3d, when he came to Philadelphia from Lowell, Massachusetts. Here he entered into copartnership with E. D. Marshall, in a small shop at Twentieth and Callowhill streets. The rise and progress of this business, through years of hard struggle and a lifetime of vicissitude, is part of the industrial history of Philadelphia. That which thirty-one years ago started on a small scale, with but a few hundred dollars capital, has grown to be to-day the great Industrial Works of William B. Bement & Sons, manufacturers of machinists' tools, which occupies the whole of the front between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, on Callowhill, employs 400 hands, and does a business annually of $700,000. The senior partner has amassed a well-deserved fortune, and lives in a beautiful mansion at 1814 Spring Garden street, while the hum of industry keeps up its cheerful tune at the Industrial Works a few rods distant, now under the active management of his sons.

In this virtual retirement from worldly cares Mr. Bement lives happily with his family, in the enjoyment of life's greatest boons—pictures and plenty. With the accumulation of wealth came a love for art, and there is now no private collection of paintings in the city which excels that which adorns the walls of Mr Bement's beautiful home. Of the house itself it can be said that nothing has been left undone which would add to its attractiveness or the comfort of its occupants. It is at once palatial and home-like, and has surroundings to which few in the city can compare. His family consists of his wife, whom he married in 1840, and who was Miss Emily Russell, of Royalton, Vermont, two sons and a daughter, married, and one son unmarried. They are Universalists, and attend the Church of the Messiah.

Mr. Bement is a Republican, and was chosen a member of the Common Councils in February, 1881, receiving 5,235 votes to 2,600 for William Stanton, his highest opponent. He is connected with the Bank of the Republic, the Hotel Company of Lake George, and the School of Design for Women, as a Director, and recently demonstrated his liberality and devotion to the interests

of art by contributing $10,000 to the Academy of the Fine Arts, of which he is also a Director.

WALTER, THOMAS, a member of the Common Council from the Fifteenth Ward, is descended from Quaker stock, and was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in July, 1826. He attended the public schools, where he received a thorough education in the common branches, and then commenced to do for himself. His business is the manufacture of brooms and brushes, at No. 1015 Market street. In politics Mr. Walter is a Republican, with decided independent tendencies, especially in local matters. He was elected to the Common Council in February, 1882, being indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, and has been an active reformer in that chamber. In the Bi-Centennial year he served on the Committees on Schools, Prisons and to Compare Bills. Mr. Walter has been an earnest worker for reform, and since his advent into public life has, on many occasions, made speeches in behalf of the movement.

CLAY, HENRY, a member of the Common Council from the Sixteenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, August 17th, 1850, his parents then residing on Poplar street west of Sixth. His paternal grandfather was George Francis Clay, a German, who fought under Napoleon at Waterloo, came here in 1819, and built and occupied a house on Fifth street above Poplar, in 1829, in the same election division where Mr. Clay now resides, and where with a single exception he has always voted. When Henry was fifteen months old, his father having died, his mother, with three children, two boys and a girl, went to live in the house belonging to his grandfather, in the rear of 929 North Fifth street, where they resided until the death of the grandfather, in June, 1865, when Henry went into the comb manufactory of Lewis W. Cox, 921 North Fifth street, where he remained for fifteen months. His next employment was in the conveyancing office of J. H. Siddall & Son, where he remained until July 1st, 1869, when he connected himself with W. Frederick Snyder, having charge of the conveyancing department of his office, and remaining there until March, 1878, transacting business for his employer and himself at the same time; the work proving too heavy, he embarked for himself as a conveyancer, at 906 North Sixth street, where he still does business.

On the maternal side Mr. Clay is descended from English Quaker stock. His mother was Mary Ann Corbit, whose ancestors located in Delaware as early as the seventeenth century. She is a niece of Rev. William Corbit, the eminent Methodist divine. At the age of six years Henry entered the Wolf Primary School, in Charlotte street above Poplar, thence he went to the secondary, in St. John street below George, and afterwards to the Jefferson Grammar School, on Fifth street above Poplar.

Mr. Clay's public career began in February, 1877, when he was elected a School Director in his section, assuming the duties January, 1878, and serving one year on the floor and two years as presiding officer. In February, 1880, he was elected to the Common Council, and took his seat in April of that year. The first year he served on the Committees on Water, Law and Railroads, and in 1881 as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and was continued as a member of the Water Committee. In 1882, having been re-elected, he was continued in both positions. In the latter election Mr. Clay defeated H. Edward Wendel, Democrat, by 95 majority, although the ward gave Hancock 400 majority in 1880. This result was a fitting tribute to Mr. Clay's worth as a Councilman. Active and attentive, as well as fearless and independent, Mr. Clay earned the confidence of his constituents, and whenever he has been a candidate the people of the Sixteenth Ward have disregarded political affiliations and given him a cordial support. In 1877, for instance, when Mr. Clay was one of four Republican candidates for School Director, although the Democrats elected their entire ward ticket, Mr. Clay was elected as the minority candidate, having a majority over the highest vote received by the Democratic candidates, his own division, which is Democratic by 25, giving him 58 majority. As a member of the popular branch of the local legislature, Mr. Clay has invariably been an advocate of true reforms, and his support, when it has been given to a measure, has been hearty and ardent.

In the fall of 1878 there were two Republican Legislative tickets in the field in the Sixteenth Ward, Mahlon H. Dickinson and Benjamin F. McCutcheon being the candidates. A compromise was effected, and Mr. Clay was agreed upon without his knowledge as the compromise candidate. The feeling ran high, and as Mr. Clay's pronounced sentiments did not suit the leaders of his party their influence was used against him, and he

was defeated by Andrew J. Elder, a Democrat, although he ran ahead of his ticket. His first election to the Council was accomplished against the opposition of the local leaders by a majority of 505, the largest ever given to any candidate in the ward, his own division scoring 113 majority for him. In 1882 this opposition was more determined than ever to defeat Mr. Clay for the Republican nomination, all the departments, their employees, and the bosses of both parties being against him. With all these difficulties in the way, threatened openly with defeat, he boldly took a stand, defined the course he would pursue if elected, and was nominated and returned by 94 majority. Through discouraging adversity Mr. Clay has fought his way to a position of moderate means. On May 9th, 1869, he was married to Savilla E. Hausman, and with his family, consisting of his wife and two daughters, he resides in his own house, at 952 Lawrence street. He is a member of Pacific Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and the representative thereof in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; a Past-Chancellor of Temple Lodge, No. 341, K. P.; belongs to St. Paul's Lodge, No. 481, F. & A. M., and Lafayette Lodge, A. O. U. W. He is attendant in the Methodist Church, and takes an active interest in building associations.

CONRAD, GEORGE W., a member of the Common Council from the Sixteenth Ward, is of American ancestry, and was born in Philadelphia, July 18th, 1844. He received the primary part of his education in the public schools of this city, and finished at the Normal School in Carversville, Bucks county. In 1865 Mr. Conrad engaged with his brother Martin in the flour and feed business, under the firm-name of Conrad & Brother. On August 1st, 1882, Martin retired, and from that date the business has been conducted solely by George. He is a member of William C. Hamilton Lodge, No. 500, F. & A. M., Freeman Chapter, and Mary Commandery.

In politics Mr. Conrad is a Democrat, and although by no means a politician he takes sufficient interest in his party and its affairs. In 1881 he was nominated by that party for Common Councilman, and, being indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, conducted a heated campaign, coming through with a flattering vote. His opponent was Charles Bregler, a Republican, whom he defeated by a majority of 579 votes. The vote was Conrad, 1,879; and Bregler, 1,300. In 1882 he served on the Committees on Surveys, City Property and Printing and Supplies.

In religion Mr. Conrad is a Methodist. He was married on March 23d, 1866, to Elizabeth Zuiser, and is the father of one child, a daughter.

DUNLAP, WILLIAM, a member of the Common Council from the Seventeenth Ward, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, January 19th, 1845. His father was John Dunlap, who was married to Mary Jamison. When William was three years of age his father came to America alone, and in 1850 he sent for his family. They settled in Philadelphia, and William was sent to the Harrison Grammar School, where he received the greater part of his education. He also attended Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Orange county, New York, for one year.

In 1857 Mr. Dunlap's father commenced the manufacture of carpets, and the son entered the establishment and learned the business. He is at present engaged with his brother John in manufacturing carpets, the firm-name being Dunlap Brothers.

Mr. Dunlap is a Mason, and belongs to Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, Keystone Chapter and Mary Commandery. He is the Treasurer of Harmony Lodge of the American Protestant Association, and is also a member of the American Legion of Honor.

A Republican, Mr. Dunlap is also an earnest worker for reform. In February, 1881, he was elected to the Common Council from the Seventeenth Ward, his opponent being James Tully, a Democrat. The vote was: Dunlap, 1,723; and Tully, 1,635. During his term in this body he was a member of the City Property and Schools Committees. He was renominated to the position in January, 1883.

In religion Mr. Dunlap is a Presbyterian. He was married on June 30th, 1869, to Miss Margaret Orr Millen. They have had six children, four of whom are now living. The family residence is at No. 1525 North Second street.

RODGERS, FRANCIS, a member of the Common Council from the Seventeenth Ward, is engaged in the milk business. He is a Democrat in politics, and was elected to the lower branch of Councils in February, 1882. During his first year in Common Council he was a member of the Com

mittees on Prisons and Printing and Supplies. Mr. Rodgers is married, and resides at No. 1340 Howard street.

JOHNSON, HENRY, a member of the Common Council from the Eighteenth Ward, was born in Denmark. His father was a Dane and a sea-captain, and was lost at sea, and his mother was a German. The son received a common school education in his native town, and went to sea as a cabin-boy when fifteen years of age, sailing from New York, and coming to this country with his mother. During the war he served in the navy for three years, first as ordinary seaman, then as able seaman, next as quartermaster, and last as acting pilot on the James river. After the close of the rebellion, he came to Philadelphia, and went into business as a dyer, in which he is at present engaged.

Mr. Johnson has always been a Republican, but has never hesitated to vote for others than members of that party at local elections when the interests of the city demanded a change. He has never held any public office except that of Common Councilman, to which he was elected in February, 1882.

He is a member of Shekinah Lodge of Masons; Kensington Lodge, I. O. of O. F.; Leni Lenape Tribe, No. 3, I. O. R. M., and Minerva Lodge, No. 21, K. of P. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

GARDY, WILLIAM RISTINE, a member of the Common Council from the Eighteenth Ward, was born at No. 411 Moyer street, Philadelphia, November 23d, 1833. He is of German extraction, but his parents were born in Philadelphia. William was educated in the public schools, attending the Master Street Grammar School and the Central High School. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to learn the machine trade with Brock & Andrews, with whom he remained two years, when the firm failed. He was then apprenticed to Messrs. Gill & Hollowell to learn the carpenter trade, at which he served full time. He is a member of the firm of Wildey & Gardy, carpenters and builders, and is also the Surveyor for the United Firemen's and the Royal Insurance Companies.

Mr. Gardy is a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 481, F. & A. M.; of Elm-Tree Council, No. 26, O. U. A. M.; Kensington Lodge, No. 5, K. of B.; Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F.; Quaker City Lodge of the Legion of Honor; and Minerva Lodge, No. 21, K. of P. He is a Republican, and has held office by appointment and election under the State and city governments. In 1860 he was for a short time a clerk in the Water Department of Philadelphia, and during the next three years he was one of the door-keepers in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. In 1864 he was made Clerk to a Contested Election Committee at the State capital, and for a time during C. A. Walborn's term as the Philadelphia Postmaster he was a clerk in that office. In February, 1879, Mr. Gardy was elected to the Common Council from the Eighteenth Ward by the Republicans. In February, 1881, he was re-elected, receiving 3,116 votes. In 1882 he served on the Committees on Highways, Railroads and Fire Department.

Mr. Gardy is a Methodist, and attends the Siloam Methodist Episcopal Church on Otis street. He has been married twice. His first wife was Mary Bennett, by whom he had five children, and his second wife was Mary E. Mood, who bore him three children. Six of these children are now living, three being married. Mr. Gardy also has six grandchildren. He resides at 419 Moyer street.

WILLIG, EDWARD, a member of the Common Council from the Eighteenth Ward, is the son of Edward and Mary Willig, and was born in Philadelphia, December 23d, 1848. He received a good business education in the public schools and attended the Kensington Grammar School. On laying aside his books he learned the butcher's trade with his father. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Willig started in that business for himself, and has continued in it up to the present time, being very successful and highly esteemed by the other members of the trade. He was elected Treasurer of the Butchers' Hide and Tallow Association, in July, 1882, and still holds that office.

Mr. Willig is a member of Gothic Lodge, No. 519, F. & A. M.; Tristran B Freeman Chapter, No. 243, and Kensington Commandery, K. T. He is also a member of Kensington Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Birmingham. Mr. Willig is a Democrat and has taken much interest in the doings of his party. He was elected to the Common Council in February, 1882. He was indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred and prosecuted a spirited campaign. In 1882 he was a member of

the Committees on Police and Prisons. On July 12th, 1870, he was married to Annie Denny, of Frankford.

SHEGOG, JOHN, a member of the Common Council from the Nineteenth Ward, is of Irish descent, and was born in the city of Armagh, Ireland, March 20th, 1827. He attended a private school in that city, and subsequently learned the trade of house-plastering. He came to America after he became of age, and settled in Philadelphia, where he commenced the manufacture of ingrain carpets, which business he still continues at No. 1925 Hope street.

Mr. Shegog is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Knights of Birmingham. He is a Republican, and held the office of Property Assessor in the Nineteenth Ward for three years. In February, 1881, he was nominated by the Republicans for Common Councilman, and being indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, he polled 3,700 votes, the second highest of six candidates, Henry Schneider receiving the largest vote. In 1882 Mr. Shegog was the Chairman of the House of Correction Committee, and a member of the Highways Committee. In religion he is an Episcopalian. Mr. Shegog is married and is the father of three children, one of whom is married. He resides at No. 1925 North Front street.

SCHNEIDER, HENRY, a member of the Common Council from the Nineteenth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, July 19th, 1846. He is of German descent, both parents being natives of Saxony. His father was Franz Schneider, a weaver by occupation, and his mother was Henriette Kraemer. His parents being emigrants, Mr. Schneider did not secure all the desirable educational advantages, but received some instruction in the public schools, and was afterwards taken into the shop of his father, where he assisted him in weaving carpet. Later on he started to learn the printing business, but soon relinquished this for upholstering, which he considered more suited to his tastes. Having finished this trade he worked as a journeyman for a time, when he obtained a situation with an undertaker in Germantown. He continued in this place until March 28th, 1870, when he commenced the business of undertaking for himself at No. 1737 Germantown avenue. By perseverance and untiring zeal, he rapidly rose from a poor boy to a position of comparative wealth and influence. His business at present occupies a convenient house, which he has lately built, at No. 1739 Germantown avenue, and next door to the one where he made his first venture, and which he still uses as a residence.

Mr. Schneider is a member of Gothic Lodge, No. 519, F. & A. M., and Freeman Chapter, and Kensington Commandery. He is also a member of Allemania Lodge, No. 312, I. O. of O. F. Among other societies he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Birmingham, Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Red Men, Druids, Goodfellows, Seven Wise Men and Sons of Progress. In 1864 Mr. Schneider enlisted in the emergency for one hundred days. He is a member of Becker Post, No. 8, G. A. R. He has passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

In politics Mr. Schneider is a Republican, and a warm supporter of his party. He was elected to the School Board of the Nineteenth Ward in 1878, for three years. He took his seat in 1879, and retained it until February, 1881, when he was elected to the Common Council on the regular Republican ticket. There were six candidates in the field, of whom Mr. Schneider received the largest ballot, which was 4,184 votes. In 1882 he was a member of the Committees on Police, House of Correction, and Printing and Supplies.

Mr. Schneider is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was married on August 12th, 1873, to Caroline Groh, of Philadelphia. They have four children, all boys, and now living.

WISLER, HENRY H., a member of the Common Council from the Nineteenth Ward, was born January 19th, 1824, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about twenty-five miles north of the city of Philadelphia. His father was Isaac Wisler, a farmer, and he was third in a family of seven. He received a good common school education, his father having sent him to pay schools three months each year, public schools not being then established. In the year 1845, at the age of twenty one, he came to Philadelphia and began his business-life in a grocery store. In the spring of 1847, his health having suffered, he travelled to the State of Ohio. Returning in the fall, he again attended a grocery store. On September 7th, 1848, he was married

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ADAM ALEXANDER.

to Miss Anna Frick, and shortly after started in the grocery business. His personal capital on starting was only fifty dollars, the product of his savings; to this, however, his father added a loan of eight hundred dollars. With this amount he faced the world, determining, by economy and persevering industry, to make his way. Having prospered in the grocery business, in 1854 he sold out, and went for a little time into the fruit business. Finding this unprofitable, he bought a chair factory, and met with encouraging success. In the financial crash of 1857 he suffered with others, and in 1859 he sold out the chair business to his brother, Isaac H., who had been in partnership with him, and started the coal, lime and building-stone business at American and Diamond streets, having in connection with this a stone-quarry near Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. He prospered greatly in this business, but in 1862 passed through great financial trials, having been compelled to take up many notes which had been given to him, and which, when discounted, the makers failed to meet. He weathered the storm, however, and was able at the close of the war to buy considerable property. In 1867 he started a brick-yard at American and Cumberland streets, and built eight houses, attending to his business without the assistance of clerk or bookkeeper, he himself working during the day and posting his books as well as making out and collecting his bills at night. In 1868 he sold out his coal and stone business, and while continuing the manufacture of bricks, went extensively into building operations, rapidly selling the houses which he constructed. In 1873, the clay in the brick-yard being exhausted, he put in a railroad switch, and began the sale of lumber. He continued this with his building operations until 1877, when he gave up the lumber business to his son, Charles H., and retired to private life, fully satisfied with the success which he had achieved, and content to spend the rest of his days in comparative rest. During the later years of his business life, in connection with a partner and on his own account, he built about five hundred houses, sixty of which he still retains.

Politically, previous to 1856, Mr. Wisler acted with the Whig party. He voted for John C. Frémont, and has since been connected with the Republican party; he now ranks as an Independent Republican. In 1882 he was nominated for the Common Council by the Independent Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward, and indorsed by the Democrats. His nomination was entirely unsolicited, and was held under advisement for several weeks. It was finally accepted, however, and in February he was elected in spite of great opposition.

During the progress of the war, Mr. Wisler sympathized most strongly with the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. Unable to go himself he contributed largely to filling the quota from the Nineteenth Ward, and in addition sent a personal substitute to the field. On the invasion of the State by General Lee's army, he paid the same wages they had been receiving to the families of the men in his employ who volunteered for the State service, and secured to these also their military pay and bounties.

Religiously Mr. Wisler is a member of the Baptist denomination. He united with the Tenth Baptist Church in the great revival of 1857. Mr. Wisler's wife is still living. He has had two sons, Charles H. and Harry E., both of whom are living. The family residence is at 149 Susquehanna avenue. Life is varied by travelling and social enjoyments. He has been, from its start, one of the Directors of the Shackamaxon Bank. Though out of active business he is by no means idle, and is striving to use his time and means for the good of his fellow-citizens and the improvement of society.

FOSTER, WILLIAM ADEY, a member of the Common Council from the Nineteenth Ward, was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 7th, 1843, and is descended from English ancestry, his father, Robert Foster, and his mother, Catharine Adey, both being natives of England. In 1851 his parents removed to Philadelphia, and William attended the public schools of that city. On leaving school he learned the blacksmith trade. He worked at his trade in the army for three years, and in 1867 he located in Washington, where he became a dealer in paper stock and metals, remaining there until 1870. In December of that year he returned to Philadelphia and engaged in the hardware business, which he has continued ever since at No. 2526 Kensington avenue.

Mr. Foster has taken thirty-two degrees in the Masonic order, and is a member of William C. Hamilton Lodge, No. 500; Tristran B. Freeman Chapter, No. 243; Kadosh Commandery, K. T., No. 29; and Scottish Rite of Pennsylvania, No. 32. He is also a member of St. George's Society and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Foster is a Democrat, and takes great interest in the political affairs of his ward. In February, 1881, he was nominated by his party for Common Councilman, and indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. He received

2,944 votes. In 1882 he was a member of the Bi-Centennial Committee, and served on the Committees on Schools, Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and to Compare Bills. At the expiration of his term he refused a renomination.

Mr. Foster was raised in the Methodist faith. On April 7th, 1861, he was married to Annie W. Harvey. They have had seven children, four of whom, three boys and one girl, are now living.

GRIM, JOSEPH, a member of the Common Council from the Nineteenth Ward, is of American ancestry, and was born in Philadelphia in 1824. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and is at present engaged in the real estate business at No. 906 North Third street. In politics Mr. Grim is a Democrat. He was nominated by that party for Common Councilman in 1881, but was defeated. In 1882 he was again placed in the field, and this time was successful. During his term in that body he was a member of the Committees on Fire Department and to Verify Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer. Mr. Grim is married, and resides at No. 323 Diamond street.

MERKLEE, CHARLES KENDEL, a member of the Common Council from the Twentieth Ward, was born in the Upper Delaware Ward, Philadelphia, March 15th, 1827. His father was Conrad Merklee, who served in the war of 1812, and his mother's maiden name was Catharine Nolan. Until he was fourteen years of age the son attended pay schools, and afterwards went to the Buttonwood Street Grammar School. His first employment was at shoemaking, which not proving congenial to his tastes, he learned the trade of carpenter, and worked as journeyman for a couple of years and then started for himself. He conducted a planing mill for a while, and then embarked in the building business, which he quit in 1864, and again started a planing mill, opening at Broad and Wallace streets, where he is still located. He is a Republican, and went into Common Council in January, 1877, being elected in February, 1876. He was re-elected in 1879, and again in 1881, receiving the last time 4,677 votes. In 1881 he was Chairman of the Committee on Election Divisions, and in 1882 he was a member of the Committees on Law, City Property, and to Compare Bills. He is married and has five children, four sons and one daughter.

SMITH, CHARLES KNOX, a member of the Common Council from the Twentieth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, February 1st, 1845. His father was born in Philadelphia and his mother in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith received his education in the public schools and graduated from Morris Grammar School. He has been actively connected with the oil business for over twenty years, and at present is engaged in the manufacture and sale of oils at No. 129 Arch street. He is also President of the Girard White Lead, Zinc and Color Works, limited. Mr. Smith is a member of Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter, No. 175, and Commandery No. 2.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. In February, 1881, he was elected to the Common Council, receiving 4,828 votes, the highest number polled for any of the seven candidates in the Twentieth Ward. In 1882 he was a member of the Committees on Highways and Law. Mr. Smith is a Presbyterian, and resides at No. 951 North Seventh street.

GRACE, A. ATWOOD, a member of the Common Council from the Twentieth Ward, is a son of John Grace, a victualler, and was born in Philadelphia, December 16th, 1839. He received a liberal education in the public schools of the city, and afterwards entered the commission house of Ladd Brothers, where he remained one year. He was next employed in a wholesale dry goods store, at No. 438 Market street. He continued with this house until 1859. On August 8th, of that year, he registered in the office of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster as a student of the law. He was admitted to the bar on November 28th, 1862, and has since practised at his profession with success.

Mr. Grace is a member of Perkins Lodge, No. 402, F. & A. M., and of Quaker City Lodge, No. 116, A. O. U. W. He is a Republican, and has been conspicuous in politics for many years. He held a position in the City Solicitor's office for five years, during the terms of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. James F. Lynd, and Thomas J. Worrell, Esq. In 1869 he was nominated for Common Councilman from the Thirteenth Ward, but declined to be

a candidate, as he had accepted the position under Mr. Worrell. Mr. Grace was elected a School Director of the Twentieth Section in 1875, and served in that body until 1878, in February of which year he was chosen to fill the seat in Common Council made vacant by the election of Hon. D. Newlin Fell to the Judgeship. He was re-elected in 1879, again in 1881, and in 1883, being indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, was returned again. During 1882 Mr. Grace was a member of the Committees on Surveys and Railroads.

In 1862, during the battle of Antietam, Mr. Grace enlisted in the militia for the emergency. In religion he is a Methodist, being one of the founders of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a Trustee for many years. Mr. Grace is connected with the City of Penn Building and Loan Association. He has cultivated a taste for literature, and among other things has compiled the "Laws Relating to the Pilot and Pilotage of the Port of Philadelphia." On June 9th, 1870, he was married to Jennie O. Stokes, and they have one child, a boy, named Carroll Brewster Grace.

GRIM, JACOB, a member of the Common Council from the Twentieth Ward, is an American by birth. His early life was spent in the business of brickmaking, at which he made enough money to warrant his retiring from business. In politics he is a Democrat, but is also an earnest worker in the reform movement, taking an active part in the attempt to overthrow "Boss" rule. He was elected to the Common Council in February, 1882, being indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred. During his term in that body he served on the Committees on Schools, Election Divisions and Gas Works. He resides at No. 1314 Franklin street.

MARSHALL, SAMUEL R., a member of the Common Council from the Twentieth Ward, was born on April 15th, 1818, in that part of Philadelphia which was known at one time as the Middle Ward. He is the son of English parents, who came to America in the early part of this century. His father, Samuel Marshall, was born in Nottingham, England, on January 1st, 1776; and his mother, who was Ann Reynolds, was a native of London. Samuel was sent to the public schools, where he mastered the common branches, and was then apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade with J. T. Sutton & Co., proprietors of the old Franklin Iron Works, in Kensington. In 1839, when he reached his twenty-first year, Mr. Marshall was declared a journeyman, and he started out to make a place for himself. It was about this time that Congress resolved to inaugurate a steam navy, deciding that two vessels should be built, one at New York and the other at Philadelphia. Messrs. Merrick & Towne, of the Southwark Foundry, with whom Mr. Marshall was then engaged, secured the contract to build the "Mississippi," the first man-of-war steamer of the United States Navy, and he was engaged in the building of this vessel until she was completed. As soon as he was through with this work, he started for the West Indies, stopping for a time in North Carolina, where he was charged with the care and repairs of the machinery and boilers, of the four mail steamers then carrying the mail between Wilmington, North Carolina, and Charleston, South Carolina. At the expiration of five years Mr. Marshall returned to Philadelphia, and shortly after was made foreman of the works of I. P. Morris & Co., steam-engine builders, in Kensington, a position he filled until 1853, when he resigned to commence business for himself at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, which was then, as now, the centre of large and extensive coal mining interests. He recognized it as a good opening, and formed a partnership with A. C. Laning, under the firm-name of Laning & Marshall, for the manufacture of mining machinery, and they were soon operating one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. Mr. Marshall spent eighteen years in this vocation, and with such success as to allow him to retire in 1871, having secured for himself a competency.

Mr. Marshall returned to Philadelphia, and located at No. 923 North Broad street, in the Twentieth Ward, the neighborhood which had witnessed his early struggles. Up to this time he had never taken more than ordinary interest in politics, though he always was a firm supporter of the Democratic party. In 1875 he was induced to allow his name to be placed on the Democratic Reform ticket for Common Council, against William Baldwin, who was the Republican candidate. Although the ward generally gave a Republican majority of not less than 1,000 votes, Mr. Baldwin was declared elected by only 123. It being apparent that frauds had been committed, a contest was commenced, and Mr. Baldwin, becoming satisfied that he had not been elected, conceded the seat to Mr. Marshall, and on January 1st, 1876, the

latter received his certificate of election. At the Democratic Convention, of the Third Senatorial District, in this year, he was unanimously nominated for the State Senate, and was persuaded to accept the nomination. He was defeated by a greatly reduced majority. In 1879 Mr. Marshall took his family to Cuba, where they spent the winter. He returned to Philadelphia and remained inactive in political matters until 1882, when he was again elected to represent the Twentieth Ward in the Common Council, receiving 3,429 votes. During that year he was a member of the Committees on Finance and Railroads.

Mr. Marshall is a member of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, is a member of the vestry, and for several years was the rector's warden, and at present is the accounting warden. Personally he is prepossessing. He is about five feet eight inches in height, and slenderly built. His habits are simple. In business he is methodical and orderly, and in his social relations he is wholly unconventional, thereby making and retaining many friends. On August 31st, 1845, Mr. Marshall was married to Eliza Robinson, of Philadelphia. They have five children, one son and four daughters.

WALLACE, DAVID, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-first Ward, is a Republican in politics. He has represented his ward for three terms in the Councils. He was elected the first time in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. In February, 1881, he was nominated as the Independent Republican candidate, and secured the indorsement of the Democrats and the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. He was elected, polling 1,815 votes, the second highest in the ward. During 1882 Mr. Wallace was the Chairman of the Highways Committee, and was also a member of the Committee on Finance. He resides at 141 Green lane, Manayunk.

FLANAGAN, JOHN, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-first Ward, is at present engaged in the painting business. Although a Republican, he is a strong adherent to the principles of reform. He was elected to the lower branch of Councils in February, 1881, being indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. He received 1,858 votes. In 1882 he was a member of the Committees on Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, Gas Works, and Printing and Supplies. Mr. Flanagan resides at No. 104 Grape street, Manayunk.

HENRY, CHARLES W., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-second Ward, was born in Philadelphia, April 6th, 1852. He is a representative of an old American family; his great-grandfather on the maternal side having been Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He attended the public schools and is at present engaged in the lumber business on Broad street, near the Pennsylvania Railroad, as a member of the firm of Henry, Bayard & Co., in which firm he took his father's interest at the age of twenty. He is a Republican, and was first elected to the Common Council in February, 1877, to an unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1878 and in 1880, and finally in 1882. In the Bi-Centennial year Mr. Henry was Chairman of the Police Committee and a member of the Committee on Highways.

FELTON, SAMUEL K., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty second Ward, was born in Feltonville, Philadelphia county, which is now included in that ward, July 8th, 1832. He is the son of John Felton, after whom Feltonville was named, and is of German extraction. Samuel first attended public school in his native village, and afterwards attended Clarmount Academy, near Frankford. When seventeen years old he entered the store of Christian Shrack, on Fourth street, as a clerk, where, after twelve years of close application, he was admitted as junior partner. In 1863 he became a partner of Conrad F. Rau and Edward A. Sibley in the paint and varnish business, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Felton is a Democrat, and was elected to the Common Council in February, 1882. He is a class leader and local preacher in the Methodist church.

REX, WALTER E., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-second Ward, was born in Philadelphia, April 10th, 1848. He attended the public schools, graduating from the Central High School. He then entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylva-

nia, being registered as a student in the office of Frank Wolfe, Esq. He graduated in 1874, and being admitted to the bar, started in business for himself.

Mr. Rex is a Republican, and was first elected to the Common Council in 1879 by that party. His majority over his opponent in this campaign was 1,100 votes. In February, 1881, he was placed on a combination ticket of Republicans and Democrats, being indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. Mr. F. H. Bruner was the regular Republican candidate, whom he defeated by twenty votes. The vote was: Rex, 2,625, to 2,605 for Bruner. In 1882 he was Chairman of the Committee on Surveys, and a member of the Committees on Law, Water Works and Finance. He was also one of the committee having charge of the Gas Trust investigation, and was Chairman of the sub committee which examined into the affairs of the Tax Office. On November 7th, 1882, he was elected Register of Wills.

WEBSTER, CHARLES E., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-third Ward, is a brick-maker at Bridesburg. He is a Republican in politics, and was elected to Councils in February, 1881, defeating the Democratic candidate, Lemuel Krewson, by a majority of 1,179 votes. The ballot was: Webster, 2,772, and Krewson, 1,593 votes. During the Bi-Centennial year he served on the Committees on City Property, House of Correction, and to Verify Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer.

WELSH, JOSHUA B., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-third Ward, was born in Frankford, Philadelphia, November 30th, 1851. He is of English descent, his parents coming to America when they were children. Joshua attended the public schools of the city and afterwards graduated from a commercial college. His father died when he was young, and later on his mother became the wife of Mr. John Barlow, with whom Mr. Welsh is now engaged in the cotton and woollen waste business at Frankford.

Mr. Welsh is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his party, frequently representing his section as a delegate at their conventions. He was elected to the Common Council by the Republicans of the Twenty-third Ward in February, 1882, after a heated campaign. In the first year, as a member of this body, he served on the Committees on Police and House of Correction.

Mr. Welsh is unmarried, and resides with his parents at No. 4310 Paul street, Frankford.

BROWN, JOSEPH H., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-third Ward, was born in Philadelphia, January 26th, 1848. His parents were of American descent. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy, from which he graduated. Some time after leaving school Mr. Brown engaged in the conveyancing business, at which he continued until recently. He is not now engaged in any business occupation. Mr. Brown is a Republican, and was elected to the Common Council in February, 1882. He was a member of the Committees on Surveys and Fire Department during the Bi-Centennial year. In May, 1874, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Ada A. Murray, and has four children, one boy and three girls. He resides at Holmesburg.

HALL, J. DALLAS, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward, was born in Bustleton, in the Twenty-third Ward of Philadelphia, January 17th, 1846. His ancestors were English people who came to this country many years ago and settled near Bustleton on a large tract of land, where they lived for three or four generations. Mr. Hall's education was obtained in grammar schools and in the Central High School of the city, and his first employment was in the capacity of a clerk. At the age of twenty-two years he went into business on his own account as a member of the firm of J. D. Hall & Co., which was afterwards changed to Hall & Kern, brick manufacturers. With the exception of two years, when he resided in Washington, Mr. Hall has always lived in Philadelphia.

Politically he is a Republican, and is now serving his second term in the Common Council, in which body he is Chairman of the Fire Department Committee and a member of the Finance Committee, in the deliberations of which, as well as in the general work of the chamber, he takes great interest. During his official life Mr. Hall has been an atten-

tive and progressive member of the popular legislative branch of the city government, and has zealously advocated the best measures which have entered into the consideration of the Councils.

His disposition is genial and charitable, and he has connected himself with various societies, prominent among them being the Masonic order and the American Legion of Honor. He is President of the West Philadelphia Athletic Association, and was Treasurer of the Baring Building and Loan Association for nine years, from its organization until its affairs were settled up. Mr. Hall was married in November, 1882. The family religion is Episcopalian.

WERNTZ, WILLIAM B., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 29th, 1841. His parents removed to Philadelphia when William was about five years of age, and one year later he commenced to attend the public schools. In his search for knowledge he attended Pinegrove Academy, in Chester county; Big Spring Academy, in Cumberland county, and finally graduated from the Seminary at Lititz, Lancaster county. It was his intention to become a veterinary surgeon, but after spending one year in the Philadelphia Veterinary College, he was compelled to give it up, on account of delicate health. Influenced by the advice of his physician, he learned the butchering trade, a business he has followed ever since, being at present located at No. 4402 Lancaster avenue, West Philadelphia.

When the rebellion broke out, Mr. Werntz was sojourning with an uncle in Indiana. He enlisted on April 19th, 1861, in the Seventh regiment Indiana Volunteers, for three months. He was mustered out at Indianapolis in July, and in August returned to Philadelphia. On September 17th, 1861, he enlisted for three years in Colonel Chorman's Mounted Riflemen, which were afterward transferred to the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was soon promoted to the position of Sergeant. At the expiration of his time he re-enlisted in the same regiment for another three years. During his service in the army Mr. Werntz was wounded twice and taken prisoner once. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, on May 2d, 1863, from the effects of which he was confined to the hospital until October 28th of the same year. He was taken prisoner on December 13th, 1862, and incarcerated in Libby and Belle Isle until March 2d, 1863. On August 21st, 1865, Mr. Werntz was honorably discharged, with the rank of First Lieutenant. He is a member of Post No. 2, G. A. R., and the Society of American Mechanics.

Mr. Werntz is a Republican, and the Captain of the Twenty-fourth Ward Veteran Club. He was elected to the Common Council in February, 1882, receiving 3,146 votes. In the first year of his term he was a member of the Committees on Railroads, Boiler Inspection, and to Verify Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer. Mr. Werntz is connected with West Philadelphia Building Associations, Nos. 1 and 2, and is interested in real estate. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was married on March 5th, 1866, to Maria Sullivan. He is the father of eight children, six of whom are living.

STRICKLAND, JOHN T., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 18th, 1846. He is a son of Thomas Strickland, at one time the heaviest dealer in cattle in Philadelphia. When John was about seven years of age his parents removed to Philadelphia, and he attended the public schools. Possessed of the same energy for which his father was noted, he was ambitious of doing for himself. Therefore, at the early age of fourteen years, he gave up his books, and renting a stall in the old Kater street market, he started in the meat business, and was successful in his venture. Two years later he removed to the Western Market at Sixteenth and Market streets, where he remained until the building was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He became a member of the Central Market Company and was elected one of its Directors, being prominent in the erection of the building at Seventeenth and Market streets in 1871, where he has had a stand ever since. Mr. Strickland is a member of the Masonic Order, being connected with Athelstan Lodge, No. 482; Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 91, and Mary Commandery, K. T., No. 36. He is also a Director of Bellevue Literary Institute, of West Philadelphia.

In politics Mr. Strickland is a Democrat. He was first elected to the Common Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward in February, 1880, and his conduct so entirely satisfied his constituents that he was re-elected in 1882, receiving 3,037 votes. In the Bi-Centennial year he served on the Committees on Water Works, and Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Mr. Strickland is a member of the Episcopal

Church. On October 21st, 1872, he was married to Miss Sue M. Jones. He has no children, and resides at Sixty-fifth and Vine streets.

MAYNES, RODGER, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, April 11th, 1838. His parents were both of Irish descent, and they came to America when Rodger was quite young and settled in the Fifteenth Ward, Philadelphia. Young Maynes was sent to the public school at Twenty-third and Lynn streets, where he secured a knowledge of the common branches. At an early age he was given employment in the stock-yard at Ridge avenue and Broad street. He continued in this business, and by his energy and strict attention, to which was added a talent for making and saving money, Mr. Maynes has gradually worked himself to the foremost rank in his particular line, being at present one of the largest and most prominent live stock and wholesale beef dealers in Philadelphia. His place of business is on Thirtieth street above Market.

Mr. Maynes is a Democrat, and although he has taken great interest in politics, his private duties did not permit of his taking an active part in the workings of his party. In February, 1882, he was induced to be a candidate for Common Councilman, and he was elected, receiving 3,155 votes. He took his seat in April, 1882, and during his first year in the Common Council he was a member of the Committees on Election Divisions and Surveys. When the Metropolitan Club, at Forty-first and Lancaster avenue, was organized, Mr. Maynes was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and has held that position ever since. He is of the Catholic faith. He was married in April, 1858, to Susan McCloskey. Mr. Maynes resides at No. 417 North Forty-first street, where he is surrounded by a large and happy family.

GRIM, JOHN L., Common Councilman from the Twenty-fourth Ward, is descended from Quaker ancestry, and was born on his grandfather's farm in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 14th, 1843. His family, during the Revolution, were known as fighting Quakers, having at that time and later on taken an active part in the military affairs of the colonies. John attended the schools of the neighborhood. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and was detailed as Orderly to General Baldy Smith, and afterwards transferred to General Winfield Scott Hancock's command. While at the front he contracted the typhoid fever, and was sent to the hospital at Washington, and soon after was discharged. He returned home, but immediately re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at the expiration of his time again enlisted in the Twenty-ninth State Militia, and was employed in establishing commissaries. Mr. Grim next connected himself with the United States Railroad Department, with which he served until the close of the war.

In 1866 he came to Philadelphia and engaged in the grocery business. At the end of fifteen months he sold out, and commenced the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods. He did not succeed in this, however, and fourteen years ago started in the produce commission business at the Fortieth Street Market, which he still continues. For sixteen years Mr. Grim has been an active member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, being Past Grand of West Philadelphia Lodge, No. 572. He has taken great interest in the charities of this organization, and was one of the founders of the Odd-Fellows' Home in 1870. He is also Past-Commander of Courtland Saunders Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic.

Politically, Mr. Grim has always been a staunch Democrat. He cast his first vote for General George B. McClellan for President in 1864. In 1878 he was nominated by the Democrats of the Twenty-fourth Ward for the Common Council. The contest was very close, the returns on the night of the election showing him to be seven votes ahead of his opponent, Richard Peltz. The next day, however, it was found that he lacked eleven votes of being elected. In 1880 he was nominated again, and although the ward was Republican by a majority of about 1,500 votes, he secured the election. In 1882 he was re-elected. He was twice indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred and the Taxpayers' Association. During his service in the Common Council, Mr. Grim has taken an active part in reformatory matters, and his course in exposing the almshouse frauds will never be forgotten. When the bill for the deficiency of $43,000 for the Guardians of the Poor was placed before the Councils, he was greatly opposed to its passage, and when it did pass that body, he resolved to unearth the mysteries surrounding the institution. He immediately set himself to his task, and after a year

spent in unceasing efforts, he gathered thirteen affidavits. Armed with these, he one day rose in Council and demanded a Committee of Investigation, of which he was made Chairman. The Committee went to work, and after thirty-eight meetings filed a report condemning the management of the almshouse, recommending the retiring of five members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and the immediate discharge of Major Phipps, the manager. This was effected, but not satisfied that all was yet made plain, Mr. Grim continued his good work, and finally succeeded, in company with several members of the Committee of One Hundred, in securing the confession of Morris Matthews, one of the fraudulent contractors, and on the strength of this man's affidavit he swore out a warrant for the arrest of Phipps. The defaulting manager, after furnishing bail to the amount of $5,000, fled to Canada, and it was only after much trouble and loss of time that his capture and extradition were effected.

That Mr. Grim's efforts in behalf of reform were appreciated was shown at the election in November, 1882, when he came within 8,000 votes of being elected Sheriff of Philadelphia, which usually gives a Republican majority of over 20,000, and that, too, without the support of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, which for some reason was withheld and conferred on J. William Hoffman. George DeB. Keim, the Republican candidate, secured the election, the vote being: Keim, 70,197; Grim, 61,329; and Hoffman, 14,880.

Mr. Grim was raised in the Methodist faith. He was married in 1866 to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Antrim Osborne, a well-known manufacturer of Delaware county, and owner of the Rose Valley Mills. They have had four children, the oldest a son, Charles, aged twelve years, and three daughters, one of the latter being now dead.

KAUFFMAN, CHARLES A., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-fifth Ward, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 23d, 1843, and his parents came to America when Charles was about six years of age, and settled in Philadelphia, where he secured a common school education. He learned the trade of butchering with his father, which business he followed until 1866. In that year he opened a saloon at No. 1638 Richmond street, where he has continued ever since, and is now about retiring from the business. Mr. Kauffman is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being Past Grand of Richmond Lodge, No. 240. He was raised in the Lutheran Church, and has continued to adhere to its doctrines. He is connected with the Richmond Building Association, and is largely interested in real estate.

Mr. Kauffman is a Republican; and although the Twentieth Ward is Democratic by a large majority, he was elected to the Common Council in February, 1881, receiving 3,102 votes. In February, 1882, after a spirited campaign, he was re-elected, and during the year he served on the Committees on Surveys, House of Correction, and to Compare Bills. In 1866 Mr. Kauffman was married to Susan Green, of Philadelphia, and is the father of two children, both of whom are girls.

CROUCH, GEORGE WILLIAM, a member of Common Council from the Twenty-fifth Ward, was born in Kidderminster, England, June 4th, 1841. His father, who was Secretary of the Chartist Society, was obliged to fly to this country without his family, who joined him here afterwards. The son, after receiving the usual instruction in Jefferson and Harrison Grammar Schools, was, in 1855, placed on a farm in Roxborough. Farm life was exceedingly distasteful to him, however, and after serving ten months he returned home, determined to stick to city life. June 21st, 1856, he was apprenticed to Joseph Becker, harness manufacturer, with whom he served successively as apprentice, journeyman, bookkeeper and general manager up to January 1st, 1880, when he purchased the establishment and continued the business under his own name, making a specialty of the manufacture of horse collars. A Republican in principle, Mr. Crouch has taken considerable interest in the political affairs of his ward. In 1874 he was chosen a School Director, and in 1881 he was elected to Common Council for the term he is now serving. He is highly esteemed as a business man, and his connection sought after in legitimate enterprises. He is prominently connected with real estate matters, and is Secretary of the Lehigh Building and Loan Association, one of the most successful corporations of its kind in the city.

Mr. Crouch is a member of numerous beneficial and social organizations. Among them may be enumerated Richmond Lodge, No. 230, F. & A. M.; Fredonia Encampment, No. 36, I. O. O. F.; Cohocksink Lodge, No. 383, I. O. O. F., in which he became a Past Grand and member of the Grand Lodge

JOHN S. DAVIS.

MICHAEL O'ROURKE

in April, 1863; Pequod Tribe, No. 18, I. O. R. M., in which he became a Past Sachem and member of the Great Council in October, 1863; Aurora Lodge, No. 40, K. of P.; Past Grand Chancellor and member of the Supreme Lodge of the World, in which he represented the State of Pennsylvania for two terms; is present Noble Chief of Fidelity Castle, No. 8, Knights of the Golden Eagle of Pennsylvania; United States Council, No. 1, Order of Mystic Brothers; Past Great Chief of Grand Council, and present R. W. Grand Secretary of Grand Council of the United States; Integrity Chamber, No. 6, Knights of Friendship, in which he became a Past Sir Knight Marshal in January, 1878; and also became a member of the Grand Chamber and Past Assistant Secretary of that Grand Body in December of that year. Mr. Crouch is also a member of Birney Post, No. 63, G. A. R. In religion he is a Methodist, and is a member of Eden M. E. Church. He resides at 2926 North Sixth street.

PEALL, WILLIAM A., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-fifth Ward, is the son of English parents, and was born at New Market and Coates streets, Philadelphia, August 9th, 1821. At the proper age he attended the Master Street Grammar School, where he received all of his schooling. In 1843 he went to Chicago and learned ship-building. He remained in Chicago and Milwaukee until the fall of 1849, when he returned to Philadelphia. He worked at his trade in this city until 1864, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad boat yards. Mr. Peall served in this capacity until 1876, at which time he became one of the firm of Carter & Peall, shipwrights, whose place of business was established at Cooper's Point, Camden. In this undertaking he was thoroughly successful, so much so, in fact, that he retired from active business life in 1881. Mr. Peall is a member of Purity Lodge, No. 325, I. O. of O. F., United Brothers; in Camden Lodge, No. 26, of the same order; Anthracite Lodge, No. 52, K. of P.; Peabody Circle, No. 39, B. U. H. F. of Pennsylvania, and Integrity Lodge, No. 139, A. O. U. W., in all of which he has held prominent positions. He is also Treasurer of the Anthracite Relief Association. Mr. Peall is a Democrat, and was elected to the Common Council in February, 1882, having a majority of about 1,900 votes over his competitor. He was married in 1850 to Hannah M. Paxson. They have four children—two boys and two girls, and the family attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HOLEMAN, WILLIAM, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-fifth Ward, is of German ancestry, and was born at Bremen, December 27th, 1835. His father, Frederick William Holeman, and his mother, Engel Artger, were both natives of that place. He attended the common schools at Bremen, and afterwards became a sailor. In March, 1856, Mr. Holeman came to America and settled in New York, where he remained four years. In 1860 he married Miss Fanny Kirkpatrick and came to Bridesburg, Philadelphia, where he has since resided. He is at present engaged in harbor lighterage and canal transportation. Mr. Holeman is a member of the I. O. of O. F., the Red Men, Goodfellows and Knights of Pythias, in all of which he is a past officer.

Mr. Holeman has always been a Democrat. In February, 1881, he was elected to the Common Council, having received 3,141 votes, the next to the highest number polled for one candidate in his ward. During his term in that body he served on the Schools, Boiler Inspection and Gas Works Committees. During the rebellion he served at Fort Delaware, from 1863 until the close of the war. In religion Mr. Holeman is a Lutheran. He is the father of five children, four girls and one boy, all of whom are living.

STEEN, JOHN, a Common Councilman from the Twenty-sixth Ward, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, March 11th, 1837. He attended the pay-schools of the neighborhood, and at an early age secured work in a factory. He came to America in 1853, and shortly after settling in Philadelphia was apprenticed to George W. Watson to learn the trade of carriage-building, at which he served four years and four months. On leaving this business, he engaged in the store of John Gibson, Sons & Co., liquor merchants, with whom he remained for thirteen years, at the end of that time starting in business for himself on Lombard street. He afterwards removed to No. 1126 South Nineteenth street, where he has continued ever since.

Mr. Steen is a member of the Masonic Order,

the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the American Protestant Association. He is a Republican, and was elected to the Common Council in February, 1880, and re-elected in 1882. In the Bi-Centennial year he was a member of the Committees on Police, House of Correction and to Compare Bills.

Mr Steen is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1861 he was married to Sarah A. Hart, and has had five children, four of whom are now living.

STRINGFELLOW, SAMUEL F., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty sixth Ward, is an American by birth and ancestry, and was born in Delaware county, February 21st, 1828. His father, Mahlon Stringfellow, was also born in Delaware county, and was descended from Swedes who came to this country previous to the arrival of Penn, settling near Chester. His mother was Margaret E. Williams, a descendant of one of the oldest Quaker families of Philadelphia, and up to the time of her marriage was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. When Mr. Stringfellow was a boy the opportunities for securing a good education were few outside of large cities. Samuel was sent to a country school, where he obtained all the regular instruction he ever received. The family was large, numbering eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest son, and he, at the age of eleven years, resolved to strike out for himself, and after much persuasion obtained the consent of his father to lay aside his books and go to work. He procured employment on a neighboring farm, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He was then apprenticed to Joel H. Smith to learn coach-making in the village now known as Clifton. The term of his apprenticeship was five years, but in 1848, one year prior to its expiration, the balance of his time was transferred to the proprietors of a country store. The agreement was mutual, and Samuel remained in this place until 1850, when he came to Philadelphia and entered the store of William G. Mentz, a stationer, at No. 53 North Second street. He continued in this situation until 1855, when, having given notice the year before of his intention, he removed to Darby, Delaware county, and commenced the manufacture of knitting cotton.

Mr. Stringfellow manufactured on a small scale in this place until 1856, when he removed his factory to Hestonville, continuing in the same business. In 1860 he removed to Haddington and conducted his factory for two more years, when business coming to a standstill, he disposed of his property and returned to Philadelphia. Mr. Stringfellow next became a clerk in the office of Provost Marshal Palmer, at 1214 Locust street, where he worked until the close of the rebellion.

In 1865 Mr. Stringfellow was persuaded by Edwin Palmer, the present Secretary of the House of Correction, to engage with him in the manufacture of knitting cotton. Mr. Palmer retired in 1867, and Richard Peltz became one of the firm, which was then known as Peltz & Stringfellow. It was at this time that the factory was enlarged and the business greatly extended, more capital having been invested. The manufacture of Germantown wool was also commenced. In 1873 Mr. Peltz withdrew, Mr. John Shaffner taking his place. The firm of Shaffner & Stringfellow remains unchanged, though the business has steadily increased, and it has proven an exceedingly profitable venture.

Mr. Stringfellow is a member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Keystone Chapter, R. A. M. He took an active part in the organization of Fulton Lodge, K. of P., in 1868, and was elected Treasurer, a position he has held ever since.

Though a Republican, Mr. Stringfellow is a warm advocate of reform measures. In January, 1881, the citizens of the Twenty-sixth Ward notified him that it was their intention to nominate him for the Common Council. He sent them a letter of refusal, which, however, was not satisfactory, and a committee was appointed to urge him to accept. As he still refused to be placed as a candidate, the convention met and nominated him. He was then sent for and brought before the convention. When he entered the room, Mr. Stringfellow was still of the opinion that he was not the man needed, and he intended to insist on the nomination of another, but when he noted the composition of the assembly he consented to be their candidate on the condition that the people must elect him, as he would make no personal effort. He was indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, and polled 2,441 votes, the highest number received by any candidate in his ward. He proved an active reformer in the Councils, and made a good record.

In religion Mr. Stringfellow is a Methodist, and has been a member of that church for more than eighteen years. He is a class-leader, has been a trustee for twelve years, and is Secretary of the Quarterly Conference, and also a member of the Methodist Tract Society. He takes a great interest in the Sunday-school, and at present is teaching a class of young ladies.

On June 7th, 1855, Mr. Stringfellow was married to Gertrude G., daughter of Hon. Richard Peltz, his partner and an ex-member of the State Legislature. They have had three children. The oldest, a daughter, reached her twentieth year, when she died, and the second, a son, died at the age of four years. The last, a young man of eighteen years, is now engaged in a commercial house in this city.

SIMMONS, JOHN, Common Councilman from the Twenty-sixth Ward, was born April 16th, 1833, in Limerick county, Ireland. He emigrated to America, and landed in New York July 9th, 1851. He received the practical, ever useful education that falls in the way of the wide-awake country lad: going to school in the winter and toiling as a farmer's boy in the summer season. His first settlement in this country was in Chester county, where for five years he added to the productiveness of that fertile region. It was not until 1856 that he came to Philadelphia to carve out his fortune, but such was his energy that in 1860 he started in business on his own account as a dealer in paper stock. His sterling commercial qualifications soon commanded for him a large trade. He never gave a note in his life, and by dealing on a strictly cash basis he has won an enviable position in mercantile circles. He has occupied his present business site, at Decatur and Jayne streets, for twelve years, the substantial structure that now ornaments the spot having quickly risen from the ashes of a recent fire. His family, consisting of wife, three sons and two daughters, resides at 1148 South Broad street.

Prior to the February election of 1881, the Independent Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward named Mr. Simmons for Common Council. He was indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. The regular Republicans had nominated William McClung and David Thompson, and the Democrats put up John O'Grady and A. S. Erney. Thus Mr. Simmons became practically a people's candidate, although the ward has always before elected the regular Republican nominees by large majorities. Mr. Simmons, who had S. F. Stringfellow as a colleague on the independent ticket, was victorious, the official count of the vote being as follows: Simmons, 2,209; Stringfellow, 2,441; Thompson, 2,138; McClung, 2,120; O'Grady, 1,081; Erney, 416.

His course in Councils has been entirely consistent with the manner of his election, his vote in every instance having been cast in the interest of the people, irrespective of party. Mr. Simmons has been Superintendent of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school for the last eight years, and his active management of this is the public effort of which he is most proud. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M.

THOMPSON, ABRAHAM, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-sixth Ward, was born October 4th, 1840, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to this country when he was fourteen years of age. He attended the public school at Twelfth and Federal streets for a couple of years, and then went to work in a bread and cake bakery, which employment he relinquished in 1858 and became superintendent for his brother William, a contractor, with whom he remained until the war broke out, in 1861. He then enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, and was in the service for four years and twenty days, serving under Admiral Farragut in all his engagements and campaigns about the city of New Orleans and in the State of Mississippi, and around Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. Thompson is a Republican, and has been prominently identified with that party ever since its organization, and especially since the close of the war has he taken an active part in political battles, national, State and local. In the Twenty-sixth Ward, which he now represents in Council, having been elected by a large majority in February, 1882, he is one of the strongest, if not the strongest leader on the Republican side, but his election was secured by the votes of not only his party followers but Democratic workingmen also, with whom he has always affiliated as a friend and servant.

In 1882 he was a member of the Committees on Police, Boiler Inspection, Printing and Supplies.

Mr. Thompson was married August 6th, 1866, to Caroline Isabella Fulton, of Philadelphia. They have no children, and reside at Long Lane and Mifflin street.

ROWAN, WILLIAM ELWOOD, was born in Pottstown, Montgomery county, September 9th, 1836. His father, John J. Rowan, and mother, Rachel S. Rowan, are still living in West Philadelphia. Mr. Rowan went to school in his native place and graduated at the village academy at an early age. He was employed for some years by his father, who occupied, at Paoli, the position of

Collector of Tolls on the old State railroad. Coming to Philadelphia before he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Rowan was apprenticed to John S. Reed & Brother, paper hangers; and first went in the same business, on his own behalf, in August, 1855, on the north side of Market street above Lancaster avenue. In 1860 Mr. Rowan built the store in the same street below Thirty-seventh street, which is occupied by him at the present time, and in which he has built up a profitable business.

Mr. Rowan was a School Director in the Twenty seventh Ward, serving from 1863 to 1866, and served as a Controller from his Sectional Board for one year prior to the appointment of those officers being vested in the Board of Judges. A few years afterward he was elected to the Common Council, and on January 1st, 1883, he completed his twelfth year of continuous service in that chamber.

The military instincts of Mr. Rowan were gratified early in his life by his connection with the Livingston Grays, a company commanded by Captain Philip Lowry, Jr., and during the rebellion he served as Lieutenant of Company C, Third regiment Gray Reserves, under Colonel Eakin. During the battle of Antietam Mr. Rowan's regiment was stationed in Delaware. In 1863 the bars of a First Lieutenant glittered on his shoulder-straps, he being the commanding officer of Company G, of the First Coal regiment, raised by the Coal Exchange, and stationed at Williamsport, on the Potomac river, after the battle of Gettysburg.

In the Council Chamber Mr. Rowan has been an earnest advocate for improved pavements, and for the construction of bridges over the Schuylkill river. He was Chairman of the Fire and Highway Committees of Councils, and has served on many other important committees of the lower chamber. He is a member of Roxborough Lodge, F. & A. M.; Fernwood Chapter, and Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, Knights Templar, and is also affiliated with Fredonia Councils, American Mechanics, and Minerva Lodge, Odd Fellows.

CRAIG, SAMUEL LEWIS, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-seventh Ward, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 15th, 1838, and is the son of American parents. His paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland, and came to America, where he married the grandmother of Samuel, a native of Newtown, Delaware county. Both grandparents on his mother's side, Phineas and Mary Lewis, were natives of that county. Samuel was given a substantial education in the public schools of Philadelphia, attending Newton Grammar School at Thirty-sixth and Chestnut streets. He commenced work as a farmer with his father, at Easttown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade with George Ruth of the same place. On finishing his trade he came to Philadelphia, where he was employed in the construction shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1860 he engaged in the flour and feed business at Thirty-second and Market streets, where the Centennial Bank now stands, and continued in this vocation until the breaking out of the rebellion. He enlisted as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth emergency regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served four months, at the end of that time being honorably discharged. He then entered the United States Construction Corps at Washington, District of Columbia, and was shortly afterwards transferred to the same corps of the Department of the Cumberland, where he remained twenty-two months, when he retired from service.

Mr. Craig then removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where he became interested in the oil business. In 1864 he was elected Superintendent of the Oil Valley Petroleum Company, of Venango county, Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity for several years. He afterwards became a contractor, and was engaged in drilling oil-wells until June, 1867. He then returned to Philadelphia, and after a short time was elected Superintendent of the Woodland Cemetery Company. That he has been a faithful and efficient official is apparent from the fact that he has been annually re-elected to that position ever since.

Mr. Craig is a Republican. He was first elected to the Common Council from the Twenty-seventh Ward in February, 1877, and was re-elected in February, 1879, and again in 1881. In the latter election Mr. Craig received 2,816 votes, the highest number polled for any one candidate in that ward. In October, 1882, he resigned his seat in the chamber for reasons of his own, and retired to private life. In the last year of his service in Council he was a member of the Committees on City Property, and Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Craig is a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 130, F. & A. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214; Harmony Chapter, No. 52, and Mary Commandery, K. T., No. 36. He is also connected with Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, K. of B.; West Philadelphia Lodge, No. 161, A. O. U. W., and Courtland

Saunders Post, No. 21, G. A. R. Mr. Craig is married and has three children.

BARDSLEY, JOHN, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-eighth Ward, was born September 5th, 1836, near Manchester, England. When he was five years old his parents came to this country, and located in Wilmington, Delaware. After remaining there a few years, they resolved to return to the old country, and embarked on the voyage. The vessel, when several days at sea, was struck by lightning, and taking fire burned slowly for a week. The passengers and crew remained on board, and were rescued by a ship bound for Boston, to which city they were taken. The Bardsley family returned to Wilmington, and in 1849 removed to Philadelphia, where the father established himself in his trade of blacksmith in the neighborhood of Twenty-first and Lombard streets. In 1852 young Bardsley, upon the death of his father, took charge of the business. He was but sixteen years of age, but was old in experience, and he developed wonderful ability in continuing his father's trade. In a few years the business developed into that of supplying ranges and builders' hardware. By his ability and enterprise Mr. Bardsley steadily accumulated wealth. In 1872 he sold his interest, and confined his attention to the business of manufacturing lustre coatings, mohair and alpaca brilliantines, employing several hundred hands. He is now proprietor of the extensive Bradford Mills, Germantown.

Mr. Bardsley made his debut in political life in October, 1865, when he was elected to the Common Council from the Seventh Ward. He was re-elected every two years until November, 1877, when, having moved into the Twenty eighth Ward, he resigned his seat. At the following election, however, he was sent back to Councils as one of the representatives of his new ward. He was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1882. From his advent Mr. Bardsley has been one of the most prominent men in the legislative branch of the city government. He rapidly mastered the details of the various departments, and it is doubtful if there is to-day another member of Councils who is so thoroughly acquainted with the details of the municipal machinery. He is a good parliamentarian and a strong debater, and his advocacy of any measure is of great weight. As Chairman of the Finance Committee in the year before the Centennial Exhibition, when large sums were expended for improvements, he held a high position. He is now a member of the important Committees of Finance, Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph and Gas Works. He is married, and is the father of several children.

VANDERSLICE, JOHN M., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-eighth Ward, was born on a farm, near Valley Forge, Chester county, August 31st, 1846. For five generations back his ancestors were American, being originally Hollanders on his father's side and Scotch-Irish on his mother's side. They were prominent in the war of the Revolution, and the war of 1812. His father's grandmother, Tacy Richardson, is well known in Revolutionary history for furnishing Washington with valuable news and her escapes from the British, wherein she showed many daring feats of horsemanship. In 1861 the family removed to Philadelphia. John was educated at Freeland Classical Institute in Montgomery county. Leaving the Institute, where he was preparing for Harvard College, he enlisted in the Eighth regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry when in his seventeenth year, and served until the close of the war, being one of the few of his regiment left to witness the surrender of Lee. He received mention from his superior officers for gallantry upon several occasions. Mr. Vanderslice returned home and entered the office of the late Theodore Cuyler, Esq., as a student of the law. He remained there three years, and was admitted to the bar, May 1st, 1869, and has practised his profession ever since, his office being at No. 16 North Seventh street.

Mr. Vanderslice is one of the most prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been identified with it since its organization, and being a member of Post 2. He held the position of Assistant Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, from January, 1876, until 1882. In the latter year he was made Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania. During these seven years of official life, two hundred and fifty Posts were organized in that State. He is the first Master Workman of North Star Lodge, No. 165, A. O. U. W., and first Regent of Integrity Council, No. 586, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Vanderslice is a Republican, and his father was a strong abolitionist, his residence being a station on the underground railway for the escape of slaves. He has always been a worker in his party, and has made campaign addresses in different States since 1866. He was first elected to the Common Council in February, 1880, by the largest

majority ever given in the ward, receiving the unanimous vote of the division where he has resided for twelve years, and was re-elected in 1882. In the Bi-Centennial year he served on the Committees on Highways, Railroads, and Law.

In 1870 Mr. Vanderslice was married to C. Cecilia, oldest daughter of Dr. James Hamer, of Collegeville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. They have had four children, only two of whom are living. He resides at No. 1818 North Thirteenth street, and the family are of the Baptist persuasion.

MYERS, GEORGE WASHINGTON, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-eighth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, July 31st, 1818, and is one of ten children. His father, Henry Myers, was born in Philadelphia, April 16th, 1787, and died October 17th, 1845. His paternal grandparents both died with the yellow fever during the epidemic in October, 1793. His mother was Mary Steinbach, one of the twenty-one children born to Adam and Elizabeth Steinbach, having been born on April 11th, 1797. She died on June 13th, 1878, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Mr. Myers being in delicate health, George was anxious to help the family, and in consequence his school-days were greatly shortened, leaving school at the early age of ten years to work in a china store on Market street. He was then employed by Samuel Bispham, a wholesale grocer, where he remained until he was engaged by John Hinkle, a butcher. He continued in Hinkle's employ, whose place of business was in High street market, until 1834, when he rented a stall in the Callowhill street market, below Seventh street, where he has remained ever since, though he now only superintends his business, his sons doing all the work.

Mr. Myers is a member of Palestine Lodge, No. 470, F. & A. M. He is a Republican, and was first elected to the Common Council from the Twenty-first Ward in 1866, taking his seat in 1867, and serving through 1868, when the ward was divided, making him a resident of the Twenty-eighth Ward, from which he was elected in the fall of 1868, and served in 1869 and 1870. He was again elected to the lower branch of Councils in February, 1881, receiving 3,717 votes. In 1882 he served on the Committees on House of Correction, City Property and Election Divisions. He was also a member of the Committee on the Anniversary of the Bi-Centennial.

At one time Mr. Myers was connected with many building associations. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1841. On August 17th, 1841, he was married to Jane D., daughter of John Dougall, a native of Paisley, Scotland, who came to America in 1818. They have had eight children, three of whom are living with their parents at No. 1848 North Twentieth street.

SORBER, CHARLES KIRK, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-eighth Ward, was born July 28th, 1834, in that part of Philadelphia known as the Falls of Schuylkill. His ancestors were Swedes, who came to this country before the Revolution. The first American Sorber was Joseph Elias, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who arrived here about 1740, and settled in Germantown, and was a scout under Washington. Mr. Sorber's mother was a Duy, of the well-known family of that name. His grandfather, on the paternal side, built the first brick-house in Germantown, which at present belongs to the Royal estate. In 1803 Mr. Sorber's grandfather located at the Falls, where the family has since remained, and where the present head carries on the business of light carriage building, which for two preceding generations was conducted at the same place.

Mr. Sorber received his early education in the old Falls Academy, and was afterwards instructed in a private school, established under the Episcopal Church of St. James the Less. In 1867 he was elected Justice of the Peace and served five years. He also was a Notary Public for six years. July 17th, 1877, he was appointed Postmaster, and has held that position since. Mr. Sorber entered the Common Council, April, 1881, having been elected in February of that year. He was nominated by the Republican party and indorsed by the Democrats, and had therefore no opposition.

NEVELING, HENRY, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-ninth Ward, is the son of Isaac Neveling, the well known wharf and bridge builder, and Deliah Coleman, and was born in Richmond above Palmer street, Philadelphia, April 29th, 1851. Henry attended Hunter's Grammar School on Palmer street, and on finishing his education engaged in paper-hanging. After two years spent in this business, he became

connected with his father, and has continued with him ever since, the firm-name being Isaac Neveling & Son, and their offices at No. 407 Walnut street.

Mr. Neveling is a Republican, and since he became a voter has taken an active part in political affairs. In February, 1881, he was elected to the Common Council by the regular Republicans. His vote was 3,849, the highest number received by any candidate in the Twenty-ninth Ward. During the Bi-Centennial year he was Chairman of the Committee to Compare Bills, and a member of the City Property Committee. Mr. Neveling's religious faith is Baptist. He was married to Lizzie Entress, on June 13th, 1870, and has one child—a little girl. He resides at No. 1528 North Twenty-fourth street.

BAILEY, JOHN THOMAS, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-ninth Ward, was born near Dublin, Ireland, November 24th, 1830. He is the son of Christopher Bailey, a farmer, and his mother's maiden-name was Jane Kelley, parents who believed that the best tuition for John was that which could be given him at home, and they never permitted him to go to school. He therefore grew to manhood without having been taught a single lesson outside of his own home, and in the year 1851, when he had arrived at the years of maturity, he left home to seek his fortune. He found it in America, where so many of his countrymen have distinguished themselves in a similar way, and the story of his life is that of another self-made man. He came to Philadelphia alone and friendless, almost without means, and entirely without a relative in the whole land. The struggle for fortune was before him, and he began it with a light heart and willing hands. He had learned no particular trade or business, before coming to America, and he was therefore ready to accept anything that was offered.

He first found employment with Benjamin S. Janney, Jr., & Co., wholesale grocers, with whom he toiled for five years, but he had been with them but a few months, before he did the very best thing perhaps that a young stranger in a strange land could do—he married. He fell in love with Miss Eliza Carey, and made her his wife. Stimulated by the consciousness of new responsibilities, Mr. Bailey toiled on in the rugged way to fortune, and at the end of the first five years of his life in his adopted country, accepted employment under Field & Keehmlier, coffee and sugar brokers, for a short time, and in 1857 struck out for himself in the manufacture of bags. His capital was so limited that he accepted the kind offer of the firm of Boggs & Kirk, an Arch street house, who put a third story room at his disposal free of rent, and there, in that attic, he made his first real business start in life. It was an act of kindness for which the recipient was ever grateful, and Boggs & Kirk have ever been borne in kind remembrance.

In 1860 he moved his place of business to more commodious quarters on Front street above Arch, where he remained for three years, and then removed to the corner of Water and Market streets; thence, after a few years, to Chestnut above Front, and later to 220 and 222 Chestnut street, where the business occupied two store-rooms, and, finally, on January 1st, 1880, to the present commodious buildings, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, where the business of the firm of John T. Bailey & Co. has grown to enormous proportions, and the firm now includes, besides the subject of this sketch, his brother, Christopher Bailey, and Frank Cascaden, the latter being a half-brother of James Cascaden, who was the original partner of John T. Bailey, and who died in 1868. Christopher Bailey came to this country in 1870, and established the first manufactory for making hemp and flax twine by machinery in America. This industry was connected with John T. Bailey's well-established business of bag manufacturing, and the two are now conducted in conjunction. In the bag department 500 persons are employed, and in the manufacture of twine 250 more, making together 750 employés to which this firm gives employment.

Mr. Bailey has always adhered to Republican doctrine, but has never been a seeker after office. His recognized business qualifications recommended him twice for the distinction of President of the Commercial Exchange, an honor which is seldom, if ever, conferred on a member for more than one year, but Mr. Bailey filled the chair for two terms, in 1879 and again in 1880. In February, 1882, he was elected to the Common Council, where his vote has always been cast on the side of justice and true reform. In 1882 he was a member of the Commerce and Navigation Committee. He was selected as a member of the general Bi-Centennial Committee, under Mr. E. C. Knight, and served as Chairman of the Trades' Display until the summer of 1882, when he resigned and went to Europe, returning in the fall, which return trip marked the eleventh time that Mr. Bailey has crossed the ocean since he first left his native heath. Eleven children have come into the Bailey household, six of whom, four boys and two girls, are still

living. The family belong to the Episcopal Church, and reside at 1503 Master street.

HERSE, STEPHEN, a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-ninth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, August 3d, 1842. He is a son of George P. Herse, formerly of the firm of De Silver, Herse, Lindsay & Co., paper dealers. Stephen attended the public schools of this city and Freeland Seminary, ten miles above Norristown. When he left school, he learned the plumbing, gas and steam-fitting business, with which he has been connected ever since. From 1869 until 1871 Mr. Herse was engaged at his trade in Cleveland, returning to Philadelphia in that year. He has continued in the plumbing business, and during his career has been largely engaged in fitting up new houses; in one year furnishing as great a number as three hundred buildings with water, gas and steam attachments. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Herse enlisted for three years with Goslin's Zouaves, of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. During this time he was wounded in three different engagements. He is a member of Post No. 2, G. A. R., and of the Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Herse is a Republican, and in February, 1881, he was elected by the regular Republican party, receiving 3,613 votes, the second highest of the candidates, Henry Neveling receiving 3,849 votes. During 1882 he served on the Committees on Police, House of Correction, and Election Divisions.

In religious faith Mr. Herse is an Episcopalian. He was married on September 20th, 1870, to Annie L. Moore, of Philadelphia, and has one child, a daughter aged twelve years. He resides at No. 1508 Thompson street, in the same building occupied as his place of business

ELSE, THOMAS C., a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-ninth Ward, was born January 28th, 1833, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on a farm. His father, who was of English descent, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and his mother was Patience Bailey, whose parents were French people. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Else, a soldier of the war of 1812.

After a few years spent in the public schools of the place of his birth, Mr. Else at the age of sixteen, in the year 1849, caught the California gold fever and joined a party which left Wisconsin for the Pacific coast. Owing to unforeseen circumstances, principally sickness, the overland trip was postponed; and after travelling through Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, Mr. Else returned home and went to work for Peter M. Hanna, a millwright, learning the trade with Mr. Hanna, who had large contracts throughout Pennsylvania, and who employed Mr. Else to look after the machinery and supplies. In 1855 he started in the mercantile business in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, but sold out and came to Philadelphia in the spring of 1858, and engaged with Shultz, Peiper & Saegar in the boot and shoe business, at 45 North Third street, as salesman. Here he remained for some time, and subsequently bought an interest in the business, the firm-name being changed to Shultz, Fahnestock & Else, and again, in 1873, to Thomas C. Else & Co. In 1879 the business location was changed to 53 North Third street, where Mr. Else still continues under the firm-name of Thomas C. Else & Co., although he is the sole member of the firm.

Mr. Else is a Democrat, with a decided tendency toward independent action, especially in municipal matters, and is a strong adherent of the promoters of reform measures. These principles were his recommendation to the people of his ward in February, 1882, when he was put forward for a seat in the Common Council. He was indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred and the Reform Association of the ward, which is strongly Republican, and elected by the largest vote polled by any candidate in the ward at that election; polling 188 more votes than the Republican councilmanic candidate who was elected at the same time. In 1882 he was a member of the Committees on Railroads and Prisons.

Mr. Else is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, F. & A. M.; and Fairfield Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F. In 1862 he was married to Sarah E. Backus, of Snyder county, Pennsylvania. He has two children, a son and a daughter, and he resides at 1428 North Fifteenth street.

MCCORMICK, JAMES, one of the members of the Common Council from the Thirtieth Ward, is of Irish descent, and was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, on November 10th, 1839. His parents brought him to America when he was eight years old, and they settled in Philadel-

JAMES EVANS.

WILLIAM HENRY LEX.

phia. He attended the Ringgold Grammar School at Eighth and Fitzwater streets, where he was taught the common branches. On leaving school he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade, at which he worked until the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1861 Mr. McCormick enlisted in the Pennsylvania Reserves, and was immediately sent to the front, and took part in all the battles in which the army of the Potomac was engaged up to the time of the battle of Fredericksburg, when he was severely wounded. He was also injured by a horse in the Seven Days' Fight, but continued at the front through the whole engagement. When he was wounded at Fredericksburg, he was sent to the military hospital at Washington, but was afterwards removed to the Satterlee Hospital in this city, where he gradually recovered. When he was able to do duty, his marked executive ability and clerical knowledge caused him to be appointed Chief Clerk, a position he held until the close of the war.

Like many others, the close of the war left Mr. McCormick without employment, and Dr. J. J. Hayes, his old chief in the hospital, offered him a position in New York with a coal company, of which he was manager. The place was accepted, and he remained there for one year, when he returned to Philadelphia and entered in the retail coal business for himself, and he is still engaged in that vocation at Thirteenth street and Washington avenue.

Mr. McCormick has connected himself with many societies, and his executive ability has always advanced him to high positions in them. He is a Mason, and Past Master of Lodge No. 432, F. & A. M., Past High Priest of Corinthian Chapter, No. 230, and a member of the Knights Templar. He is also a member of Quaker City Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Recorder of Triple Tan Lodge, Knights of Honor; the American Legion of Honor; is Past Grand Representative of the Knights of Pythias; and is a member of the I. O. O. F. On the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, Mr. McCormick took an active part in its formation, and has ever since continued a firm supporter of the association. He is at present Past Commander of Post 5, G. A. R.

In 1879 Mr. McCormick was elected to fill an unexpired term in the Common Council. In 1881 he was re-elected, polling 2,136 votes. He was nominated by the regular Republicans and indorsed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. Mr. McCormick's course as Councilman not only met with the approval of his constituents, but they took occasion to show it in the most commendatory manner. When the question of the succession to his first regular term was being agitated, the citizens of his ward, irrespective of party, assembled, and, after indorsing him as an honest and efficient representative, unanimously presented Mr. McCormick for re-election. This compliment was the stronger because it came to him unsolicited, and was the outburst of popular sentiment in behalf of a faithful servant.

In religion Mr. McCormick is a Methodist, and is as earnest in this as in everything with which he engages. He has been largely identified with the many building associations which have helped so materially in building up the city.

BUDD, SAMUEL PEMBERTON, a member of the Common Council from the Thirtieth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, February 27th, 1844. He is of Quaker ancestry, his father being William Budd, a well-known and prominent builder of Philadelphia, who had upwards of forty years experience in the building up of the city. Mr. Budd was educated in the public schools, leaving the Central High School to enter the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, in 1863, passing the best examination from civil life before the examining board. He served in the navy until 1868, when he resigned, returning to Philadelphia and starting in the coal and lime business. He is now one of the firm of Budd & Co., coal dealers, at No. 2030 Market street. He is a member of Post No. 2, G. A. R., and was at one time President of Gray's Ferry Building Association, which was honorably closed out.

Mr. Budd is a Republican, and was elected to the Common Council in February, 1882. In the Bi-Centennial year he served on the Committees on Schools, Law, and to Compare Bills. In religion Mr. Budd is a Baptist. In 1875 he was married to Annie, daughter of John Cook, and has one child, a little girl.

CATANACH, ADAM A., a member of the Common Council from the Thirtieth Ward, was born in Philadelphia, July 23d, 1836. He is descended from Scotch ancestry, both parents being natives of Edinburgh, Scotland. His father, Archibald Catanach, was a carpenter and builder, and came to America in 1828, where, in 1830, he was married to Margaret Notman, who had come to America some time before. When Adam was less

than a year old, his parents removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where they remained until he had reached his twelfth year. They then returned to Philadelphia and he attended the public schools, graduating from the Locust Street Grammar School. He then learned the carpenter trade with his father, with whom he continued after serving his time. Six years prior to his father's death, in 1872, he was made one of the firm of A. Catanach & Son, carpenters and builders, doing business all over the State, and making a specialty of the erection of churches. When his father died, he succeeded to the whole concern, and has conducted it ever since.

Mr. Catanach is a member of the old Carpenters' Company; Philadelphia Lodge, No. 72, F. & A. M.; Jerusalem Chapter, Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, and Covenant Lodge, No. 120, I. O. of O. F. He is a Republican, and was one of the original members of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. He was a member of the Board of Port Wardens from 1877 until 1881, when he resigned his seat to become a representative of the Thirtieth Ward in the Common Council. He was elected to this body, being indorsed by the Committee of One Hundred, and receiving 1,709 votes. In 1882 he served on the Committees on Finance, Gas Works, and Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Catanach was married in 1859 to Miss Margaret Carrick. They have seven children living, and reside at No. 1523 Christian street. The family attends the Presbyterian Church.

TILLYER, WILLIAM, a member of the Common Council from the Thirty-first Ward, was born in Springville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of January, 1847. From there he removed to Bustleton, in Philadelphia, and attended the Central High School, and finished his school-days in Treemount Seminary at Norristown. His first occupation in life was as clerk in a country store, where he acquired the rudiments of mercantile education, from which he developed into a practical bookkeeper, in which position he is at present employed. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M.; and is a member also of Integrity Lodge, No. 130, A. O. U. W.; and of Live Oak Council, A. L. H., holding in the latter the rank of Commander.

Entering into active life he adopted the principles of the Republican party, and early attracted attention in the section in which he resided for his zealous interest in Republican success. This bore fruits in February of 1881 in his election to the Common Council.

LEITHEAD, ROBERT S., a member of the Common Council from the Thirty-first Ward, was born in Harwick, Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1839. He is a dyer by occupation, his establishment being at the corner of Huntingdon and Collins streets. Mr. Leithead is a Republican, and was elected to the Common Council in February, 1881. The Democratic candidate was Charles Schaffer, whom he defeated by 1,492 majority. The vote was: Leithead, 3,319, and Schaffer, 1,827. In 1882 Mr. Leithead was a member of the Committees on Police, Prisons, and Printing and Supplies. He resides at No. 325 Otis street.

TAYLOR, JOHN, a member of the Common Council from the Thirty-first Ward, is descended from Irish and Scotch ancestry, and was born in Philadelphia, April 5th, 1840. He received a liberal education in the public schools, and was then employed in a mercantile house, where he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion. On May 27th, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Second Pennsylvania Reserves, and was soon promoted to the rank of First Sergeant, and later on to that of First Lieutenant. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Mr. Taylor was brevetted Captain and afterwards was placed on the staff of General William McCandless. He was captured at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864, and held prisoner until March 1st, 1865. He was mustered out in that year and returned to Philadelphia, but entered the regular army in the Quartermaster's Department, where he continued until September, 1870. He came to Philadelphia and engaged in the insurance business, which he has followed ever since.

Mr. Taylor is a member of Lodge No. 71, of Masons, and Corinthian Chapter. He also belongs to Post 51, G. A. R., and has held many important offices in that organization. He was at one time Adjutant, then Quartermaster, and finally Commander of his post. He was also Assistant Quartermaster-General, then Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, and is now Quartermaster-General of the entire order. Mr. Taylor is

a Director of three Building Associations and President of another. He is a Republican, but was elected to the Common Council in February, 1882, on an Independent ticket. In the Bi-Centennial year he served on the Committees on Water Works, Fire Department, and to Compare Bills.

Mr. Taylor is of the Presbyterian faith. He was married on February 17th, 1863, to Mary J. Birney. They have eight children living, and reside at No. 274 East Cumberland street.

ECKSTEIN, JOHN, Clerk of the Common Council, was born in Philadelphia, May 26th, 1823, and is descended from German-American ancestry. His father, John Eckstein, a brush manufacturer, was born in this city, of German parents, and his mother was born in Germantown, her parents being Americans. Young John received a liberal education in private schools, beginning at Baldwin's school on Lombard near Fourth street, at the early age of three years. He entered the brush factory of his father to learn the trade, remaining there seven years, and afterwards became a clerk in the brush store. He was next employed in his father's stone-mill, at the corner of Wallace street and Ridge avenue. In 1846 Mr. Eckstein became a law student with Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., and in the spring of 1848 was admitted to the bar. He practised this profession until 1850, when he took charge of the stone-mill, and conducted that business seven years. In 1857 he resumed the law, and continued in it up to the time of his election to the Clerkship of the Common Council.

Mr. Eckstein has always voted and worked in opposition to the Democratic party, and was a member of the Whig, American and Republican parties in turn. He was elected to the Common Council from the Thirteenth Ward in the fall of 1862, taking his seat in January, 1863, and serving for two years. In January, 1865, he was elected Clerk of that body, a position which he has filled with marked ability ever since, being re-elected regularly every year.

Mr. Eckstein is a member of Lodge No. 3, of the Masonic Order; Empire Lodge, No. 104, I. O. of O. F., and Washington Council, No. 5, of American Mechanics. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of the State and National Council of American Mechanics. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Eckstein is married to Mary F. Anderson, but has no children. He resides at No. 1505 Centennial avenue.

MEMBERS OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

DIRECTORS OF THE CITY TRUSTS.

BIDDLE, ALEXANDER, President of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, was born in Philadelphia, April 19th, 1819. He is one of five sons of Thomas Biddle, a well-known financier, and the head of the old banking firm of Thomas Biddle & Co., and Christina Williams, a daughter of General Jonathan Williams, who was an engineer in the United States army, and the organizer and first superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. At the time of his death General Williams was a member-elect to Congress from Philadelphia, and the Hon. John Sargent was elected in his place. Thomas Biddle negotiated the first State loan of any magnitude, a loan of $3,000,000, which he took himself. The Biddle family in America antedates the Republic, and originated from William Biddle, President of the Board of Proprietors of New Jersey, and Sarah, his wife, English Quakers, who came here in the time of William Penn. Alexander, the subject of this sketch, is of the sixth generation. His paternal grandfather was Colonel Clement Biddle, Quartermaster General under General Washington, a trusted officer, whose continued services the Father of his Country requested in an autograph letter after the Colonel had served long and honorably, and had determined to retire to private life. That letter is an heirloom in the family, and is in a good state of preservation. Of Mr. Biddle's brothers but one is living. Clement, the eldest, died unmarried; Henry J., who was Adjutant-General of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed in the Seven Days' fight on the Peninsula; Jonathan Williams, the youngest, who married a daughter of Dr. Meigs, of Philadelphia, died young, and Thomas A. is now at the head of the firm of Thomas A. Biddle & Co., successors to Thomas Biddle & Co., and the oldest firm of brokers in the city.

Mr. Biddle was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a full course and graduated. His first employment was in the counting-house of Bevan & Humphreys, the largest shipping firm of that day in Philadelphia. There he remained for four years, and was then sent to Australia, China and Manilla as supercargo. After eighteen months in that service he returned home, and engaged in various occupations for about four years, at the end of which time he connected himself with his father's firm, Thomas Biddle & Co., continuing until the breaking out of the civil war.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was organized with Chapman Biddle (Alexander's cousin) as Colonel, Elisha W. Davis as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Alexander Biddle as Major. The regiment was first assigned to the Pennsylvania Reserves, under General Meade, and afterwards was attached to the First corps, under General Reynolds. Among the notable engagements in which it did heroic service were Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. In the first-named battle Mr. Biddle was Major of his regiment, and at Gettysburg he was in command as Colonel by regular course of promotion. After eighteen months of active service, which included the most trying period of the rebellion, Major Biddle left the service and returned home.

He did not, however, return to private business pursuits, his inclination for that sort of life being superseded by the desires of his fellow-citizens to engage his services in public enterprises. Accordingly Mr. Biddle very soon became a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a position which he has ever since retained. He also connected himself with, and became a Director of, the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives; the Philadelphia Saving Fund, the Lehigh Navigation Company, the Contributionship Insurance Company (the oldest institution of its kind in the city, and which was founded by Benjamin Franklin), and the Board of Directors of City Trusts, of which he was elected President in January, 1882.

Politically Mr. Biddle was originally a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has affiliated with it, but in no sense has he ever had any relations with politics, except to perform what he was taught when a youth was the duty of every citizen—to vote, and this he has done conscientiously and fearlessly.

Mr. Biddle's home surroundings are as pleasant as a love of home, a taste for the beautiful, and a

due regard for comfort can make them. He was married, October 11th, 1855, to Julia Williams Rush, granddaughter of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of revolutionary fame, and daughter of Samuel Rush, late Recorder of the City of Philadelphia. He has six children living, four sons and two daughters, the eldest being a son, Dr. A. W. Biddle, who has just commenced the practice of medicine.

In the late Dr. Rush's will Mr. Biddle was named as executor, to succeed Mr. Williams, his uncle, in case of the latter's death. The site of the Rush Library was suggested by Mr. Biddle, and accepted by Dr. Rush previous to his death. On a beautiful plot of ground, situated between Christian and Carpenter, and Thirteenth and Broad streets, was erected the magnificent Rush Library, which was completed by executor Williams before his death, aided by the valuable suggestions of Mr. Biddle, and it stands there to-day, a beautiful monument to the munificence of one of the most public-spirited citizens that Philadelphia ever claimed.

DRAYTON, WILLIAM HEYWARD, a Director in the Board of City Trusts and Vice-President of the Board, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 27th, 1817. He is the son of Colonel William Drayton and Miss Maria Heyward, of Charleston. Colonel Drayton was a prominent citizen of Charleston and a Federalist. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served in General Izard's command on the Canadian frontier. In President Jackson's term Colonel Drayton was tendered a place in his Cabinet, and also offered the mission to England, both of which he declined.

William Heyward Drayton left Charleston when a boy, and was educated at St. Mary's College, in Baltimore, after which he entered the law office of Thomas J. Wharton, of Philadelphia, and prepared himself for the bar by a thorough course of legal studies. He was admitted October 22d, 1842, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in all its branches, in which he is still engaged at No. 704 Walnut street.

Mr. Drayton is a Republican, but has never held any political office. His first public position was as School Director in the old Fifth Ward. He was subsequently elected to the Common Council, and served in that body during the sessions of 1877 and 1878. In February, 1879, he was elected to the Select Council, and served until the spring of 1882. Since 1872 he has been a Director of the Board of City Trusts, having been elected by the judges to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Edward King, and he is now Vice-President of the Board, Chairman of the Committee on Mechanical Instruction, and a member of the Committees on Finance, Girard Estate without the city, Instruction and Library of Girard College and Infirmary.

CLAGHORN, JAMES LAWRENCE, a member of the Board of City Trusts, is a native of Philadelphia, and was born July 5th, 1817. He is the second son of John W. Claghorn, who was a partner in the firm of Jennings, Thomas, Gill & Co., auctioneers and commission merchants, in whose establishment James was employed at the age of fourteen. He had received a practical education in the public schools, and, like many other successful citizens, applied himself early to the work by which he expected to make his way in the world. Five years afterward, Mr. Jennings having died, the elder Claghorn and Mr. Myers, another partner, withdrew and formed the firm of Myers & Claghorn. In 1840 John W. Claghorn withdrew, and then the subject of this sketch, together with Samuel T. Altemus, entered into a new combination with Mr. Myers, and continued the business on Market street, between Second and Third. There they went on with various changes until December 31st, 1861, when James L. Claghorn retired.

Up to this time so steady had been his devotion to business that for the whole twenty-one years, during which he had been a partner in the concern, not a single entry appeared in the ledger which was not made with his own hand. Throughout this period he had entire charge of the finance department, which was no small matter. In those days, to do a business of $10,000,000 a year meant even more than it does now. The firm here referred to advanced money on crops and manufactures, undertaking to guarantee their sales, and making sales twice a week. Payment always followed two days after sale, and hence the work involved was extremely exacting. For instance, it is said that Mr. Claghorn, for a number of years, used to breakfast between three and six o'clock in the morning, in order to get time for his business; and frequently he was up night after night, working all day besides. After such close labors he might reasonably desire a respite; and, though not in-

tending to quit active life, he planned an excursion abroad, to enjoy his well-earned leisure. But just at the time when he was ready to carry this out, the state of the nation had become so threatening that he could not find it in his conscience to turn his back on the popular struggle just entered upon, with the issue still doubtful. Instead he resolved to devote his whole time and energies, just set free from business, to aiding, so far as he could, the cause of the Union. It is rather a remarkable fact that both he and Mr. Myers were invited to join the Union Club, which was formed in November, 1862, for the purpose of consolidating the loyal gentlemen of Philadelphia, and counteracting secession sympathizers. It embraced but a little over forty members at first, and the selection of two persons from one firm was a pronounced compliment. Not long afterward, on December 27th, 1862, the Union Club evolved that larger body which took the name of Union League, and played so important a part in creating a popular support for the war. Immediately on its organization Dr. John F. Meigs, William H. Ashhurst, George H. Boker and James L. Claghorn were chosen on the executive committee. The last named was appointed treasurer, and has held that office ever since down to the present, except while absent for a time in Europe. As an instance of his strict ideas in regard to all financial transactions, it may be mentioned that on taking this office he insisted, despite the remonstrance of League officers, on giving a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties. The pecuniary management of the League, so essential to its welfare, has always been successful, and for this fact its treasurer certainly deserves the credit. He was one of the first to foresee its large needs and the wisdom of selecting a capacious house for it; but he knew how important a good business management was to the fulfilment of its aims, and always kept it on a solid pecuniary basis.

Besides this, he was very active in obtaining those large subscriptions which the Leaguers individually raised for various purposes, such as publication and recruiting. He became treasurer of each of the important committees and kept all their accounts, besides those of the League itself. Some idea of their extent may be had from the fact that the Enlistment Committee alone disbursed $108,000 in two years. "I didn't give much time to my own affairs in those days," he once admitted in conversation, "and in that way lost some good opportunities. But that was not of much importance. The first business was to get the country out of its scrape. It was pretty hard work, though, and some nights when the League House was threatened I stayed there all night." He also served on the House Committee from the start until about the year 1877.

In 1865, on the 1st of November, peace being fully restored, he started for Europe, with his wife, on the steamer "Scotia," and two years to a day from that time re-embarked on the same vessel for America. Before his departure he received various complimentary dinners, at one of which Buchanan Read recited a spirited and graceful poem of his own, composed for the occasion. Mr. Read, by the way, found in Mr. Claghorn a sympathetic companion, and one who gave him substantial encouragement in his arts of poetry and painting. Mr. Claghorn's tour was a varied one, for besides visiting England, France, Germany and Italy, he ascended the Nile, went to Russia and Sweden, and took a trip through Spain. Wherever there were museums of pictures, he made a careful survey of them, as may be supposed; but in the midst of this enjoyment and the severe work of sight-seeing, he did not overlook the interests of patriotism to which he had so long been devoted.

He had scarcely arrived in Paris when it occurred to him to go to our Minister there and ask whether anything had been done towards observing suitably the Thanksgiving appointed by President Johnson. The answer was "No." Mr. Claghorn instantly declared that a banquet must be held. He had arrived on Saturday, but by Monday midnight he had arranged with the American banker, Bowles, the details of the affair, after encountering in other quarters much apathy. John Jay, who had been a fellow-passenger with Mr. Claghorn, was asked to preside. Some three hundred Americans assembled, and the dinner, held at the Grand Hotel, was a great success.

When Mr. Claghorn arrived at Rome, it was on the eve of Washington's birthday, and here again he was the first to agitate the question of celebrating a national holiday. Nobody was ready to move; nobody was willing to give the necessary time for making arrangements. But he insisted, and his efforts were crowned with success. A breakfast was given, at which Americans from all parts of the Union met. Charles King, then President of Columbia College, presided, and at his right was General Rufus King, United States Minister at Rome. Mr. Claghorn took the other end of the table, with Rev. Phillips Brooks (also of Philadelphia) beside him. Mr. Jay's address at the Paris dinner was sent to all our representatives in Europe, with a recommendation that American national holidays should thereafter be more particu-

larly celebrated; and there is not much doubt that to this vigorous action of Mr. Claghorn's is due the more general attention given to these matters in Europe since then.

Ever since he had been a young man, Mr. Claghorn had been charged with financial trusts, and an incident that occurred early in his career had given him a strong inclination to conduct a banking establishment which should be thoroughly trustworthy and conservative. After he had been in business a while, he lost, by the failure of the old Philadelphia Loan Company, his savings for two years, which he had deposited with them; and he resolved that if ever he had the chance he would show how a trust company should be managed so as to avoid accidents of this sort. He had not been in this country many days, after returning from Europe, before he was elected President of the Commercial National Bank, having previously been a Director of the Philadelphia Bank, as his father had been before him, and also of the Girard Bank. This result was in part brought about through Mr. Caleb Cope and Thomas Robbins. Mr. Cope and the late Joseph Harrison furthermore became convinced that he was the right person to take the leadership of the Academy of Fine Arts. He had been a Director for a number of years, and, finally, when Mr. Cope resigned the presidency, Mr. Claghorn was chosen to succeed him. He made only one condition, on Mr. Harrison's offering him this honor. He said: "If I take the place you must give me pecuniary support." "To what extent?" asked his friend. "Well," was the answer, "I expect you to subscribe $10,000." Mr. Harrison thought this rather a heavy demand, but finally fell in with it. Mr. Claghorn then lent all his influence to the work, and chiefly by his exertions there were obtained twenty-three subscriptions of $10,000 each and seven of $5,000 each, within six weeks, making a total of $265,000. There are not many men who have the tact or can command the confidence to accomplish a feat like this. In this way the fund was raised which brought the Academy into its present effective and commodious building.

Mr. Claghorn is a connoisseur of art, and is accredited with possessing the finest collection of engravings, etchings, prints and paintings in Philadelphia. His collection of engravings alone numbers fifty thousand. The love of art was born in him, and perhaps descended from his uncle, John Crumby, a partner in the firm of Crumby & Draper, once the largest importing house in New York. Meeting with reverses, Mr. Crumby, who had always been a patron of artists, dealt in pictures during the last part of his life, and his nephew began by making a collection of paintings. More than thirty years ago he attended the first meeting of the School of Design for Women. Subsequently he became a Director and then Treasurer of that institution, and finally he was made President.

Stout, hearty, white-haired, but active and keen in his enjoyment of all the good things of life, Mr. Claghorn retains at sixty-five all the zest of a young man, and nothing gives him more pleasure than to see those around him thoroughly happy, and to add to their ideal pleasures, as well as to their material comforts. He is a striking example of how, in our American society, faithful devotion to business may be combined with sincere cultivation of the beautiful, generous encouragement of art and whole-souled patriotism, by simply carrying out the promptings of a large, frank and unaffected manhood.

CAMPBELL, HON. JAMES, a member of the Board of City Trusts, was born in Philadelphia, September 1st, 1812. His father was engaged in the wood trade, and owned a wood-yard on the banks of the Delaware river. He was thrifty and prosperous, and in such circumstances as to well afford his son James a thorough course of study in the private schools of the city. When he had completed his studies at such institutions, the young man entered the law office of Edward D. Ingram, Esq., and engaged in the study of the law. His preparation for the bar was thorough and complete, and in 1834 he was admitted to practise.

The first office ever held by Mr. Campbell was that of Director of the Public Schools of Southwark, being afterwards chosen a member of the Board of Education from the District of Southwark, and he offered in that body the resolution which established the Girls' Normal School of Philadelphia. He was afterwards a Commissioner of the District of Southwark, a position he filled for a number of years. During all this time he was devoting himself to the practice of his profession, and he attracted such attention as a lawyer, that in 1841 Governor David Porter selected him as a proper person for the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, and tendered him the appointment. Mr. Campbell accepted and held the office for ten years. In 1851, the office of judge having, meanwhile, become elective under the Constitutional amendment of 1850, Judge Campbell was the candidate of the

Democratic party for re election. It was just at the period when the Know-Nothing feeling was rife; the Native American party was at its zenith, and Judge Campbell was defeated by Judge Richard Coulter, the Native American candidate.

After his defeat Judge Campbell was tendered, by Governor William Bigler, the office of Attorney-General of the State. He accepted and held the position until March 4th, 1853, when he was appointed by President Pierce to be Postmaster-General of the United States. He accepted this portfolio in President Pierce's Cabinet, and remained there during the four years of Mr. Pierce's term, at the close of which he returned to Philadelphia, and resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1862 Judge Campbell was a candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated by Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, the vote in caucus being twenty-seven for Buckalew to twenty-three for Campbell. In the Constitutional Convention of 1873 he was tendered a seat but declined the honor, preferring to continue the retired mode of life which he had some time before adopted, and leave active matters of State and politics to younger men.

He is now a member of the Board of City Trusts, Jefferson Medical College, Beneficial Saving Fund, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and other institutions. He has been a Delegate to many of the State and National Conventions of the Democratic party, of which organization he has always been an honored member, and his name stands high on the roll of honorary chieftains of Democracy.

STUART, GEORGE HAY, a Director of the Board of City Trusts, was born at Rosehall, County Down, Ireland, April 2d, 1816. His parents were natives of that part of Ireland, and were connected with the Associate Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. George Hay was pastor, after whom Mr. Stuart was named. His religious training was commenced when he was a child, scarcely able to lisp the Lord's prayer, and he grew to manhood a Christian in spirit and in practice. His school-days in his native land were ended at the age of fifteen years, and he then came to America, arriving in Philadelphia, September 1st, 1831, where he made his home, connecting himself with the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which the late Rev. Dr. S. B. Wylie was then the pastor. Nearly four years later, April 24th, 1835, Mr. Stuart made a profession of faith and joined the church, soon becoming not only one of the most prominent members of his own church, but also one of the most active churchmen and Christian workers in the country. He was ordained a Ruling Elder, August 7th, 1842, and holds that office still.

On the subject of Mr. Stuart's activity and worth as a churchman, it is recorded of him in a book by A. S. Billingsley, published 1872, entitled, "From the Flag to the Cross," in a sketch by his pastor, Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., of Philadelphia, that he "has always been one of the most active, liberal and useful members of the congregation," and to his munificent contributions as well as his untiring personal labors, much of its prosperity has been owing. The handsome and commodious edifice occupied by the congregation, and which has historic fame as the place of meeting of the Presbyterian National Convention in 1867, was erected principally by his exertions and received his generous aid. Mr. Stuart has been an early and warm supporter of the Foreign Missionary cause, and for many years acted as Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The Missionary Refuge at Landour, Northern India, was his gift to the Saharunpur Mission, to all of whose operations he has made large donations. He was also for many years Treasurer of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which received from him valuable aid. He was early interested in the Sabbath-school cause. Shortly after his arrival in this country he became connected, as a teacher, with the Sabbath-school of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and after a few years was elected its Superintendent, an office which he filled for about twenty-five years with the greatest success, the number of teachers and pupils in the parent school, and two white and one colored mission schools connected with the congregation, amounting at one time to nearly a thousand.

Mr. Stuart's efforts to do good have not, however, been restricted to one denomination. Wherever good was to be done, he has been ready to give all the aid in his power. The Delegation of the Irish Presbyterian Church, sent to this country during the years of famine in that land, owed to his counsel, co-operation and contributions much of its success. The Rev. Dr. Duff visited America by his invitation, and the extensive tour he made, and the large amount of money he received for the college in Calcutta, was, in a great measure, the result of Mr. Stuart's arrangements. Other deputations from the Presbyterian Churches of Ireland and Scotland were greatly indebted to him. The

CHARLES LAWRENCE.

CHARLES F. ISEMINGER

Presbyterian National Convention, held in Philadelphia, November, 1867, which did so much to effect the reunion of the Old and New School Churches, was suggested by him, and he was called by acclamation to act as its President. He has been associated with the Young Men's Christian Association since its organization, and was President of the National Conventions held at Troy in 1859, and Chicago, 1863. He has been for many years an officer of the American Sunday-School Union, and of the American Bible and American Tract Societies, in each of whose operations he has taken an active part.

"In 1868 he was suspended by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church from his office as a Ruling Elder, and his membership in the church, on a charge of having sung hymns and communed with Christians of other evangelical denominations, and declaring that he would continue to do so. This was done without any trial, and in his absence in consequence of severe sickness, during which his physician would not allow him to leave his room. This act of discipline was formally condemned and repudiated by about half of the Presbyteries of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and led to a suspension of their relations to the Synod. The large majority of the congregation with which he was connected, along with his pastor, refused to recognize it, and it has met with severe and almost universal condemnation wherever it has been known."

Of Mr. Stuart's arduous labors in the United States Christian Commission, Dr. Wylie, in his masterly and elaborate portrayal of Mr. Stuart's character, says:

"Aroused by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and stung by the defeat of Bull Run, with the war-cloud rapidly thickening over the national horizon, and convinced that the quelling of the rebellion was no small undertaking; moved by the warm impulses of compassion and sympathy for the soldier and patriotic devotion, the United States Christian Commission sprang into existence as by magic. It rose from a spontaneous and heart-gushing liberality, and from a burning desire and a full determination of the loyal people of the land to quell the rebellion and save the country. Its object was to aid in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of the officers, soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the United States.

"In this grand movement, the like of which was before unknown to the world, Mr. Stuart was the great leading spirit from beginning to end. At its first meeting he was chosen Chairman of the Commission, and so remained till its close. Embracing men of all the leading evangelical denominations, and embodying a large amount of the best character and talent of the nation, inspired with the noble cause of liberty and self-government, it was at once capable of a glorious work.

"Liberal, enterprising, and with an energetic, buoyant heart, and possessing fine executive abilities and a lofty patriotism, Mr. Stuart was eminently qualified for the position of chairman; and enjoying the full confidence of the American people, with his excellent business qualifications, rich experience and unbounded popularity, he managed the affairs of the Commission with marked ability, strict economy and universal satisfaction. Aided by the hearty co-operation of a generous, patriotic people and efficient officers, and encouraged by the exigencies of the case and the glory of the cause, Mr. Stuart, under God, has made this noble institution a great blessing to the army and navy, to the church and to the world."

To Mr. Stuart's energy and perseverance, more than to any other individual's connected with the movement, is due the success achieved by the Christian Commission in doing good. He not only gave unsparingly of his own means, but mainly through his exertions money and valuable articles were contributed amounting to six and a quarter millions of dollars. "The people gave money by the million, and they gave Bibles, books, papers and tracts by tens of millions."

Mr. Stuart's first connection with business enterprise was as a member of the mercantile firm composed of his brothers John, Joseph, David, James and himself. The business was established in Philadelphia in 1827, but George H. Stuart was not admitted as a member of the firm until 1837. The firm had houses in New York, Manchester and Liverpool, as well as in Philadelphia, and its business was so well managed that it withstood every financial crisis which occurred during its existence.

March 23d, 1880, the Merchant's National Bank of Philadelphia was started, and Mr. Stuart was made President, a position which he still holds.

Since the organization of the Board of City Trusts Mr. Stuart has been a member, and Chairman of the Committee on Household of Girard College, and is also a member of the Committees on Admission, Discipline and Discharge, and Property, and Administration of Wills' Hospital. For many years he was President of the Home Mission Society, and is still a Director. He is prominently connected with various societies, whose objects are the promulgation of religious works. He is Vice-President of the American Sunday-School Union; Vice-President of the American Bible Society in

New York; Vice-President of the American Tract Society; Vice-President of the National Temperance Society, of which the late Hon. William E. Dodge was President; Vice-President of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, and President of the Philadelphia branch. He is also the oldest living Director of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, which is the oldest company of its kind but one in the country, and he is one of the original founders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

In the prosecution of his philanthropic work Mr. Stuart gathered many relics of historic value which he has carefully preserved, among others being autograph letters from every prominent official from President Lincoln down. He was Chairman of the committee which, besides himself, was composed of Adolph E. Borie, William C. Kent, E. C. Knight, Davis Pearson, George Whitney and James Graham, the men who, in January, 1865, raised $44,000, purchased a furnished house on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and presented it to General Grant. The General's autograph letter, acknowledging this gift, is one of the treasures preserved in Mr. Stuart's scrap-book.

On the 11th of May, 1837, Mr. Stuart was married to Miss Martha K. Denison, of Philadelphia. They have had nine children, five of whom are still living.

COMEGYS, BENJAMIN B., a member of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, was born in Dover, Delaware, May 9th, 1819, where the first ten years of his life were spent. The next seven or eight years were passed on his father's farm, going every day two miles to the public school, except when doing such work on the farm as a lad of his age could do. When between seventeen and eighteen years of age he went to Philadelphia, and found employment in the house of O'Brien, Dunbar & Co., where he worked three years. Shortly after this he was employed by the house of Rockhill & Co., at that time one of the oldest and best of the Market street dry-goods houses. Here his real business education was acquired. For about six years he was the confidential bookkeeper of this house, holding their power of attorney to sign checks in the banks where their accounts were kept. He also travelled extensively in the West for the house, collecting money and securing debts. Promises of an interest in a firm recently established induced him to leave Rockhill & Co., but not being pleased with his new position, he sought and obtained a situation in the Philadelphia Bank. On the 11th of May, 1848, he entered the bank as assistant to the general bookkeeper and general clerk, at that time the lowest position in the bank except the janitor. A week later his principal died, and the changes which occurred in consequence put Mr. Comegys into the cashier's room as the cashier's clerk, a position he held for more than three years, and gave him advantages through which he prepared himself for the position of Cashier, which became vacant August 28th, 1851, when Mr. Comegys was elected Cashier of the bank. This place he held until 1867, when he was made Vice-President, holding the office of Cashier at the same time until 1871, when Dr. Chatham was elected Cashier of the bank, and Mr. Comegys continued as Vice-President. In January, 1879, Mr. Comegys was elected President of the bank, a position which he now holds.

Mr. Comegys has been interested in church work, having been a Sunday-school Superintendent and an Elder in the Clinton street Presbyterian church, and in the Walnut street Presbyterian church. For the last ten years he has been an active Manager of the House of Refuge, having been appointed to represent the city by Mayor Stokley. To this work he has given much time and thought, and is still a member of that board. He has been a Manager of the American Sunday-school Union for more than twenty-five years; a Director of the Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company since its foundation; a Trustee of the Jefferson Medical College, and a Manager of the Western Saving Fund for several years. In January, 1882, he was elected by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas a Director of the City Trusts, and was Chairman of the Infirmary Committee and a member of the Committees on Girard Estate within the city, Household of Girard College, Instruction and Library of Girard College, and Property and Administration of Wills' Hospital.

COLLIS, CHARLES H. T., a member of the Board of City Trusts, was born in Cork, Ireland, February 4th, 1838, and is descended from a prominent family, which numbers among its members two of the leading barristers at the Irish bar and one of the most eminent surgeons in the United Kingdom. His father, a man of superior education, brought Charles to America when he was a child, but the rest of the family perished in the unfortunate steamer "City of Glasgow." They

settled in Philadelphia, and here Charles secured a liberal education. His object was to become a lawyer, but on leaving school he found that he had to depend on his own exertions, and he supported himself by his pen, while studying the law in the office of the Hon. John M. Read, who was afterwards one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. On February 4th, 1859, he was admitted to the bar and practised his profession until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted as Sergeant-Major in the Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel William D. Lewis, commanding. He was on duty in Baltimore for three months, at the end of which time he received authority from the Secretary of War to recruit a company for special duty in the Valley of the Shenandoah. This he did and was commissioned its captain, the company being known as Zouaves. In October, 1861, he joined General Banks at Downestown, Maryland. From that time his military career was one of marked brilliancy and his promotion was rapid. In the latter part of May, 1862, he with his command, by a series of skilful and daring manœuvres, protected the critical retreat of General Banks from Strasburg. This was effected with such ability as to call forth a formal recognition of this important service from the General, in which he said the checking of a whole regiment by one company seemed incredible to one not an eye-witness of the event, and he considered it a great honor to have selected Captain Collis for the position which he defended so ably, and he only regretted that the company had not been a regiment. At the solicitation of General Banks, the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin instructed Captain Collis to increase his command to a regiment, which he did within a few weeks, and again joined the army of the Potomac as the commander of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, well known as Collis' Zouaves. Their first engagement was at Fredericksburg, where they distinguished themselves by coming to the aid of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who were sorely pressed, and thereby gaining the approval of General Stoneman (the General commanding), who said that they "charged most nobly under a very galling fire." At the desperate contest at Chancellorsville, May, 1863, the One Hundred and Fourteenth participated in the very hottest of the struggle, as was only too well indicated by the loss of over three hundred men in killed, wounded and missing, in the engagement. For his gallant conduct here the field officers of the brigade united in requesting his appointment to the command of the brigade. This promotion was delayed by an unfortunate personal controversy, and later by a severe attack of typhoid fever, which latter kept him absent from the battle of Gettysburg. He rejoined his command in August, 1863, and was at once assigned by General Birney to the command of a Pennsylvania brigade, consisting of the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, and One Hundred and Fortieth Regiments, which troops he commanded in all the subsequent engagements, including "Auburn," "Locust Grove," "Mine Run," "Kelly's Ford" and "Rappahannock." At the battle of "Auburn," his brigade was attacked while on the march by Stuart's cavalry brigade, but the rebel horsemen were dispersed by a skilful disposition and intrepid charge of the Pennsylvanians, and the road was secured for the rest of the army, hastening from Culpeper to Centreville. Upon the reorganization of the army in 1864, preparatory to Grant's campaign against Richmond, the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment was selected by General Meade for special duty at his headquarters, Colonel Collis being left in command of his brigade in General Birney's division. At this time Generals Birney, French and Meade united in recommending the Colonel's promotion, as the brigade deserved a general officer to command it. There were no vacancies in the list of general officers, and he received in reply to these recommendations only the brevet rank of Brigadier-General, but was assigned to duty as a general officer, being placed in command of an independent brigade, which was held for special service at the commanding general's headquarters. This command consisted of five regiments of infantry and cavalry, and with it General Collis participated in the campaign from the Rappahannock to Petersburg, and rendered particular service in repulsing the attack made by Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry upon the headquarters of Generals Grant and Meade. At the battle of Petersburg the Ninth Corps having been driven back from the line of works they had so gallantly captured on the morning of April 2d, 1865, he came to their relief, and in person leading the charge of the Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Sixty-first Massachusetts regiments, succeeded in retaking the lost ground, though at a terrible loss of life. For his conduct on this occasion he was brevetted Major-General, at the special request of Lieutenant-General Grant. In June, 1865, his regiment returned home and was mustered out of the service.

General Collis immediately resumed the practice of the law, bestowing upon it the same care and zeal which had distinguished his military career,

and he rapidly advanced in the estimation of the public and the other members of the bar. He early recognized it as the duty of every citizen to take a decided position in politics, and he has consistently adhered to that plan. His sympathies have always been with the principles of the Republican party. Even before attaining his majority he was an earnest worker in politics, and after the war he aided materially in organizing his party and carrying the State for his adopted principles. This combination of legal and political talent led to his selection by the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster in 1866, as Assistant City Solicitor, and after the campaign of 1868, he was recommended by the bench and bar of Philadelphia as United States District Attorney, and later he was tendered the position of Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, which, however, he declined. In 1871, after an animated campaign, he was elected City Solicitor by a majority of 10,000 votes. In 1869 Mr. Collis was appointed a member of the Board of City Trusts, and he has occupied a prominent place in that body ever since. One of his literary efforts and the one for which the public are greatly indebted to him, is the only accurate and complete history of the charitable trusts held by the city of Philadelphia.

WAGNER, LOUIS, a member of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, was born in Giesson, Germany, August 4th, 1838, and when eleven years of age, on account of the revolutionary sentiments of his father, was obliged to flee with his parents from the fatherland to this country. His parents settled in Philadelphia, and Louis, who had been an apt scholar in his native country, soon after his arrival here entered the old Zane Street Grammar School, and received a fair education, and was afterward apprenticed to L. N. Rosenthal to learn the lithograph printing business. Attaining his majority, and ending his apprenticeship, he started in business for himself. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he promptly enlisted, and in July, 1861, at the age of twenty-three, was made First Lieutenant of Company D, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was successively promoted until he became, by brevet, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. At the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded and taken prisoner. After he was exchanged, he was retired from active duty in the field, and assigned to command Camp William Penn, where colored troops were being enlisted, his duties being to organize and drill them prior to being sent to the front. After filling this position for two years, and recovering from his wound, he rejoined his regiment with a command of a brigade in the Fifth corps. The war being at this time, 1865, practically at an end, he returned home and engaged in the insurance business.

Residing in Germantown he was, in 1866, elected to the Common Council, and continued to represent his ward until 1873. Being a candidate for Receiver of Taxes he withdrew from the Council, in which, from October, 1869, to January, 1871, he was presiding officer, when he was defeated for the position by a faction in his party, but was afterward re-elected President, in February, 1872, and held that position until his retirement, in January, 1873. His next official position was as member of the Board of Education, in which he continued until again chosen to represent the Twenty-second Ward in the Common Council, in 1875. In 1878 he was elected for three years to the important office of Recorder of Deeds. In the fall of 1882 General Wagner was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

From boyhood he has been actively engaged in Sunday school work. Throughout life he has been a strict temperance man and an uncompromising advocate of total abstinence, and a leader in the local option movement. Until a recent period he has been actively connected with the State militia, and he was Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Masons, and of the Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2. In business matters he is a strict disciplinarian, and carries the same rule in all his official duties, and no blemish attaches his private life.

To all public matters in which his valuable services have been enlisted he has given close attention and zealous advocacy. As a member of the Board of City Trusts his counsel is valued, and the measures he proposes are treated with great respect. In the Grand Army of the Republic, the noble organization which commemorates the valor and patriotism of the soldiers of the Union, General Wagner is very prominent, and has done good work in behalf of the widows and orphans of the heroes who fell in defence of the Republic. In personal appearance General Wagner is tall, of fine physique and commanding presence. In the prime of life, with good health, correct habits and untiring energy he performs all his undertakings, whether directed in the interest of his own business affairs or in the public behalf, with thoroughness and dispatch.

General Wagner is married and has five children, two sons and three daughters. The family residence is on Locust street near Chew, Germantown.

BENSON, GUSTAVUS S., a Director of the City Trusts, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 23d, 1806, and when six years of age his parents removed to this city. His father, Richard Benson, became a prominent and successful Market street merchant, and was President of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Church that built the edifice on Tenth street, afterwards occupied by St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Benson received his early education here, and in 1823 was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the highest honors. Entering the law office of the late John M. Scott, at one time Mayor of the city, he read law with characteristic vigor, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He never practised, however, but soon went into the banking-house of Alexander Benson, and was shortly admitted to partnership, the firm-name being Alexander Benson & Co. In this connection he rose to prominence in the financial world, the house being one of the best known on Third street, doing a large stock-broking, as well as an enormous banking business.

In 1863 he retired from active business devoting his attention to many public and private trusts. At the organization of the Board of City Trusts in 1867, Mr. Benson was appointed a Director by Justice Williams, of the Supreme Court, and continued till his death to be one of the most active and influential members of that Board. He was Chairman of the Committee on Admission, Discipline and Discharge; a member of other committees, and was deeply interested in the management of Girard College. His clear judgment and well-trained business abilities made his services to the Board of exceptional value. He was also a Director in the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, the Western Bank, the Union Canal, the Howard Hospital, the Princeton Theological Seminary, the Pennsylvania Bible Society, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and a Trustee of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. He fulfilled all the duties of these positions with marked faithfulness and conscientiousness. He was a member of the Union League from its organization, and of the University Club.

Mr. Benson became connected with the Presbyterian Church in 1858. He was one of the largest contributors and most efficient workers in the West Spruce Street Church, of which Dr. Breed is pastor, until his death. He was a Ruling Elder in that church, President of its Board of Trustees, and Clerk of its Session. He was a frequent Delegate to the General Assembly, the General Presbyterian Council, the Synod and other councils of the church.

Mr. Benson was a man of cultivated mind, of genial manners, of great liberality, and of tireless energy, and beneath all was a deeply religious nature. It was his pride to give of his best to every duty he undertook, and he literally spent and was spent in the service of others. On the 23d of March, 1883, he died at his residence, 1515 Spruce street, after an illness of less than a week, resulting from a cold. Though in his seventy-seventh year, he retained a marked youthfulness of spirit and entire mental and bodily activity, dying, as his wish had been, before his usefulness became impaired by age. He left a widow, four sons and two daughters.

PHILLIPS, HENRY M., a member of the Board of City Trusts, was born in Philadelphia in 1811, and was educated in the private schools of that city. He read law and was admitted to practise January 5th, 1832, very soon securing a prominent position in a bar which at that time, as now, was composed of many brilliant men. For some years he paid particular attention to criminal cases, and was known as one of the most eminent criminal lawyers in the country, but of late years he has devoted himself almost exclusively to practising the civil branch of the profession and as an office counsellor. As such he acts as the regular solicitor for many well-known corporations. He has been very prominent in legal and business circles for over half a century, and has held many positions of trust and responsibility. In October, 1856, he was elected a representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress, and served from December, 1857, until March, 1859. In 1869 he was appointed a Director on the Board of City Trusts, which was just newly created, and has served thereon continuously ever since, being elected Vice-President of the Board and succeeding Hon. William Welsh as President March 13th, 1878, and resigning the Presidency in December, 1881. In the Bi Centennial year Mr. Phillips was a member of the Committees on Admission, Discipline and Discharge and Mechanical Instruction.

Mr. Phillips was an original member of the Building Commission, but resigned in October,

1871, because he was opposed to the location of the Public Buildings on Penn Square. Since the completion of the Academy of Music he has been a Director, and since 1872 has been President of the Board. He is also a member and President of the Park Commission. At one time he was a Director of the Northern Central Railroad, but retired in October, 1879. For many years he was on the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in July, 1881, when the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road was put under the control of the Pennsylvania, Mr. Phillips was chosen one of the Directors. For a number of years he was a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company having accepted the office at the personal request of Mr. Vanderbilt, who wished the Pennsylvania Railroad interest represented in the Board. He held the position until President Roberts of the Pennsylvania was induced to accept a seat in the Board, when he withdrew, not caring to fill any place which took him away from the city.

MICHENER, JOHN H., a Director of the Board of City Trusts, was born in Philadelphia, in 1828. Early in life he entered into the mercantile business and for many years has conducted the wholesale provision house at No. 122 Arch street, one of the oldest marts of the kind in the city. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Board of City Trusts, and in the Bi-Centennial year and for some years previous was Chairman of the Committee on Property of the Girard Estate within the City of Philadelphia, a member of the Committee on Household of Girard College and of the Executive Committee.

NOTE.—For sketches of Samuel G. King, William B. Mann, William H. Lex and William B. Smith, Directors of the City Trusts, see the Index.

THE PORT WARDENS.

FERGUSON, JAMES McINTYRE, President of the Board of Port Wardens, was born at Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, August 1st, 1834. His ancestry belonging to the sturdy North of Ireland Presbyterians, have bequeathed to their descendant a large share of their vigorous tenacity of character, happily tempered in his instance with concession to the wishes and opinions of others. He came to the United States with his father in 1847, but having lost that parent by death when but a week in this country, the son was left at the age of thirteen with little other dependence than his own exertions. He first entered a wholesale notion house, but having formed a taste for the art of printing, apprenticed himself to William S. Young, a prominent printer of the time, in whose office he became intimate with John Russell Young, present minister to China; H. J. Murdoch, editor of the *United Presbyterian;* John M. Carson, correspondent of the New York *Times*, Secretary of the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, and with several other gentlemen, who have since attained notable reputations. During his apprenticeship he was selected by his employer to conduct the office of the *Westminster Herald*, at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and seized the opportunity to take a two years' course of study at Westminster College, which he mastered thoroughly without remitting his professional labors. On the completion of his studies, he took up a temporary residence in Pittsburgh, and there published the *United Presbyterian*, which became one of the most influential religious journals west of the Alleghenies. Returning to Philadelphia, he purchased an interest in the *Christian Instructor*, a weekly paper, published by Mr. Young, his old employer, and about the same time established the *Youth's Evangelist*, for Sabbath-school children; all these journals having prosperous careers.

In January, 1870, he formed with Mr. S. A. George the firm of S. A. George & Co., in the printing, electrotyping and stereotyping business; one of the largest and most influential establishments of the kind in this country. In 1879 Mr. George's interest in the business was bought out by George S. Ferguson, and the two brothers, together with his old friend, H. J. Murdoch, formed the partnership of Ferguson Brothers & Co., which still continues at No. 15 North Seventh street, with James as the active head.

It was shortly after his return to Philadelphia that Mr. Ferguson became a member of the Quaker City Barge Club of the Schuylkill Navy. He was chosen Vice-Commodore of the organization in 1868, and in the following year was honored with the position of Commodore. His business duties, although sufficiently arduous to exclude attention to all other labors, did not so entirely engross his time as to preclude a most beneficial activity in aquatic sports, and it is to Mr. Ferguson that we owe many of the Navy's beautiful regattas. In 1870 business responsibilities obliged him to retire from the command, though retaining his position as representative of the Quaker City Club in the Naval Board, but his services were found so far indispensable that he again assumed the chief post, and successfully organized the first open regatta that took place in the United States. He was also President of the National Regatta Association in 1870, a very prominent aquatic organization at that time.

Perhaps Commodore Ferguson's crowning achievement in this branch of his numerous enterprises was the International Rowing Regatta on the Schuylkill in the Centennial year. The idea was conceived as early as the year 1873, and in 1874 he was commissioned by the Naval Board to visit Europe and invite the principal rowing clubs to participate. He received a most hospitable welcome in England, Ireland, and on the continent, and his mission was entirely successful. By his energy he induced the United States Centennial Commission to make the International Regatta part of the Exhibition, and, undoubtedly, to his perseverance and skilful management, together with his judicious liberality, the auspicious result was due. The regatta commenced August 28th and closed September 8th, 1876, and was witnessed with great enthusiasm by hundreds of thousands of spectators from every quarter of the globe.

In 1873 Mr. Ferguson was elected a member of the Board of Port Wardens of Philadelphia. His services as Chairman of the Pilot Committee won such approval that in 1878 he was elected President of the Board, and has filled the position with

such executive ability and business tact as to be unanimously retained at each successive annual election.

In the late Bi-Centennial Celebration the opening feature, illustrating the arrival of William Penn on the shores of the Delaware, where now stands the city he founded, was intrusted to Commodore Ferguson, and the River Display on Landing Day has been characterized as the most brilliantly successful portion of the exhibition. The entire scene was managed with rare good taste and skill, and notwithstanding many difficulties, nothing was allowed to mar the completeness of the occasion.

Mr. Ferguson is one of the original members of the Order of Sparta, and has been active in organizing Senates of that order; first of Lycurgus Senate, No. 1, and subsequently of Marathon, No. 2, and Olympian, No. 15. He is also a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, F. & A. M.; Philadelphia Chapter, No. 169; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and has been long an active and prominent member of the Union League.

Personally Mr. Ferguson wins general respect for his manly bearing and uniform courtesy. Liberal in all his dealings, he is nevertheless exact in his business relations, and demands the like exactness in return. Quick in movement he accomplishes a large amount of work both in private pursuits and in official duties, and any charge of error on his part is at once adjusted without needless discussion. In his domestic relations he is an excellent husband and loving parent; he dispenses hospitality with a generous hand, and is endeared to a wide circle of friends by many kind and manly qualities.

ROSS, CHRISTIAN K., Master Warden of the Port of Philadelphia, is descended from American ancestry and was born in Middletown, Pennsylvania, November 6th, 1823. He received his education in the private schools of Middletown and Carlisle. He came to Philadelphia in 1838, and secured employment in a wholesale dry goods house. He afterwards became one of the firm of Ross, Shott & Co. He was appointed Master Warden of the Port of Philadelphia by Governor Hartranft, and reappointed by Governor Hoyt.

Mr. Ross is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is married and has seven children living. He is the father of Charley Ross, the story of whose bold abduction from his home in Germantown, when a little over four years of age, is known the world over. The fruitless search for the lost boy, involving the expenditure of the father's fortune and much more, which was supplied by sympathizing relatives, is a familiar tale in every household, and forms the theme of a book written by Mr. Ross under the title of "A Father's Story of Charley Ross," describing in detail everything connected with the case, from the abduction to the abandonment of the search.

Mr. Ross has adhered to the Republican faith ever since the organization of that party, and has been ardent in his attachment to the principles of that party, but he is liberal-minded and independent, and particularly in municipal matters, frequently acts contrary to party dictation.

Besides occupying the position of Master Warden, Mr. Ross is a member of the Board of Port Wardens. His office is in the Commercial Exchange building on Second street.

TAGGERT, WILLIAM, a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Philadelphia, June 15th, 1815, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, his parents coming to America some time previous to his birth. He attended the public schools, and when only ten years of age was apprenticed to Rush & Muhlenberg, steam-engine builders, where he learned the machinist's trade. He continued to work at this business until 1843, when the United States Engineer Corps was created, and he was appointed an engineer by the government. Mr. Taggert served throughout the Mexican war, and until 1849, when he resigned. He returned to Philadelphia and became manager of Norris Brothers' Locomotive Works, with which he was connected until he removed to Chili, South America, in 1851, having been appointed Master Mechanic of the Copiapo Railroad Company, the first institution of the kind built on that continent. In 1860 he returned to Pennsylvania, where he has since been occupied in attending to the wants of the Copiapo and other railroads on the southwest coast.

Mr. Taggert is a Republican, but never held any public office until 1879, when he was chosen a member of the Board of Port Wardens by the City Councils. He has passed all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Lodge No. 43. He is a prominent member of St. Andrew's Society, the old Fire Department, and of the Franklin Institute. He was married to

MOSES LEVI.

S. Davis Page.

Margaret Rubicam, who died in 1875. They had three children, only one of whom is now living. Mr. Taggert is a member of the Methodist Church, and resides at No. 1103 Fairmount avenue.

NEALL, WILLIAM M., a member of the Board of Port Wardens, is of American parentage, and was born in Philadelphia, July 5th, 1839. He received a substantial education in the public schools, graduating from the Central High School. He entered a flour and grain commission house as a salesman, and continued there until 1855, when he became one of the firm of Sharpless, Worley & Neall, flour and grain commission merchants.

Mr. Neall is a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, has been Post Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is connected with the Order of Sparta and Patriotic Order Sons of America. He is a Republican.

Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Neall joined the Washington Grays. He served through the whole war in the One Hundred and Nineteenth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out when peace was restored. He still follows the faith of his fathers in religion, being a member of the Society of Friends. He is a member of the Commercial Exchange, the Merchants' Beneficial Association and the Park Art Association. Mr. Neall is married and has two children.

FITZPATRICK, PHILIP, a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Ireland, September, 1828. At the early age of five years he came to America, and settled in Philadelphia, where he managed to pick up a little knowledge of books, though he never went to school. He was employed as an apprentice in the printing office of Charles Alexander. He left this to engage in the oyster business, and afterwards became a ship chandler. He was also occupied in building vessels, tugs, steamers, boats of every variety, and ship-building. At present Mr. Fitzpatrick is engaged in warehousing and shipping. He is a Democrat, and has been an active supporter of his party. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of City Ice Boats, and a member of City Councils.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was one of the organizers of the Sixth National Bank, and has been a Director of that institution for six years. He has been a Director of a Beneficial Society Fund for ten years. He is now Vice-President of the Maritime Exchange, and has been Chairman of some of its most important committees. He is also a member of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is married and has had two children, one of whom, a son, is now living and in business, being a member of the firm of Fitzpatrick & Pemberton, No. 106 Walnut street.

MAIR, JOHN, a member of the Board of Port Wardens, is the son of Matthew Mair and Jane Somerville, and was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 16th, 1835. He attended the schools of Anderson and Glasgow, and in 1849 his parents brought him to America and settled in Kensington, Philadelphia, where he attended Hamilton Grammar School. He was then engaged with Messrs. Logan & West, sailmakers, with whom he learned the trade. In 1863 Mr. Mair started in business for himself. At the end of one year he formed a partnership with Mr. Charles Lawrence, their place of business being at No. 136 South Delaware avenue. In 1865 Mr. Lawrence retired, and H. W. Cranmer took his place. The firm of Mair & Cranmer has continued to do business ever since at the stand where they started.

Mr. Mair is a member of the Masonic Order, being Junior Warden of Richmond Lodge, No. 230. He is also a member of Integrity Lodge, No. 230, A. O. U. W.; the Caledonian Club, the St. Andrew's and Burns' Societies. Mr. Mair is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1858 he was married to Mary Jane Wilkinson, of Philadelphia. They have two children, a boy and a girl, and reside at No. 1157 Ann street.

PIERCE, JOSEPH S., member of the Board of Port Wardens from Bristol, was born in Philadelphia, September 12th, 1818, and is of American ancestry, his parents being natives of Pennsylvania and New England. He received his education in private schools in and near Philadelphia, and graduated from Clermont Academy. He engaged in farming in Byberry, where he remained until 1839, when he moved on a farm in Maryland. He continued in that State until 1851, removing

then to Bristol, Pennsylvania, and opening a store. He is now engaged in the building material and coal business at the same place.

Mr. Pierce is a staunch Republican, and has held various offices under the city government of Bristol. He has been Assessor and Fire Warden of that borough, and a member of its Council. Mr. Pierce has passed all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is married and has five children living. He resides at Bristol.

KEEN, JOSEPH S., JR., a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Philadelphia, January 24th, 1845. He is descended from an old family of Friends. He received his education at the Friends' Central School, of which Aaron Ivins was principal. He engaged in the lumber and grain business for many years, but is now engaged in the grain business only, and is a member of the Commercial Exchange. Mr. Keen is a Republican.

FROTHINGHAM, THEODORE, a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 22d, 1848, and is of American parentage. He was educated in the public schools, and finally graduated from "Harvard." On leaving college he became a ship broker and commission merchant, at which he has remained ever since. Mr. Frothingham is a strong adherent to Republican principles. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is unmarried.

RUSSELL, GEORGE, a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Kent county, England, September 27th, 1810, his parents being of that country. He received the greater part of his education in England, coming to the United States with his parents when he was eighteen years of age, where he finished his school-days. Mr. Russell began to carve a fortune for himself as an apprentice in the lumber yard of Lindsay & Nicholson, situated on Chestnut, between Ninth and Tenth streets. He was employed there during 1829, 1830, and 1831. In 1839 he became a member of the firm of Harbert, Russell & Co., in which he still continues. Mr. Russell is a Republican, but never held any office except that of a member of the Board of Port Wardens. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is married, and has two children living.

GARTSIDE, AMOS, a member of the Board of Port Wardens from Chester, was born in Lancashire, England, October 23d, 1829, and is the son of Benjamin Gartside. His parents removed to the United States in 1831. He was educated in the primary branches in the common schools, and graduated from the old Germantown Academy. At the age of eighteen years he entered his father's factory at Cardington, Delaware county, where he learned the trade of woollen weaving, becoming practically and thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its details. When his father removed to Chester he accompanied him and continued in his employment until 1857, when a partnership was formed, and Amos and his brother James were taken into the business, the firm being Benjamin Gartside & Sons.

Mr. Gartside has taken great interest in public matters. He has been a member of the City Council of Chester for many years, being for a time President of that body. He was the originator of the water works of Chester, and has been President since its commencement. He was a Director of the Chester Improvement Company, and also of the McHaffey Direct Steel Casting Company. He was largely instrumental in securing the terminus of the Chester Railroad at Chester, and is a Director of the Delaware River Railroad.

COTTON, GEORGE ALBERT, a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Philadelphia, October 17th, 1849. He is the son of Edward and Emeline Cotton, both of whom were natives of Burlington county, New Jersey. He attended the Palmer Street Grammar School, and on finishing his school-days became a clerk in the establishment of Julius & Anderson, ship chandlers, at Delaware avenue and Lombard street. He remained with this firm three years, when he became the book-keeper in the house of R. F. Maull & Co., at 22 and 24 South Delaware avenue. Mr. Cotton continued with this firm three years, when on the death of Mr. Maull, he bought his interest, the business continuing under the old name for thirteen

months. At the end of this time Bartram Ashmead was admitted into the firm, and the name was changed to Cotton & Ashmead, which is still doing business.

Mr. Cotton is Master of William C. Hamilton Lodge, No. 500, F. & A. M., and Past Officer of Kensington Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of O. F. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Cotton is a member of the Methodist Church. On May 5th, 1870, he was married to Emma C. Reynolds, of Philadelphia, and is the father of one child, a daughter.

TUCKER, WILLIAM R., a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Philadelphia, June 9th, 1845. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Central High School. On finishing his school-days he became a clerk in the shipping commission house of John R. Penrose, who was agent for a line of Liverpool packets. Mr. Tucker succeeded to the business of this house and has conducted it with success.

In politics Mr. Tucker is a Republican. He was appointed a member of the Board of Port Wardens in 1873, and with the exception of one term has held a seat in that body ever since. He is at present Chairman of the Navigation Committee. Mr. Tucker was a member of the Harbor Committee of the Commercial Exchange. He has frequently been placed on committees to visit Washington and appear before the Congressional Committee of Commerce in the interest of the improvement of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.

Mr. Tucker takes great interest in boating. He is the coxswain of the Undine Barge Club, and an old and prominent member of the Schuylkill Navy. He took an important part in the organization of the National Association of Oarsmen. Mr. Tucker has largely contributed to the boating literature, his articles appearing in *Turf, Field*, and *Wilkes' Spirit*, the *London Field* and many other sporting publications. He is married, and is the father of one child.

HOWELL, WILLIAM, JR., a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 29th, 1848. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends. At an early age he came to Philadelphia, where he attended different private schools and secured a liberal education. On giving up his studies he entered the counting-room of a grain commission house as a clerk, and remained there until he went into business as a grain broker.

Mr. Howell enlisted for three months in the Keystone battery during the rebellion. He is a Republican. He is a prominent member of the Maritime Exchange. He is an adherent to the Presbyterian Church, is married and has two children.

WINSMORE, THOMAS, a member of the Board of Port Wardens, is of American ancestry, and was born in Milford, Delaware, March 23d, 1844. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia and afterwards became a mariner. He is at present a ship chandler, being one of the firm of Cain & Winsmore, whose place of business is at No. 826 Swanson street. Mr. Winsmore is a member of the Masonic Order, being a Past Master in his Lodge. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. When the rebellion broke out in 1861, he enlisted in the navy, and served in the Transport Service until 1865.

Mr. Winsmore is a Democrat. He was elected School Director in the Second Ward in 1877, and held that position until 1881. In 1882 he was appointed by City Councils a member of the Board of Port Wardens for a term of two years.

Mr. Winsmore is married, and has one child.

MCGINLEY, CHARLES, a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Philadelphia, June 6th, 1840. He received his education in the public schools of the city, graduating from the Zane Street Grammar School in 1853. In 1866 he entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in a minor capacity, and was regularly promoted, until he became Freight Agent at their Willow street wharf, a position he still holds. He was made a member of the Board of Port Wardens in June, 1875, and has continued in that board ever since.

In August, 1862, Mr. McGinley enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Anderson Troop). He was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Thirty-second United States Cavalry in March, 1864, and was mustered out of the service in September, 1865, taking with him the title of brevet major.

During the Bi-Centennial celebration in October, 1882, Mr. McGinley took an active part in the proceedings, and in the Landing ceremonies was the Captain commanding the ship "Welcome." In religion he is a Lutheran. He was married in November, 1864, and has two children.

ELWELL, JOSEPH S., a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Bath, Maine, April 23d, 1828. He is of American descent, his ancestors being traced back to the Pilgrims. Joseph was educated in the schools of Brooklyn, New York. At the age of twelve years he was placed on a vessel, and he followed a seafaring life for twenty-six years. In 1866 Mr. Elwell abandoned the sea and became one of the firm of Darrah & Elwell, ship-chandlers, in which business he has ever since remained. He is a Director of the Sun Insurance Company.

Mr. Elwell is a Republican, and has never held any public office except that of Port Warden. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He is married and has one child, a son, living. The family attend the Congregationalist Church.

CRAMP, CHARLES H., for six years a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Philadelphia, May 9th, 1828, he being the eldest son of William Cramp, the progenitor of the famous ship-building firm bearing that name. Young Cramp received his finishing education—outside the art of marine construction—in the Central High School, which at that time was under the able principalship of Alexander Dallas Bache, who added to his fame by his connection with the United States Coast Survey. The government had made a large appropriation for testing a system of magnetic and meteorological observations combined, and the arrangements were placed under the direction of Professor Bache, who had five stations at as many different points. There was an observatory on the grounds of Girard College that was given to the care of Major Bache, and he desired the assistance of four High School scholars to take watches during the night and make observations. For this delicate task were selected George Davidson, now Professor Davidson, connected with the Coast Survey in San Francisco; Charles H. Cramp, James S. Lawson, now in charge of the Coast Survey in Oregon Territory, and William Hunter, now dead. Reports of their observations were made to Washington, and the information then obtained is of great use at the present time, and the system thus inaugurated furnished the material on which the present admirable Signal Service Bureau had its foundation.

After his graduation from the High School in 1845, young Cramp began the study of ship-building in the yard of his uncle, John Byerly. His father was also engaged in the business at that time, but it was thought that the young man would be more thoroughly taught away from the favoritism that might naturally attach to a position in the paternal establishment. After remaining with his uncle for three years and receiving the rudiments of a sound education in the business he had adopted, Mr. Cramp entered his father's employ. He continued this course of practical instruction—a course which his younger brothers pursued, and which gave them all a knowledge of ship-building that has gained for the Cramps a world wide reputation—until about 1859, when he was admitted to a partnership in his father's business. The history of that firm is actually the story of his life, and so it has a fitting place here.

That the Delaware river has earned the appellation of "The Clyde of America" is largely due to the enterprise and industry of the Cramps. The firm, which bears the name of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was founded in 1830, by William Cramp. Its honored head having passed away, Charles H. Cramp is now the president of the company, four younger brothers being associated with him in the family corporation. Their establishment is one of the wondrous institutions of the city of Philadelphia. Two thousand men constitute its working force, and when this human hive is extraordinarily active, it buzzes with the industry of one thousand more. Besides the Erie Basin in New York harbor—the largest dry-dock in the world—the control of which they recently secured for fourteen years, at an annual rental of $53,000, the Cramps own two large ship-yards in Philadelphia. One at the foot of Palmer, and the other at the foot of Norris street, on the Delaware river, comprise their main works. At the first-named locality is to be found one of the largest basin docks in the United States. Science and human patience have left nothing undone to make this as complete as possible for the repairing, reconstruction or remodelling of whatever floats upon water bearing the name of craft, and comes seeking refreshment and rest within the basin's embrace. The extreme length of this basin is 462 feet, thereby accommodating a vessel 450 feet long on a draft of

twenty feet on three feet blocks. It has a width of 111 feet and requires 4,200 piles. The keel blocking is of wedged blocks arranged to haul under and fit a damaged or hogged keel. The basin has four centrifugal pumps, each capable of lifting 30,000 gallons of water per minute, or an aggregate pumping capacity per minute of 120,000 gallons. By these pumps it can be emptied of water in forty-five minutes. To build this basin and secure the land cost half a million dollars. The Norris street establishment has a frontage on the Delaware of 750 feet, extending back to Beach street, 700 feet. Here all new work is done, such as the building of iron and wooden hulls of vessels, marine engines and boilers. The machine and boiler shops are on the largest scale; the tools and machinery of the most recent and approved pattern and of the greatest possible power.

It would be idle to repeat the many feats of naval architecture that have made the name of Cramp famous, but a few are deserving of special mention. When the Government Navy Yards were unable to respond to the demand made upon them during the war of the rebellion, Philadelphia's favorite shipbuilders proved of invaluable aid. Besides building the monitors "Yazoo" and "Tunxis," the double-end gun-boat "Wyalusing," and the 3,500 ton screw steamship "Chattanooga," they constructed the steam frigate "New Ironsides," the first regular broadside iron-clad ever launched in the United States, and among the first ever engaged in action, and that distinguished itself before Forts Fisher, Wagner, Sumter, and Moultrie.

To the Cramps also belongs the credit of having built the only passenger steamships plying between Europe and America that fly the American flag. The history of the American Steamship Company is well known. Philadelphia merchants, aided by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, gave practical force to the idea in 1870, and the construction of four speedy and handsome vessels was intrusted to the Cramps. Before the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana," and "Illinois" were completed, the price of American iron had risen thirty per cent., but there was no suggestion of default, and the ships were delivered on time and in thorough accord with the terms of the contract. Their subsequent records are matters of public notoriety. They have carried nearly 100,000 passengers without losing one, unless by an accidental or intentional fall into the sea; they have made rapid time, gained a name for possessing every comfort that can attach to an ocean voyage, and have in every way demonstrated their thorough sea-going qualities.

Another bright feather in the Cramp plume was the favors bestowed on the firm by the Russian government. War threatened, and the Admiralty of the Czar looked about for fast and formidable cruisers. The Cramps had just completed two vessels, the "State of California" and the "Columbus," for the merchant marine of this country, and the agent of the Russian government, Mr. Wharton Barker, in connection with Captain Semetchskin, of the Russian Navy, advised their purchase. Terms were made, and the ships were reconstructed to suit the new purpose for which they were intended, and rechristened the "Europe" and the "Asia." They had a remarkable spread of canvas, the former showing 13,390 square feet, and the latter a sail area of 12,902 square feet. Coupled with this were a light draft of water, naturally high speed, and a fuel capacity of thirty days; this latter peculiarity giving them an obvious advantage over the English cruisers, the fastest of which are only capable of carrying coal for six days' consumption. How well the Russian government was satisfied with their purchases is best shown by the fact that they had another vessel, the "Africa," reconstructed, and then had built anew the famous "Zabiaca," which won the admiration of the Muscovite navy by her graceful speed of fifteen and a half knots an hour.

The firm's more recent triumphs include the building of the "Mariposa" and "Alameda," sister ships, for Claus Spreckles, the sugar king, intended to run with passengers between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, and which will have one hundred per cent. more power than even the American Line vessels; the reconstruction of the United States iron-clad "Terror," for which the government made an appropriation of $250,000, and the building for Jay Gould, at a cost of $250,000, of the "Atalanta," which will be the largest and best appointed and finished steam yacht that has ever been designed for ocean navigation. The order for this last-named marvel was given by the New York millionnaire without any solicitation on the part of the Messrs. Cramp. In all, the firm has built two hundred and forty-eight vessels.

Probably the greatest credit, however, that is due William Cramp & Sons they have earned by an innovation that has entirely revolutionized the shipbuilding of America. In 1870 they first introduced and perfected the construction of compound engines. Only one firm in England, John Elder & Son, of Glasgow, the builders of the "Alaska" and "Arizona," had adopted the new system. They were the greatest promoters of the compound engine in the world, and persevered in spite of the opposition of the whole ship-building interest. The

Cramps met also with violent opposition, but they stubbornly persisted that they were right, and how well they understood their business is shown to-day, when compound engines, used for marine purposes, have reduced the consumption of coal one-half. Such, in brief, is the tale told by the progress of the company of which Charles H. Cramp is President.

Mr. Cramp's career as a public official began when he was twenty one years of age, by his election as a School Director of the Eighteenth Ward. He filled this position for some years, and was then sent to the Common Council. Charles B. Trego was President of that body, and Mr. Cramp had among his colleagues John Cassin, the naturalist; William S. Stokley, afterwards Mayor; William Loughlin, now of the Board of Revision of Taxes; William P. Hacker, and Thomas Potter, the oil-cloth manufacturer. The breaking out of the war gave the ship-building firm such an enormous business to attend to, that Mr. Cramp could not do justice to his councilmanic duties, and he did not serve a second term. He was elected a member of the Board of Port Wardens six years ago, and has been re-elected each successive year.

Mr. Cramp was a Manager of the Franklin Institute, and is now a Director of the Union League. He is married and has six sons. He resides at Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets. He is noted among those who know him best, for his keen powers of observation, his strict probity, and the reliance that can be placed upon his slightest word.

STEVENSON, EDWARD KNIGHT, a member of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Philadelphia, on May 3d, 1841. He is of English ancestry, and is the son of James H. and Martha U. Stevenson. Having received a first-class business education in the schools of Philadelphia, on December 5th, 1859, he entered the counting-house of E. C. Knight & Co., sugar refiners, for the purpose of learning the business. He held the position of clerk, and being of a studious disposition, and having a liking for mercantile pursuits, he was not long in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business. His business capacity soon drew the attention of the firm, and he was rapidly advanced until on January 1st, 1865, after a service of five years, he was taken in as a partner. Mr. Stevenson remained one of the firm of E. C. Knight & Co. until January 1st, 1880, and was very successful. In the year just mentioned he became the senior member of the firm of Stevenson, Bernadou & Co., general shipping and commission merchants. On the death of Mr. Bernadou the firm was changed to Stevenson, Fernald & Co., who still continue to conduct the business, which has increased yearly. Their offices are now at No. 133 South Front street.

Mr. Stevenson is a Republican, and a member of the Union League. He was first elected a Port Warden by the City Councils in May, 1876, taking his seat in June, and served one term, or until May, 1878. He was not a member of the Board during the year following, but in May, 1879, he was re-elected, and has continued in the Board ever since. At the expiration of his present term, in May, 1883, he will have served six years in the Board of Port Wardens.

Mr. Stevenson is a prominent member of numerous noted corporations. He is a Director of the Penn National Bank, the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, the Philadelphia Sugar Refining Company, the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, and the Mercantile Beneficial Association. He is also a member of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. He is married, and has five sons living. The family attend the Episcopal Church, and reside on East Fisher's lane in the Twenty-second Ward.

GILLINGHAM, JONATHAN, Secretary of the Board of Port Wardens, was born in Solebury, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on September 6th, 1847, and is descended from Quaker ancestry. His father, John W. Gillingham, was the first conductor employed by the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and had charge of the first train that left their Front and Willow street depot. He afterwards became Superintendent of the Second and Third Streets Railway Company, and was subsequently for some years in charge of the passenger railways of Washington, D. C. He came to Philadelphia when nearly five years old, where he received a thorough education in the public schools, taking a three years' course in the Central High School. About six months after he had finished his school-days he became a clerk in the North Pennsylvania Railroad freight department. Later on he became the book-keeper and salesman for William Overfield, slate-dealer, with whom he continued for three years. He then accepted a position as agent for A. W. Lerch & Co., school-slate manufacturers, of Northampton county. In 1871 he

was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Karthaus Coal and Lumber Company, which position he held until 1875. In August, 1875, City Controller S. P. Hancock appointed him Auditor, in which capacity he served until July 1st, 1877. Mr. Gillingham is a strong Republican. On July 2d, 1877, he was made the Secretary of the Board of Port Wardens, and he has continued to fulfil the duties of that office ever since.

For three years, 1874–75–76, Mr. Gillingham occupied the position of Secretary of the Schuylkill Navy, and during 1876 he was a member and the Secretary of the International Regatta Committee. During 1874 and 1875 he was an occasional correspondent to the popular sporting paper, *Forest and Stream*, of New York, and in 1876 he was the regular correspondent of that paper. Mr. Gillingham is a member of the Green Street Friends' Meeting. He was married on September 30th, 1875, to Nettie Smith. They have had three children, two of whom are now living.

ADAMS, HENRY RISLEY, Harbor Master of the Port of Philadelphia, was born at Absecon, Atlantic county, New Jersey, March 19th, 1839. When he was eleven years of age his parents removed to Philadelphia, and Henry was sent to the Carroll Grammar School, where he received his education. At the age of fourteen he shipped on board a vessel and served in every branch of seamanship from cook to master, remaining on the water until 1874.

In 1852 he settled in Philadelphia. He was made Deputy Harbor Master under Joseph W. Bullock, whom he succeeded on May 29th, 1879. Mr. Adams is a member of the I. O. O. F.; Knights of Pythias; Red Men and B. U. of H. F.

In political faith he is a Republican, and in religion a Methodist. He was married, April, 1865, to Julia Tustin. They have seven children, all girls, the oldest being fifteen years of age.

DUNDORE, FRANKLIN, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 6th, 1838, and is the son of Gabriel Dundore and Lydia Dewees. There are few families whose genealogy has been so carefully traced as that of which Mr. Dundore is a prominent member, and since the labors of Nathan Dundore, an older brother, enable the biographer to be particular in his statements, an abstract of the family history is added hereto. Nathan Dundore reduced his searches and researches into the family history to tangible shape, and the result is a book, published in January, 1881, giving the origin and growth of the family from the birth of his ancestor, Jacob Dundore, July 25th, 1720, to the present period. Jacob may have been born either in Alsace or Lorraine, the birth-place being the only unsettled point in the history; but his education was unmistakably German, and he came to America about the year 1745 and settled in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. He lived forty-four years after settling in Berks county, and eight children, five sons and three daughters, were his offspring. His wife, Anna Maria Brecht (Bright), survived him for about five years. The third was a son, John Dundore, who became a farmer in Bern township, Berks county, and married Catharine Geiss. Their eldest son was John Jacob Dundore, who was born August 31st, 1776, and married Margaretta Werheim. They had three children, two daughters and one son, Gabriel, born December 20th, 1799, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Franklin was the third son of Gabriel's second wife, and in his early youth was obliged to avail himself of the limited advantages of a country school in Bern Church, attending the public schools and Rev. W. A. Good's Academy in Reading later, and graduating in the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburgh in 1858. His first employment was an apprenticeship at tinsmithing, and in 1856–7 he was a dry-goods clerk in Dyersville, Dubuque county, Iowa. After serving as cashier with J. L. Stichter and Bard & Reber, hardware merchants in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1860 he took a position with Seyfert, McManus & Co., iron men in that city, and in 1862 became a partner in the firm of McHose, Eckert & Co., rolling-mill operators. The mills were transferred to the West Reading Iron Company, and Mr. Dundore acted as Treasurer, resigning in 1865 to go into the iron commission business in Philadelphia. Thus he was employed until the panic of 1873, which interrupted the iron business for such a long time that he entered into the business of banker and broker in 1877 at 39 South Third street, which he still continues at No. 33 South Third street.

Mr. Dundore is a Republican, and had only been a resident of Philadelphia a few years before he became well known and highly respected. He was a member of the Twelfth Section School Board, and in February, 1876, was elected to the

Select Council from the Twelfth Ward, serving from January, 1877, until April, 1880. While in the Council he was one of the most active and progressive members, and did good service for the city as Chairman of the Committee on Improvement of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. This committee he had changed from a special to a standing committee, and it became and still is the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and under Mr. Dundore's direction was very successful in securing national legislation making appropriation for the improvement of our rivers and harbor. In 1878 he was appointed by the City Councils to convey resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the city to General U. S. Grant, who was then sojourning in Europe; in pursuance of which Mr. Dundore departed on his mission July 8th, 1878, sailing for Antwerp and proceeding to Paris, where he formally presented the resolutions to General Grant. Returning home Mr. Dundore served on the Reception Committee which received General Grant in March, 1879. Upon his retirement from the Council he was presented with a testimonial by resolution for his services in behalf of the commercial interests of the city, in the shape of a beautifully engrossed set of resolutions which bears the signatures of Mayor W. S. Stokley, George A. Smith, President of the Select Council, Joseph L. Caven, President of the Common Council, and of officials of every railroad corporation and commercial organization in the city. He also served on Finance, Water and Fire Department, Police and Survey Committees. After his retirement from the Select Council Mr. Dundore was elected a Trustee of the city ice boats for three years, and in the Bi-Centennial celebration was appointed by Mayor King on the Finance Committee and acted as an aid to Commodore Ferguson, who managed the river display on Landing Day.

Mr. Dundore was one of the original Directors of the Sunbury & Lewistown Railroad, and also one of the projectors of several railroad enterprises in Kansas which are now in successful operation. He was also one of the originators and is now a Director of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Conshohocken. During the rebellion he served in the Twentieth Regiment, P. V. M. He is well known in Masonic circles, being a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227; Creigh Council, No. 16, Royal and Select Masters; H. R. A. Chapter, No. 152; and St. John's Commandery, No. 4, K. T. He is also a member of Olympian Senate, No. 15, Order of Sparta; the Union League, Stylus and "Welcome" Clubs, and of the last named club is President.

On October 8th, 1861, Mr. Dundore married Miss Mary J. Rick, daughter of the late Charles Rick, of Reading. They have three children—Charles Rick Dundore, Ellen Lydia, and Franklin, Jr.; and their home surroundings at No. 1424 Girard avenue are bright, happy and comfortable.

LEIDY, PHILIP, M. D., Port Physician, was born in the city of Philadelphia, December 29th, 1838. His father, Philip Leidy, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1791, and his mother, Christiana Talianna, whose maiden name was Mellick, was born in the city of Philadelphia, 1797. On both sides the family is of Huguenot and Palatinate ancestry. He was educated at the Philadelphia Central High School and by private instructors. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. Joseph Leidy, the renowned anatomist and palæontologist, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, 1859. He was elected one of the resident physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital, and served from 1859 to 1861.

In the early part of 1861 he entered the United States army, and after the battle of Balls Bluff, Virginia, established the first field general hospital of the war, near Poolsville, Maryland, and in the early part of 1862 organized the first general hospital in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, at Bolivar Heights; was subsequently Post-Surgeon at Winchester, Virginia, and Medical Inspector of the Department of the Shenandoah, on the staff of General Phil Sheridan. Upon the reorganization of the Medical Department of the United States army in the latter part of 1862, by Surgeon-General Letterman, he was detailed as one of the three chief surgical operators of the Sixth Army Corps, commanded by General Sedgwick, which position he occupied uninterruptedly till the close of the war, 1865, in connection with his other executive and professional duties. His original command was the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania regiment. He was transferred to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania regiment, and was immediately placed upon detached service. At the end of the war he settled in Philadelphia, and at once engaged in the active practice of his profession.

He is a member and was formerly President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Philadelphia; of the Northern Medical Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; of the American Medi-

WILLIAM B. IRVINE.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT.

cal Association; and is also a member of the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of various reports to the medical and surgical department of the United States army; papers read before medical societies, and contributions to medical and surgical periodicals. He was United States examining surgeon for four years, 1866–1870, stationed at Philadelphia. In the year 1874 he became connected with the Philadelphia Board of Health, as one of its executive officers, by his appointment as Port Physician for the City and Port of Philadelphia, by Governor Hartranft, which position he occupied two consecutive terms under the Governor's administration; and was reappointed by Governor Hoyt, 1879. He is also one of the consulting surgeons, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Philadelphia Home for Incurables, and one of the consulting surgeons to the Home for I. O. O. F., of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Sectional Educational Board of Philadelphia. In 1878 he made an extended tour of Europe, visiting professionally the principal hospitals of England, France and Germany, etc., etc.

Dr. Leidy was married, February 15th, 1865, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, to Nellie Maury, daughter of R. I. W. Polk, Esq., of Winchester, Virginia.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

LAUDENSLAGER, JACOB, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was born in Philadelphia, July 12th, 1809. His grandfather, Michael Laudenslager, was a native of Germany, who, having emigrated to America, settled in Bridgeton, New Jersey, where George Laudenslager, father of the subject of this sketch, was born. Mr. Laudenslager's mother was Margaret Uber, of Philadelphia, his father having come to the city in 1785. Young Jacob attended the school of Charles Keyser, an eminent teacher of the Society of Friends, in German Hall, on Seventh street, now used as the office of the Trustees of the Gas Works, and finished his education in a select school near Girard College. In 1824 he became an apprentice to the saddlery business with William H. Colesbury, 138 Market street (old number). After the expiration of his apprenticeship he continued to work as journeyman until 1833, when he formed a copartnership with Anthony Nutt, in the saddlery and harness business, at Strawberry alley and Chestnut street, where he remained three years. In 1837 he engaged with the firm of Ogle & Watson, carriage builders, Sixth street below Market, and continued with them until 1844, when a dissolution occurred, Mr. Watson continuing the business, with Mr. Laudenslager as superintendent. After the death of Mr. Watson, which occurred February 8th, 1857, he conducted affairs in the interest of Mrs. Watson, widow of the late proprietor, until 1863, after which he succeeded to the business, and continued it at 1217 Chestnut street until December, 1880. On January 1st, 1881, he retired, after an active business life of fifty six years.

Mr. Laudenslager has taken an active part in military affairs for fifty-five years. During the late war he served as Captain of Company E, in the Gray Reserves, now the First Regiment, infantry, National Guards of Pennsylvania, and participated in the campaigns of 1862 and 1863, under the command of Colonel Charles S. Smith. In those days the rolls contained the names of twelve hundred men, among them being those of Morton Mc Michael, John Welsh, Thomas Sparks and others, who were then or have since become noted. The Reserves were called into the field in September, 1862, to assist in checking Lee's raid, and were assigned to McClellan's headquarters at Boonsboro, Maryland. In June, 1863, they took part in the formation of fortifications around Harrisburg, to check the advance of Jubal A. Early, being sent thence to Carlisle, where, in action with General Early's command, they met with the loss of one man killed and three men wounded. Thence they went to South Mountain, advancing to Hagerstown, and, upon the defeat of General Lee, returned home and were mustered out of the service of the United States. Captain Laudenslager continued on active duty in the militia until 1868. Upon the reorganization of the State troops he became a member of the "Old Guard," of which he is commander at the present time. In addition to the service in the field alluded to, he participated in the famous Buckshot war in 1838, and aided in the protection of property during the riots of 1844.

In politics Captain Laudenslager was an old line Whig until the birth of the Republican party, whose principles he immediately embraced. As far back as 1833 he was active in the affairs of his ward, the Lower Delaware, of which he was made Assessor in 1840, and held this office until 1850. He has always taken an active interest in the Fire Department. In 1827 he became a member of the Perseverance Hose Company, with which he remained connected until 1834, when he joined the Pennsylvania Fire Company. He continued a member of this organization until its retirement from active service, in 1839. Upon the organization of the Paid Fire Department he was chosen as one of the Commissioners. He was elected first President of the Board, and continues to exercise the functions of that office at the present time.

Captain Laudenslager was married in 1833 to Sarah Worrell Foering, who is still living.

PATTERSON, JAMES, a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was born on Nineteenth street above Chestnut, in Philadelphia, November 1st, 1836. He is descended from Irish ancestry, both parents being natives of Belfast, Ireland. James received a common school education, attending the Southwest Grammar School, which was

presided over by Professor Wood. He was then employed at brickmaking and shoemaking, working at the former in summer and at the latter during the winter months. In 1864 Mr. Patterson started in the liquor business on South street below Eighteenth, where he continued until 1878, when he established his present sample rooms, at No. 14 South Broad street. On March 15th, 1871, he was made foreman of Engine No. 1, of the Fire Department, on South street, in which position he remained until April, 1877, when he was elected a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners. In this body Mr. Patterson held a place until February 13th, 1883. He is a member of the Masonic Order, being connected with Lodge No. 432.

In politics Mr. Patterson is a Republican, and has represented his ward and district in several State and many city and county conventions. He is a life-member of the old Fire Association, and also a member of the Relief Association of the present department. In 1856 he was married to Margaret Armstrong, since deceased. They had ten children, five of whom are now living. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

MCCULLY, WILLIAM FREELAND, member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was born in Philadelphia, December 8th, 1839. His father was James McCully, a prominent Democratic citizen of the old Southwark District. The elder McCully was one of the Commissioners of Southwark, and also a member of the School Board of his ward, being greatly interested in the public school system of education. Young McCully made his way from the primary school of his neighborhood to the Locust Street Grammar School, from which he entered the Central High School. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to Elias Joseph Hincken, one of the proprietors of the *Sunday Dispatch*, to learn the trade of pressman. When he had mastered the craft he was placed in charge of the press-room of the paper, and remained as foreman until 1859, when he accepted a similar position on the *Evening Bulletin*. With this journal he has since continued, advancing from pressman to business manager and part proprietor, in 1873, having purchased a number of shares in the stock of the company publishing the paper.

Following in the foot-steps of his father, Mr. McCully early took an interest in the management of the public schools, and at the age of twenty-two was elected to and made President of the School Board of the Third Section, a position he held for the term of three years, when, having removed out of the ward, he was ineligible for re-election.

Mr. McCully's connection with the Fire Department dates back to old volunteer days. When but eighteen years of age he became a member of the Hibernia Fire Engine Company, and was subsequently elected Recorder and Treasurer of that organization. Upon the formation of the honorary association, called the Old Guard, he was made President, and still holds the office. He is also President of the Hibernia Fire Company, which still continues its organization. On December 31st, 1870, when the Paid Fire Department was established, Mr. McCully was elected by the Councils a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners and served four years and four months in a most efficient manner. In May, 1881, he was re-elected by the Councils to fill an unexpired term, and in February, 1883, he was re-elected for the full term which he is now serving.

Mr. McCully has been connected with the Americus Club since its organization, being one of the original roll of life-members, and has occupied the position of Secretary for the past six years. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic Order, being a Past Master of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 155; a member of Harmony Chapter, R. A. M., No. 52; a member of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; a Past Master of Philadelphia Council, and a member of the Consistory. He is a widower, with one daughter, grown to womanhood.

CORCORAN, JAMES, a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was born in Philadelphia, February 7th, 1841. His father was born in Ireland and his mother in Canada. James was educated at the Zane Street Grammar School, and at an early age began to learn the carpenter trade, at which he served until 1854. In that year he went to California, where he remained for a short time, and then shipped as a ship-carpenter on a vessel bound for China. From there the ship continued to London. Mr. Corcoran remained on the sea until 1863, and during that time he sailed around the world seven times, having visited almost every country possessed of a sea-port. In the year just mentioned he returned to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was afterwards employed as a Custom House

officer for a number of years, and in 1870 he engaged in the real estate business, at which he still continues. He is also a Notary Public.

Mr. Corcoran is a member of Williamson Lodge, No. 369, F. & A. M., and also of Centennial Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Birmingham. He is a Republican, and during his twenty years' residence in Philadelphia has taken much interest in the affairs of his party, being a delegate to many of the city and county conventions. In February, 1879, he was elected by the Common Council a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and served for one term of four years. Mr. Corcoran was married in 1863 to Letitia Elliot, of Philadelphia. They have five children, all of whom are living, and the family attend the Episcopal Church.

ROBINSON, JOSEPH S., a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, is of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was born in Philadelphia, March 20th, 1835. He attended the Northeast Grammar School, where he secured a good education. He left school and was apprenticed to learn the trade of Britannia metal working, at which occupation he continued until he started in the liquor business on Vine street. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Masonic Order. He held the position of Assistant-Engineer in the Volunteer Fire Department from 1864 until 1866. He was elected to the Common Council in 1871, and served one term, or two years. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and still holds a place in that body. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is married and has one child—a daughter.

JUDGE, WILLIAM, a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, is of Irish descent, and was born in County Derry, Ireland, in March, 1837. His father was William Judge. He died in England, and there he was buried. William was drilled in the common branches in the schools of his native county, and in 1854 he came to America. He settled in Philadelphia, where he began to learn the trade of carpet-weaving. On finishing his time he commenced the manufacture of carpet. Mr. Judge started in a small way, but he met with such unvarying success that he was frequently compelled to occupy larger quarters. He afterwards joined in a partnership with his brother George, the firm being Judge Brothers, and their business has rapidly increased until now the factory, which is situated at the northwest corner of Leib street and Columbia avenue, is one of the most complete in the city.

Mr. Judge is a member of the American Protestant Association, being connected with Harmony Lodge, No. 20. He is a Republican and has taken active interest in politics, being elected by the party to several positions. He was at one time a member of the Seventeenth Section School Board, which position, however, he did not hold long. In the fall of 1875 he was elected to the Common Council from the Nineteenth Ward, and served in that body during 1876 and 1879. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners by the Select Council, and his term in this body expires in 1885.

For many years Mr. Judge held the office of Treasurer of several building associations, from all of which he has withdrawn. He is at present a Director of the Shackamaxon Bank. Mr. Judge is a member of the Episcopal Church. In 1860 he was married, but has no children.

FURLONG, EDWARD, a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was born in Philadelphia, September 29th, 1842. He received his tuition in the public schools, and at the age of eighteen years secured a position on the *North American*, with which paper he has been connected for twenty-three years. He is Past Master of Ionic Lodge, A. V. M., of New Jersey. Mr. Furlong is a Republican. In February, 1881, he was elected Fire Commissioner by Common Council. His term in that board expires in February, 1885. Mr. Furlong served with distinction in the Union army during the rebellion. He enlisted as First Lieutenant and was subsequently successively promoted to Adjutant, Captain and Aide-de-camp.

THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES.

HAWORTH, SAMUEL, President of the Board of Revision of Taxes, was born at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, January 30th, 1833, and was of English parentage. His father was William Haworth, one of the first manufacturers of cotton yarns in Philadelphia, and after receiving an education in the public schools he became associated with his father in that business. The family located in Hestonville, formerly Blockley, in the year 1836, where they have since resided, and where on the 13th day of February, 1883, Mr. Haworth died after an illness which began in the autumn of 1882.

During the early days of the war of the rebellion, under President Lincoln's administration, Mr. Haworth, who was a staunch Republican, was appointed to a position in the Internal Revenue service, which he filled with honor and credit. His only other public position was that of a member of the Board of Revision of Taxes, to which, on account of his superior qualifications, he was appointed by the judges in the year 1868, a year after the Board organized, becoming President thereof in 1878, and holding that position during the Bi-Centennial year and up to the date of his death. During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1873 Mr. Haworth volunteered, and served with the First Coal Regiment until the emergency was over.

Mr. Haworth was connected with various secret societies. He was a Mason and a member of Oriental Lodge, Harmony Chapter and Mary Commandery, Knights Templar. He was also a member of Protection Lodge, and was Past Grand Master of the Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania.

In the year 1850 he was married to Miss Eliza Dewees. They have had seven children, six of whom are still living, and the family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Upon the announcement of Mr. Haworth's decease a meeting was held on the 14th of February, 1883, by the Board of Revision of Taxes, the Assessors of Real Estate and clerks of the office, when the following minute was adopted:

Wher as, The all-wise God has summoned from us our late associate, SAMUEL HAWORTH, whose fifteen years' connection with this department gave us a thorough knowledge of the man and his qualities. Coming to this department in its infancy, he soon gave evidence of the industry and care which characterized his future course. Faithful and earnest, conscientious and fearless, he gained the respect and admiration of all with whom his trying duties brought him in contact. Taking a just pride in his office, he guarded it with the same jealous care as he would a private trust. This city has lost a tried and true servant, who possessed a keen appreciation of the rights and welfare of the people, and we can trace in his public life the true model of the public servant. To-day the citizens of Philadelphia have cause to join us in mourning. They will lose his wise and just administration of the onerous duties he so long performed. We, his associates, will lose his needed counsels and experience, his warm friendship and unselfish aid. Though dead to-day, we gather profit from his example. His name, his memory and his moral rectitude will serve us as a guide for the uncertain future. As he lived he died, in private as in public life the soul of honor.

To his bereaved family, in whose sorrow we can truly sympathize, we offer our sincere regrets. The loss of a kind husband and father is indeed irreparable. We unite with the widow and children in this their hour of sorrow, and point for consolation to the sacred text, "He doeth all things well."

Mr. Haworth was domestic in his habits, and greatly attached to his family and home. He had a large circle of friends, who appreciated his worth as a citizen and his good qualities as an official.

LOUGHLIN, WILLIAM, a member of the Board of Revision of Taxes, was born in Philadelphia, May 23d, 1815, and is the son of Thomas Loughlin, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the same city, and Bridget Kane, a native of Ireland. William first attended the public schools, and finished his education in the private classical academy at Ninth and Market streets, under Professors Donnelly, Fallon and Boylan. His first employment was with a trunk manufacturer on Sixth above Bainbridge street, with whom he remained two years, and from 1842 until 1862 he was engaged in the real estate business in the District of Moyamensing, before and during which period he served in various public positions.

The first office he held was School Director of the Ninth Section in 1840. From 1842 to 1843 he was Deputy Sheriff for the District of Moyamensing, serving under Sheriff William A. Porter. During the years 1843 and 1844 he was a tipstaff in the Court of Common Pleas when Judges King, Campbell and Kelley were on the bench, and in 1845 he was appointed by Governor Shunk Health Officer of the city. Prior to the consolidation, in 1851 and 1852, Mr. Loughlin was Treasurer of the District of

Moyamensing, and for four years during President Pierce's administration he was Clerk and Examiner in the United States custom service under Collector Charles Brown, and served on the Board of Guardians of the Poor from 1852 to 1854.

Besides holding prominent positions of trust by appointment Mr. Loughlin has been a candidate on several occasions for elective offices. In 1857 he was a candidate before the Democratic Convention for the office of Prothonotary, but was not nominated. In 1860 he secured the nomination for Prothonotary, but was defeated, and again in 1863 he was nominated for the same office, but was again defeated. In 1857 he was elected to the Common Council, and served in that body continuously from January, 1858, until January, 1864, being the only Democrat who secured a councilmanic position at the election when he was first chosen. Upon the expiration of his term as Councilman he was out of office for several months, and in May, 1865, was appointed a member of the Board of Revision of Taxes, a position he has held continuously ever since, and in the administration of the duties of which his knowledge of real estate has given him peculiar advantages.

During the war Mr. Loughlin was one of the commission selected to dispense the alimony of the city to the families of volunteers in the service of their country, and his attention to this duty earned for him the recognition and thanks of his fellow-citizens.

On the 1st of October, 1840, Mr. Loughlin was married to Eliza Eneu, a daughter of James Eneu, of Philadelphia. Eleven children have been born in the Loughlin household, of whom seven, four sons and three daughters, are still living. The family belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and attend St. Paul's Church, on Christian near Tenth street. Their residence for many years has been at No. 632 Christian street.

FAIRMAN, GEORGE W., a member of the Board of Revision of Taxes, was born October 1st, 1839, at the southeast corner of Broad and Spruce streets, Philadelphia. He is the son of George W. Fairman, who was connected with the United States Bank, and Ellen M. Gardiner, and grandson of Colonel Gideon Fairman, a well-known bank-note engraver, and member of the firms of Murray, Fairman & Co., Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co., and Perkins, Fairman & Heath. George was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1857, when he went to sea on a voyage to the East Indies, being absent for several years. Except for a year or two, when he was engaged as cashier for a firm of stock brokers in New York doing an extensive business, Mr. Fairman has always resided and was employed in Philadelphia, in which city, after his return from New York, he entered into a partnership under the firm-name of E. L. Tevis & Co., stock brokers, which was continued for several years.

Mr. Fairman is a Republican, and has always been consistent in his opinions and faithful in his adherence to party principles. On various occasions he has been a delegate to City and State Conventions, and in 1876 was a delegate from the Fifth Congressional District to the Republican National Convention held in Cincinnati. From December 11th, 1867, until January 1st, 1877, he held different positions in the Philadelphia Post Office, and for four years of General Grant's administration as President, from January 1st, 1873, to January 1st, 1877, he was Postmaster of Philadelphia. From 1874 to 1877 he was a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and on the 19th of March, 1878, he was elected by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas a member of the Board of Revision of Taxes, and re-elected March 7th, 1881, for another term of three years. During the civil war Mr. Fairman served as a non-commissioned officer in the Keystone Artillery from August 4th, 1862, to August 20th, 1863, which latter date being the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged. Since October 16th, 1867, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Jefferson Medical College, and is at present Secretary and Treasurer of the Board.

On February 9th, 1865, he was married to Florida Burden, only daughter of Hon. Jesse R. Burden, of Philadelphia, by whom he had four children. Mrs. Fairman, who had an extended acquaintance and was greatly beloved and respected for her many excellent qualities, died January 21st, 1882, leaving but two children, both girls, surviving.

As an official Mr. Fairman has great executive ability, and in his present position exercises sound and discriminating judgment. Personally he is popular with all classes. Suave in his address, and courteous and kind in his bearing, he has made hosts of friends, and to whatever public duty he has been assigned he has always been spoken of as an obliging and trustworthy officer.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

STEEL, EDWARD T., President of the Board of Education and the member from the Twenty-first District, was born in Philadelphia, January 6th, 1835, and is of English descent. His father was Robert Steel, and his grandfather was Thomas Steel, descendants of members of the Society of Friends, who came to America in 1683. One of these ancestors was treasurer of the Commonwealth under the proprietary of William Penn. The education of Edward T. Steel was commenced in private schools of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and finished at Abington, which he left when he was fifteen years of age. Returning to Philadelphia he entered a wholesale notion house on the 9th of September, 1849, where he started a mercantile life which he continues to this day, being now a member of the firm of Edward T. Steel & Co., wholesale cloth house, Sixth and Market streets, a firm which he established, and which is composed of his brothers, Henry M. Steel and William G. Steel, and himself. Mr. Steel is a Republican, and was an original anti-slavery man or abolitionist, but while advocating these principles on humanitarian grounds, and ardently avowing the sentiments of the Republican party, and although he worked actively for the election of Abraham Lincoln, being one of the originators of the Mercantile Tariff Club in that campaign, he has never been known as an active politician in the strict sense of the word.

In 1874 Mr. Steel was elected a Director of the Centennial Board of Finance, and labored diligently to promote the success of the great exhibition of 1876.

In 1877 he entered the Board of Education, and since 1879 has been President of the Board, a position which he fills with ability and dignity.

JENKS, ABRAHAM S., the member of the Board of Public Education from the First Section, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, August 4th, 1820. His father was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and his mother came from the city where Abraham was born, both being descended from old American families. When Abraham was three months old his parents took him to Newtown, Bucks county, where they had resided previous to his birth. In the schools of this place he received a good education, and afterwards he spent a year in the Moravian Schools at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. In 1837 he went to Philadelphia and entered the dry-goods house of Townsend & Sharpless as an apprentice, where he served five years. At the end of that time he opened a dry-goods store for himself on Market street, which he successfully conducted for a period of twenty-eight years. His health failing Mr. Jenks closed out his store, and, unwilling to retire from active life, but debarred from anything but light work, he engaged in the insurance business, which he has continued ever since. He took one of his sons into partnership with him, and the firm-name now is A. S. Jenks & Son.

Mr. Jenks was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education in 1867 by the Board of Judges of the Courts of Philadelphia, and he has served in that Board ever since. In 1882 he was a member of the Committees on Girls' Normal School, Grammar, Secondary and Primary Schools, Property and Music. Mr. Jenks is married and has three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. The family attend the Methodist Church.

AUSTIN, CHARLES S., the member of the Board of Public Education from the Eleventh Section, was born in the old District of Kensington, on Beach street above Poplar, Philadelphia, October 21st, 1830. He attended the public schools of that city, where he obtained a good business education. He is at present the Paying Teller of the Peoples' Bank. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Eleventh Section School Board, and remained in that body until July, 1882, during twenty years of which time he was Secretary of the Board. In July, 1876, he became a member of the Board of Public Education. He represented the Eleventh Section in that Board until November, 1882, when he resigned on account of his removal to Tacony, in the Twenty-third Ward, after a residence of thirty-three years in the former ward. In 1882 Mr. Aus-

tin was a member of the Committees on Grammar, Secondary and Primary Schools, Night Schools, Accounts, Legislation and Audits.

ADAIRE, ALEXANDER, the member of the Board of Public Education from the Eighteenth Section, was born in Philadelphia. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and is at present engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Adaire became a member of the Board of Public Education in January, 1875. In the Bi-Centennial year he was the Chairman of the Committee on Revision of Studies, and a member of the Committees on Central High School, Estimates and Night Schools.

MILLER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, the member of the Board of Public Education from the Nineteenth Section, was born in the South Penn District of Philadelphia, February 6th, 1838. He was educated in the schools of that city, attending Rutledge Consolidated and Jefferson Grammar Schools, and finally graduating from a private college on Market street, presided over by Professor Greggory. He is at present the Treasurer of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company. In 1878 he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George W. Cox. On January 1st, 1879, he was appointed for a term of three years, and on January 1st, 1882, was reappointed for another three years. In the Bi-Centennial year he was a member of the Committees on Girls' Normal School, Grammar, Secondary and Primary Schools, Night Schools and Estimates.

Mr. Miller has also held the position of Assessor of Property in the Sixteenth District. He was appointed Assessor for five years in 1873, and in the latter part of 1878 was reappointed for five more years, dating from January 1st, 1879. He resigned this position on November 1st, 1882.

ELKIN, LEWIS, the member of the Board of Public Education from the Seventh Section, was born in Philadelphia, in July, 1830. He received his primary education in private schools, and then became a student at the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he is a graduate. He studied medicine for a time, but abandoned it to attend to other business. Mr. Elkin is a Republican, and has been a member of the Board of Public Education for twenty years. He was Chairman of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers, and a member of the Committees on Reports of Schools, Property and Estimates. He was at one time City Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is at present a Director of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown, the Chestnut Hill and the Harrisburg, Portsmouth and Mt. Joy Railroads. Mr. Elkin is an Israelite in religious faith, and resides at No. 308 South Tenth street.

LEWIS, EDWARD, the member of the Board of Public Education from the Twenty-fourth Section, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, February 28th, 1819. He received a liberal education in the private schools of his native town. He was formerly a merchant, but has now retired from business. Mr. Lewis became a member of the Board of Education on January 1st, 1879, and has since served in that body. In the year 1882 he was a member of the Committees on Text Books and Estimates.

SHEPPARD, ISAAC A., a member of the Board of Education from the Sixteenth District, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, July 11th, 1827. He is a direct descendant of two of the oldest American families who settled New Jersey. His father was the third son of Isaac Sheppard, and was born in Cumberland county, August 5th, 1801, and his mother was the third daughter of John Westcott, and was born March 14th, 1798. His great-grandparents were among the first white settlers on the Cohansey river. Mr. Sheppard's chances for an elaborate education were not promising, and he was obliged to content himself with what he could pick up in the country schools. At the early age of eleven years he began life for himself by working on a farm, and during the three winter months, when there was no work, he went to school. In 1840 his parents, looking to the advancement of their children's interests, removed to Philadelphia. Shortly after this his mother died, and the family was scattered. Isaac was thus thrown upon his own resources, and it was then that the teachings of his beloved mother became a protection and support to him. Being convinced that the advantages enjoyed by mechanics

HENRY CLAY

HENRY H. WISLER.

over other classes were many, he determined to learn a trade, but was deterred by the general financial crisis of the time. However, not wishing to remain idle while waiting for an opening, he sought for and obtained employment as errand-boy in a shoe store, and afterwards, in succession, worked in a bakery, shipped as a cabin-boy on a coasting vessel for one voyage, and was engaged in various capacities in different places, though through it all he never gave up trying to secure an apprenticeship to learn a trade. His patience was at last rewarded, and he secured a situation in a brass and iron foundry, in July, 1843, where he commenced to learn the moulder's trade. By the sudden death of his employer, in December, 1843, he was thrown out of work, but in January, 1844, he became an apprentice with Charles W. Wornick & Co., stove and hollow-ware manufacturers. By strict attention to business, and his desire to become thoroughly acquainted with the minutest details of the business, Mr. Sheppard soon proved himself a valuable workman, and, at the end of his apprenticeship, his employers showed their appreciation of his services by tendering him a journeyman's position, assuring him that while there was work he should not be permitted to leave. He continued with this establishment until the dissolution of the firm, caused by the senior partner's demise. During all the time he had been working at his trade he sorely felt the need of education, and he spent his evenings in study, gaining many benefits from several musical and beneficial associations.

Having read of Scotland's Building Associations, which dated back to 1815, and examined into the one established in Frankford in 1831, he became greatly interested in that business, and he united with others in establishing a savings and building association. Being convinced that general partnerships were preferable to corporations, Mr. Sheppard became associated, in 1859, with Jonathan S. Biddle, James C. Horn, William B. Walton and John Sheeler, the firm-name being Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., and the business was located at Seventh street and Girard avenue. Subsequently Daniel Weaver and Thomas Walbrook were admitted into the firm. Machinery and patterns having been procured, the works were soon started. Older establishments of the kind were greatly opposed to the young firm, and it was only by good management and great determination that at the end of the third year they had conquered all opposition and placed themselves on a sound basis.

In 1858 the People's party placed Mr. Sheppard in the field for election to the State Legislature, and he was successful by a large majority. He took his seat in January, 1859, and proved himself a useful and influential representative, aiding in the passage of many important acts for the public welfare. He was twice re-elected to this body and held several prominent offices. In January, 1861, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and served in that position with honor, and accomplished much for the good of the General Government. He became Speaker of the House, *pro tem.*, in March, 1861, and for a time filled the chair with dignity and ability. In May, 1861, he was a member of the Committee that prepared and reported the bill entitled "An Act to Create a Loan and Provide for Arming the States," under which the Pennsylvania Reserves were organized; and he was also one of the Committee on the Attack upon Citizens of Pennsylvania, in passing through Baltimore *en route* to Washington, and made an able report thereon.

During the war Mr. Sheppard's business, unlike many others of like nature, did not suffer to any great extent from the general depression of the financial world, owing to his good management. His perceptive faculties enabled him to perceive the result of the rebellion, and he accordingly prepared to supply the needs of the South on the termination of the war. Their Philadelphia works became too small for their rapidly increasing trade, and in 1866 a foundry was established in Baltimore, which was opened in August, and this was principally operated for the supply of the Southern trade. The business continued to increase at such a rate that in 1871 they purchased of the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway Company the entire square of two and a half acres, with the capacious buildings thereon, which is included within Third, Fourth and Berks streets and Montgomery avenue. The works employ over four hundred men, and produce from 40,000 to 50,000 stoves, besides heaters, ranges and a large quantity of other castings annually.

In 1870 Mr. Sheppard, with others, established the National Security Bank, of which he is Vice-President. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows' and Master Mechanics' Orders, being Past Master in the first and last, and Past Grand-Master in the Odd Fellows. He also represents the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. He has been for many years, by election of Councils, a Trustee of the Northern Liberties Gas Company. He was appointed in 1870, by the Board of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Sheppard is an Episcopalian, and has been

for many years a Delegate to the Diocesan Convention. February 5th, 1850, he married Caroline M. Holmes, whose ancestors came from Devonshire, England. They have had five children, three of whom are now living.

STANTON, M. HALL, the member of the Board of Public Education from the Twelfth Section, was born in Caroline county, Maryland, February 28th, 1832. His father was a Quaker and was born in the same county, and his mother, who was a Methodist, came from Delaware. He received a sound education, and in 1847 came to Philadelphia, where he became a salesman in the store of David S. Freeman & Son, in the hat and fur business. He remained with this firm for seven or eight years, when he left them to accept a position with Cowell, Farerra & Co., then the largest house in Philadelphia. He travelled mostly in the South and West, and remained with them as confidential clerk and head salesman until the breaking out of the rebellion, when they ceased to do business.

In 1863 Mr. Stanton was married to Clara E., daughter of William Anspach, of Philadelphia, and shortly afterwards he engaged with his father-in-law in the banking and brokerage business, opening an office on Walnut street. They were also very fortunate in certain mineral land investments, and in a short time had a large amount of capital within their control. He was a member of the Whig party until 1856, when the Republican party being formed he joined it, and, by his active exertions for it and his avoidance of the rings and cliques, he soon became one of its prominent members. In 1864 his friends of the Twelfth Ward nominated him for Common Councilman, and, although the ward was strongly Democratic, his general popularity procured his election. He served one term in this body, but refused to be a candidate for re-election. In 1865 he was elected a Director of the School Board of the Twelfth Section. Two years later an act of Legislature gave the Judges of the District and Common Pleas Courts power to appoint one member from each ward in the city, for the purpose of forming a Board of Controllers of the Public Schools. He was twice appointed a member by Judge Brewster, and in 1869 the Board elected him its President, a position he held until 1877. During his career as the head of the public schools Mr. Stanton proved himself an efficient and able officer. He was a firm advocate of compulsory education, and in his report for 1869 urged the necessity of industrial and reformatory schools on the ground not only of morality and Christianity, but of sound and far-seeing economy. He discouraged the policy which has for its one object the cutting down of the expenses of the schools, instead of raising them to a higher level by enlarging their sphere of usefulness and thereby increasing the benefits they confer on the people. In 1873 Mr. Stanton was a Delegate at Large to the State Constitutional Convention, and was most persevering in watching the interests of his constituents. He was always to be found in his seat, and made himself familiar with every motion, and urged upon the assembly the claims of his favorite and cherished idea—the more thorough education of the people. He has been frequently and urgently pressed to become a candidate for the mayoralty of the city, and also for Congress, but has as often declined, as he has no desire to enter into a political campaign. Mr. Stanton has been an active member of the Board of Public Education from the time of his first connection with that Board in 1867. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, to which position he was elected by the Select Council in 1882, and in that body he is a member of the Committee on Works and Chairman of the Finance Committee.

FAGEN, PATRICK A., the member of the Board of Education from the Fourth District, was born in Ireland in 1815. He attended private schools and afterwards came to America, settling in Philadelphia. He is at present engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Fagen was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1864, and has represented his section in that body ever since.

CAMPBELL, JOHN M., the member of the Board of Education from the Fifth District, was born in Philadelphia, May 30th, 1840, and is the only son of Hon. James Campbell, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, Attorney-General under Governor Bigler, and Postmaster-General under President Pierce, and Emily Chapron, also of Philadelphia. Mr. Campbell was a student in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1870, when he began the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar July 30th, 1873, since which time he has been in

the active practice of his profession, devoting himself mostly to Orphans' Court business.

Mr. Campbell is a Democrat, and ever since he attained his majority has been ardent, earnest and active in furthering the success of his party. He has never held any office of profit, but has frequently been honored with representative positions to State Conventions. He has been a member of nearly every Democratic State Convention since 1874, and has organized and presided over some of the most important county conventions, notably the judicial and mayoralty conventions. He has also been a member of the Democratic State Committee in various campaigns. In August, 1874, he was appointed a member of the Board of Education in place of Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy, and has held that position ever since. In 1880 he was Presidential Elector on the Hancock electoral ticket.

Mr. Campbell is unmarried, and resides with his father, at No. 215 South Sixth street, and has his law office in the same building.

FREEBORN, JAMES, the member of the Board of Education from the Ninth District, was born in Philadelphia, September 22d, 1824. He received a common school education at the Southwest Grammar School. Mr. Freeborn's present occupation is that of Superintendent of the Lock Boxes at the Philadelphia Post Office. He entered the Board of Education on July 1st, 1861, and has been a member of that body ever since. He has also been a member of the Ninth Section School Board since January 1st, 1859.

ROBERTS, SPENCER, the member of the Board of Education from the Twenty-second District, was born in that part of Philadelphia then known as Bristol township (now the Twenty-second Ward), on August 10th, 1811. He was educated in the public schools, first attending Ellwood School in the Twenty-second Section, and afterwards Holmesburg School in the Twenty-third Section. On finishing his school-days he became a miller; later on he engaged in the coal and feed business, and afterwards in insurance, at which he still continues.

Mr. Roberts was first elected to the Board of Education from the Twenty-second Ward in 1854, and served for one year. In 1875 he was again elected to that body, and has been a member of the Board from January 1st, 1876, until the present time. Mr. Roberts has also been a member of the Twenty-second Section School Board for a period of twenty-five years.

WATSON, JAMES V., the member of the Board of Education from the Thirteenth District, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and is descended from an old American family. He received a liberal education, attending first the country schools of the neighborhood, and afterwards graduating from Nevill's Classical Academy, at Bustleton, Pennsylvania. In December, 1870, Mr. Watson was elected to represent the Thirteenth Ward in the Board of Education, and has continued to occupy his place in that body ever since.

COLLADAY, WILLIAM Y., the member of the Board of Education from the Twentieth District, was born in Philadelphia, July 13th, 1826. He received his education in the public schools, attending those of the Twentieth Ward. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits, and still continues in business. Mr. Colladay was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1877, and has held the position ever since.

NEBINGER, ANDREW, M. D., the member of the Board of Education from the Second Section, was born in the old District of Southwark, Philadelphia, December 12th, 1819. His father was Andrew Nebinger, of York county, Pennsylvania, a descendant from German and English parents, a soldier in the war of 1812. In the battle of Yorktown he was wounded, and he carried the scar of the wound to his grave. His mother was Honora St. Leger, a native of Dublin, Ireland. A sister of Dr. Nebinger's father was married to Dr. Webster Lewis, a brother of Judge Ellis Lewis. Dr. Nebinger attended private schools and laid the foundation for a practical and scientific education, which he perfected in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating April 6th, 1850. He studied medicine with Doctors John Neill and J. J. Reese, of Philadelphia, but for ten years previous to

entering into full practice as a physician he was engaged in the business of apothecary in the neighborhood of his present home on South Second street. The drug business, an important and most essential school for the young physician, was relinquished after Dr. Nebinger had acquired a thorough knowledge of it, a training which served him well in the higher sphere of a medical practitioner.

Dr. Nebinger began the practice of medicine in the locality of his birth, and remained there steadfastly devoted to his profession and assiduously applying himself to his work. He built up a large and lucrative practice, at the same time paying close attention to the affairs of medical societies. Though always actively engaged as the medical adviser for patients of the well-to-do class he has never allowed the poor to suffer, and many unfortunate families are indebted to Dr. Nebinger for kindly attentions. A bachelor, with no personal family cares, Dr. Nebinger has always found time, apart from his regular duties, to aid the poor and lowly, finding recreation in the noble works of a humanitarian.

Personally popular Dr. Nebinger has often been urged to allow the use of his name for political preferment, but he is thoroughly devoted to his professional life, in which he has gained eminence, and except as a representative worker in party matters he has never departed from his professional line of conduct. He is a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school, and has always taken such an interest in the affairs of his party as are consistent with his ideas of propriety and his duty as a citizen. Six years ago he with others originated the reform movement in the Second Ward, which revolutionized matters in that hitherto neglected quarter, and was the beginning of the Democratic Reform movement in the city. In 1873 he was temporary and permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention at Wilkesbarre, which placed Hon. James R. Ludlow in nomination for Supreme Judge, and Frank M. Hutchinson for State Treasurer, and was made Chairman of the State Central Committee, serving until the summer of 1874, when he called the Democratic Convention at Pittsburgh to order which nominated Hon. Warren J. Woodward for Supreme Judge, Hon. John Latta for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William McCandless for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Justus F. Temple for Auditor-General, a ticket which was elected at the subsequent election. It was during Dr. Nebinger's administration of the Democratic State Committee's affairs that the new Constitution of 1873 was adopted, a result to which he contributed greatly by unceasing efforts in that behalf.

Dr. Nebinger is a brother of the late Dr. George Nebinger, who was a Douglas Democrat, and ran against Hon. Thomas B. Florence for Congress in the First District. Dr. George Nebinger was a member of the Board of Education, and after his death in 1868 was succeeded by the subject of this sketch. In that body Dr. Nebinger has served continuously ever since, and in 1882 and for some years previous was Chairman of the Committee on Text Books, and a member of the Committees on Central High School, Night Schools and University.

In matters pertaining to medical societies Dr. Nebinger has always been prominently active. He has delivered several masterly addresses before the State Medical Society, of which he is a prominent member, and has served as President and Vice-President. Notable among them was an able paper on "Criminal Abortion, its Extent and Prevention," delivered in 1876. The doctor's last address to the society was delivered in 1880. He is also a member of the College of Physicians, and of the Medical Society of Philadelphia county, in which he has held all the leading offices, a member of the American Medical Association of the United States, a life-member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, a life-member of the Franklin Institute and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

In religion Dr. Nebinger is a Catholic, and attends the Church of the Sacred Heart.

HUGHES, JAMES, the member of the Board of Public Education from the Seventeenth Section, was born in Beally Castle, County Antrim, Ireland, on March 15th, 1834. He received his education in private schools, continuing with his studies until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to America. He settled in Philadelphia and secured employment in a grocery store. He worked for several different grocers, and in 1859 he purchased the grocery store of Henry Crilly, a well-known resident of Kensington, and engaged in business for himself at the northwest corner of Third and Thompson streets, where he is still located. Mr. Hughes is a Democrat, and has taken some interest in politics. He was elected a Director of the Seventeenth Section School Board in 1869, and has several times held the positions of Secretary and President of that body. In the spring of 1880 he was one of three candidates for Select Councilman, but owing to a split in his party he was defeated by 110 votes, Mr. George Roney being the successful aspirant. He became a member of the Board of Public Education on

January 1st, 1882. In that year he was a member of the Committees on Accounts, By-Laws and Rules and University.

In religion Mr. Hughes adheres to the Episcopal faith. He was married in 1858 to Jane Mooney. They have had ten children, six of whom are now living.

HUTCHINSON, MAHLON P., M. D., the member of the Board of Public Education from the Tenth Section, is of American parentage, and was born in Philadelphia about the year 1817. He received his preliminary education in the schools of that city, and afterwards studied medicine. He practised at his profession for many years with success and amassed a large fortune. He is at present the President of the Catawissa Railroad. He entered the Board of Education in 1874. During 1882 he was Chairman of the Committee on Music, and a member of the Committees on Girls' Normal School, Qualification of Teachers and By-Laws and Rules. Dr. Hutchinson is married and resides at No. 1225 Race street.

SMITH, WILLIAM MINTZER, the member of the Board of Public Education from the Twenty-seventh Section, was born of American parents in Reading, Pennsylvania, August 26th, 1831. His grandfather on his paternal side, Hon. Frederick Smith, was at one time Attorney-General of Pennsylvania and afterwards Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the same State. He died in 1827, while in the latter position. His paternal great-grandfather, John Frederick Schmidt, came to America in 1754. He was a Lutheran minister, being one of the most celebrated and accomplished linguists in the century in which he lived. He followed the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg in the pastorate of the German Lutheran Church at Fifth and Cherry streets. His father was associated with such men as Calder Miltimore and the elder Jacob Peters in the stage and mail contract business fifty years ago, before the days of railroads and telegraphs, and was subsequently Flour Inspector of Philadelphia during the six years of David R. Porter's administration. William Mintzer Smith received a most liberal education. He came to Philadelphia when quite young and attended the Coates Street Grammar School, and graduating from the Central High School. He also passed through a regular course in the Georgetown College, District of Columbia. When his education was finished he turned his attention to the study of law, registering as a student in the office of Hon. William A. Porter in the year 1854. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1856, and has ever since continued to practise his profession.

Mr. Smith is an ardent Republican. In 1857 Judge Porter, at that time City Solicitor, appointed him an assistant in the Law Department, a position he filled with decided ability during the former gentleman's term of office, and for a part of the term of the late William L. Hirst, Esq. He became a member of the Board of Public Education in January, 1881. In the Bi-Centennial year he was Chairman of the University Committee and a member of the Girls' Normal School, Industrial Art Education and Audits Committees. Mr. Smith's home surroundings are of the most pleasant description. He is married and has six children. The family attend the Episcopal Church, and reside on Woodland avenue, West Philadelphia.

GULAGER, WILLIAM, the member of the Board of Public Education from the Twenty-ninth Section, was born in Philadelphia, December 9th, 1828. He was educated in the public schools and graduated in the class of 1846 from the Central High School. His business is that of a drug broker. Mr. Gulager was for a time a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, and during the Centennial year (1876) was the President of that body. He resigned his seat in that board in 1879 to accept the membership from the Twenty-ninth School Section in the Board of Public Education, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retiring of James Long, Esq. He is Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Art Education, and a member of the Committees on Text-Books, By-Laws and Rules and Office.

JACKSON, WASHINGTON J., who represents the Third Section in the Board of Education, was born in the District of Southwark on the 5th of March, 1828. He has been a member of the Board, and upon its most active committees, for over twenty years. On his maternal side he is descended from Captain Israel Helm, one of that enterprising

band of "Swedes" who settled along the shores of the Delaware up as far as what is now Philadelphia, and whose kind and generous treatment of the Indians made the work of William Penn and his associates a few years afterwards comparatively easy. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Denike, whose father commanded a privateer during the Revolution and did good service for his country. His father, Jacob Jackson, was a native of Ingos'oken, Sweden, and left his home at the age of fourteen years, having become enamoured of a seafaring life. He served with great credit in the naval service during the war of 1812, participating in a number of important engagements under Commodores Morris, Reed, Wadsworth, Kennedy and others, and was wounded on several occasions.

Mr. Jackson received substantial academical education, and at an early age entered the counting-room of James G. Crozier on Front below Chestnut streets, and afterwards of Pearse & Elbert and Earp & Young. During the time he was with Earp & Young he was twice elected by the Democratic party, of which he has been an adherent since he could vote, to the State Legislature, and took an active part in its proceedings. He was also a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated by a small majority, a coalition having been made between the Whigs and Natives. He was afterwards placed upon the Democratic ticket as a candidate for Prothonotary of the District Court, but defeated. He has held various public positions, being principal Deputy Clerk of the Orphans' Court for seven years, a member of the City Executive Committee, and the Committee of Thirty-one, which took an important part in the election of King and Hunter. Mr. Jackson has been an active member of that very influential organization, the Commercial Exchange, for about twenty-two years, and during that period has been elected a number of times to the Board of Managers and also Honorary Secretary, and has served upon some of its most important Committees. He was for some years a member of the Masonic fraternity, but resigned some time ago. He was one of the charter members of that flourishing Odd Fellows' Lodge, Excelsior, No. 42. In his earlier life he was a member of the Union Library Company, an institution that was one of the best of its day. William V. McKean, Furman Sheppard, Daniel Dougherty and many others who have since attained eminence were members of the association. In the year 1859 he was married to Miss Sarah J. Osler, daughter of Hugh Osler, an amiable and accomplished lady, by whom he had one daughter, who is still living. His wife died a little over a year after their marriage.

Mr. Jackson has contributed a number of articles to the newspapers, and some years ago wrote a number of tales and sketches which had a large circulation. He has delivered lectures upon various subjects before the Union Library Company and other associations. The members of his family have attended worship in the Old Swedes' Church for generations past, and the remains of many of them are buried in the graveyard attached to that venerated building. Mr. Jackson adheres to the faith of his forefathers.

He is now Chief Clerk under Mayor King, and prior to his appointment was engaged in the flour business for many years.

SHEDDEN, JOHN, the member of the Board of Education from the Sixth Section, was born in Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, on May 12th, 1820. His father was a native of the Lowland, and his mother of the Celtic-Highland. John attended the parish schools, where he received a sound education. He was then apprenticed to learn the tailoring trade, at which he served five years. In 1840 he came to America and settled in Philadelphia, where, with the exception of six years spent in Burlington county, New Jersey, he has resided ever since, being at present engaged as a clerk in a tailoring establishment. Mr. Shedden is a member of the Masonic Order and of the American Protestant Association, being at present Deputy District Grand Master of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, of the latter society. He is also a member of the Caledonian Club of Philadelphia, in which he has held various offices. In 1865 he was elected Chief of the club for one year, and in 1867 was re-elected for another term. He has been elected for ten successive years to the presidency of the literary department of the club, and in June, 1882, at the convention at Troy, New York, he was elected President of the National United Caledonian Association of North America for the year 1883.

When Mr. Shedden became a voter, the principles of the Liberty party pleased him best, and he became a strong adherent of that party. In 1852 he was a Delegate to the National Convention at Pittsburgh, in which John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and George W. Julian, of Indiana, were nominated as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. In this and subsequent campaigns Mr. Shedden took a prominent part as a public speaker. When the Republican party was formed in 1860 he became one of its

advocates, and has been identified with it ever since. In June, 1878, he was nominated by the Republican and Workingmen's conventions as their candidate for Congress in the Third District of Pennsylvania, but after a closely contested campaign he was defeated. He is at present the representative of the Sixth Section in the Board of Education, a position he has held for nine years.

During the late war Mr. Shedden enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment for the emergency, and served two months. He is married and has three daughters, and the family attend the Baptist Church.

KENNEDY, THOMAS, the member of the Board of Public Education from the Fourteenth Section, was born in Philadelphia, December 22d, 1815. He was educated in Pittsburgh, where he attended Henry Williams' private college, which has long since ceased to exist. In 1837, at the age of twenty two years, he commenced business for himself, and became a wholesale dealer in general merchandise. He conducted this business successfully for a period of twenty-four years, when he retired, having amassed a competency. In 1861 he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained out of business until 1870, when he became President of the Spring Garden Bank, at the corner of Twelfth and Spring Garden streets. He retained this position until February, 1883, at which time he resigned in favor of his son, Francis Kennedy, who now holds that office. Mr. Kennedy was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education in December, 1868. In 1882 he was a member of the Committees on Grammar, Secondary and Primary Schools, Qualification of Teachers, University and Audits.

COOPER, JAMES J., a member of the Board of Education from the Twenty-sixth District, though of American parentage, was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 24th, 1835. His father, John Alexander Cooper, was born in Trenton, and his mother, E. J. Judson, was born in Newark, New Jersey. He received a liberal education in the schools of Ireland, attending Professor Garvin's school at Newport, Tipperary county, and spending one year at Trinity College of Dublin. He then learned the house and sign painting trade. In 1855 Mr. Cooper came to America, settling in Philadelphia, where he has continued to reside ever since. He is at present engaged in the manufacture of copper and metal work, such as gas machines, etc.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past officer in both. In 1861 he enlisted as a private and fought through the greater part of the rebellion, serving in the Fourteenth, Sixtieth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was honorably discharged in 1864 with the rank of Captain. A Republican, Mr. Cooper has been a valuable member of his party. He was at one time United States Consul to Seville, Spain.

Mr. Cooper is the President and Treasurer of the Masonic Manufacturing and Publishing Company, and holds the same offices in the Gas Carburetting Company of Philadelphia, and is also a member of several mutual insurance societies. He was married in October, 1866, and his wife has had three children, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. Cooper and wife are regular attendants at the Episcopal Church.

MARCHMENT, THOMAS WALRAVEN, member of the Board of Education from the Twenty-fifth District, was born in Philadelphia, March 8th, 1820. His ancestors on his paternal side were Irish and on the maternal side Swedish; his parents, however, were both born in this country. He received his education in private schools in the city, and at an early age learned the ladies' shoe manufacturing business, which he carried on in the Northern Liberties, now Fifth Ward, for sixteen years or until 1869, when he retired and removed to the Twenty-fifth Ward, where he has since resided. He began his active interest in educational affairs in 1850, when he was elected School Director, and he served in that position for sixteen years, seven of which as Controller. In 1880 he was appointed by the judges member of the Board of Public Education, which position he now holds. In 1877 he was elected by the Democratic party to the Common Council and served one term.

Mr. Marchment has always taken a great interest in the temperance question. He is a prominent member of the Order of Sons of Temperance and was elected W. P. in 1846. For the past twelve years he has been D. G. W. P. of Diligent Division, S. of T. He is also a member of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society, which

he joined in 1852, and for the last twelve years has held the position of President. In religion Mr. Marchment is a Baptist. He is married but has no children living, and resides at 3325 Richmond street in comfortable circumstances.

ABBOT, CHARLES FREDERICK, who represents the Twenty-eighth Section in the Board of Education, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 5th, 1821. His parents were of English ancestry, and were Samuel Abbot, of Boston, who died at the age of 92 years, and Abigail Spear, a native of Massachusetts, who died at the age of 78 years. In 1828 the family removed to Worcester county, Massachusetts, where Charles, who was the youngest child, received his primary education, subsequently attending a grammar school in Boston and finishing his education under private tutors. His employment from the time he was seventeen years of age for five years was in wholesale and retail mercantile pursuits in Richmond, Virginia, and Newburg and Buffalo, New York. In 1845 he came to Philadelphia, where he has since resided, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics. Subsequently for a few years he retired from business and afterwards engaged in real estate transactions.

Mr. Abbot is a Republican. In 1858 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and served for four years consecutively in that body during a period of exciting and highly important legislation. While in the House he had charge of the bill "for the commutation of tonnage duties" for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and took an active interest in the defence and readjustment of the railroad system of the State. During the early years of the rebellion he was a member of the House Committee on Federal Relations. He participated actively in national and local measures for raising supplies, and in urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. In 1863, during the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, he volunteered for the emergency, and participated in the engagements with General Lee's army on its retreat after the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Abbot was appointed a member of the Board of Education in 1867, has been reappointed and has served on the Board continuously ever since. In religion he is a Baptist, and has been a member of the Board of Directors of the American Baptist Publication Society for twenty-five years. He has also been at various times a Director in State and local Boards of educational and religious societies, and for about twenty years was a member of the Board of Trustees of the university at Lewisburg. In 1862 he was a member of the commission appointed by Governor Curtin to investigate the alleged frauds and irregularities in furnishing supplies for the use of Pennsylvania troops.

Mr. Abbot was married in the year 1848 to Miss Elizabeth Evans, a daughter of Griffith Evans, a prominent merchant and citizen of Philadelphia. They have two sons and one daughter.

WRIGHT, RICHARDSON L., the member of the Board of Public Education from the Twenty-third Section, was born in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, on August 30th, 1820. His father was Robert Erskine Wright, a native of County Tyrone, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Richardson Little, his ancestors on both sides being Scotch-Irish. His parents emigrated in the first place to St. John, New Brunswick, and when he was nine years old came to the United States, where they settled in Philadelphia. In the schools of this city Mr. Wright received his education, and on leaving school he turned his attention to mechanical and mercantile pursuits, continuing in business until 1852, when he retired and removed to Frankford. In 1854 he began the study of the law under Chief-Justice Read, but, owing to his continued public service, he never practised his profession.

Mr. Wright has been a life-long Democrat. In 1852 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, taking his seat in that body in January, 1853. He was re-elected to the House in 1853 and 1854, and at the commencement of the session in 1855 was the candidate of his party for the speakership. In the same year he was elected a Representative for the fourth time, and at the organization of the House in January, 1866, was elected Speaker. It may be worthy of note that Mr. Wright was the third Speaker from the county of Philadelphia in a period of sixty six years. This distinguished position he filled with dignity and honor, and in the fall of 1866 was nominated a candidate for State Senator, being elected by an unusually large majority. During the three years of his service in the Senate he was a member of the Finance Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. In 1859 he

SAMUEL F. STRINGFELLOW.

JOHN SIMMONS.

was nominated for the office of Auditor-General by nearly a two-thirds vote on the first and only ballot, and although he ran far ahead of his ticket, the party dissensions and divisions prevented his election. In March, 1867, on the recommendation of Senator Buckalew, he received the appointment of United States Assessor for the Fifth District of Pennsylvania from President Johnson, and was confirmed by the Senate. His career in this branch of the public service was such as to call forth the commendations of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the faithful discharge of the delicate and important duties of his office. In 1872 he was urged by his friends to become a candidate once more, and being nominated by the convention he accepted. In December of 1872 Mr. Wright was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education, and has continued to represent the Twenty-third Section in that body ever since. In 1882 he was Chairman of the Committee on Estimates and a member of the Committees on Girls' Normal School, Revision of Studies, Supplies and Music. In 1846 Mr. Wright was married to Eleanor Elizabeth, daughter of George S. Roberts, of the Northern Liberties. In his legislative career he exhibited force and ability as a debater, and having positive opinions on all public questions, he acquired the position of a leader and exercised great influence in and beyond his party. In all his public and private relations he is a striking example of integrity and strict adherence to principle.

POLLOCK, WILLIAM JOHN, the member of the Board of Education from the Thirtieth Section, was born in Philadelphia, February 13th, 1833, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, his parents coming from the north of Ireland. He received a liberal education in the public schools, graduating from the Central High School. He then engaged in the dry-goods business, in which he continued for some time, and afterwards commenced the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods. At present he is the Collector of Internal Revenue in the First District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Pollock is a member of Eastern Star Lodge, F. & A. M., and served as W. M. in 1859. He is also a member of the American Protestant Association and the Hibernian Society. He is a Republican and has been a member of the Union League since its organization. He has held many public offices. In 1865 he was elected to represent the Twenty-sixth Ward in the Select Council and served for three years. In July, 1870, he was appointed Collector of the Internal Revenue of the First and Second Districts of Pennsylvania, and was employed in that capacity until August, 1875. Mr. Pollock was appointed a member of the Board of Education in 1876, and has continued in that body ever since. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1878 and served until 1882. On February 15th, 1882, he was again appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Pennsylvania, which position he now holds. During the Centennial in 1876 Mr. Pollock was the chief examiner of foreign goods at the exhibition, and in 1876 and 1877 he was United States General Appraiser of Merchandise. He was also one of the originators of the Union Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. Pollock was married on October 2d, 1860, and has had four children, one girl and three boys, of whom the daughter is the only one now living.

GRATZ, SIMON, the member of the Board of Education from the Eighth Section, was born in 1840, and is descended from an old Philadelphia family; his great-grandfather having been one of the merchants of this city who, in the year 1765, signed the "non-importation resolutions" evoked by the odious "stamp act" passed by the British Parliament of that day. His father, Edward, who died in the year 1869, was one of our best known and most highly esteemed citizens; and is well remembered for the active part he took in the public affairs of the city and in all that related to its prosperity and advancement.

The subject of this notice entered the freshman class of the University of Pennsylvania before he had reached the age of thirteen; and, after completing the full four years' course of study in the Department of Arts, was graduated, and received the degree of A. B. Four years afterwards he received the degree of A. M. Immediately upon graduating he entered the office of Hon. Garrick Mallery, where he spent three years in preparing himself for the legal profession. He was then admitted to practise in the courts of this city and county. Prior to his admission, and while yet in his minority, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of this State. He served one term; but declined to be a candidate for re-election. Shortly after his admission to the bar he received the appointment of Assistant City Solicitor

from Charles E. Lex, Esq., who had been elected chief law officer of the city. He held this position for three years, and until the expiration of Mr. Lex's term. During this time he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

At the close of the year 1869 he was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to represent the Eighth Ward in the Board of Public Education. Since then he has served continuously in that body, and has been one of its most active and influential members. For twelve years he has been a member of the Committee having immediate supervision of the Girls' Normal School, and during the greater part of that time has been Chairman of the Committee. The acknowledged excellence and high standing of that school are due, in a great measure, to the zealous interest he has taken in it.

POLLOCK, JAMES, the member of the Board of Education from the Thirty-first District, was born in Ireland, August 29th, 1848. He was brought to this country when quite young, and was educated in the public schools. He is now engaged in the manufacture of carpets. Mr. Pollock is a Republican. He was elected a member of the Board of Education on January 1st, 1879, which position he has held ever since.

GODSHALL, HENRY S., the member of the Board of Public Education from the Fifteenth Section, was born in Maryland in the year 1829. His early training was such as naturally springs from well-ordered and loving parental authority. His early education was obtained in the best private schools of his native State, and, while yet a youth, he came to Philadelphia, where he attended the public schools. Desirous of becoming a business man, and armed with a plain but thorough English education, backed by a good moral character, he entered the coal and iron business. He steadily advanced in his chosen calling, and worked himself up to successful and important positions, being at present the Treasurer of the Greenwood Rolling Mill Company, whose offices are at No. 224 South Third street. The well rounded characteristics of a generous and noble nature are prominent in his make-up. Clear in thinking, with a good judgment and a strong will, he brings to the consideration of every subject an intelligent, reasoning mind. Quick to grasp the principal points in any matter presented to him, he decides quickly and acts promptly.

In politics Mr. Godshall is a Republican. Not a partisan, narrow and prejudiced, but broad, free, and independent. About the year 1874 the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward called him into political prominence by electing him a School Director in the sectional board. In this position his genial manner, pleasant address, and the strict attention which he gave to his official duties, gathered around him many friends. In 1879 he was appointed by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to succeed James S. Whitney in representing the Fifteenth Section in the Board of Public Education. His career in this body has been excellent. Clear and frank in debate, courteous to all, firm in his convictions, prompt and wise in action, a true friend of our school-system, Mr. Godshall commands the esteem of all his associates. In the Bi-Centennial year he served as a member of the Girls' Normal School, Property, Text-Books, By-Laws and Rules, and Office Committees.

In religion Mr. Godshall is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is married and has a family. His home-life is most pleasing, being beloved as a kind, considerate, and affectionate father and husband. Mr. Godshall's residence is at No. 2105 Spring Garden street.

HALLIWELL, HENRY W., Secretary of the Board of Education, is of English ancestry and was born in Philadelphia, October 24th, 1832. He received a liberal education in the public schools, attending the Northwest Grammar School and also the High School. Shortly after entering the latter academy in 1848 Mr. Halliwell was tendered the position of clerk in the office of the Board of Education, and he was forced to give up his studies to accept. He served as a clerk until 1865, when he was elected Secretary of the Board. The fact that Mr. Halliwell has held this last important office for a period of over seventeen years is sufficient proof that he has been a faithful and efficient officer, and it would be no easy matter to replace such an experienced and well-known man.

Mr. Halliwell is a Republican, but he has never taken more than ordinary interest in politics. He was married on July 11th, 1865, and has one child, a daughter. The family attend the Episcopal Church.

MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

LAUGHLIN, ROBERT, President of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, was born November 19th, 1840, in Philadelphia, in the old District of Kensington, where the building of the Eighth National Bank now stands; which would make it appear that he has the touch of Midas, for he has been connected with banking institutions the greater part of his adult life, and is now a member of one of the most successful banking firms in the city. His father, also Robert Laughlin, was a well-known business man in the old Kensington District. The boy, after gaining a sound education in the public schools, was sent to Nazareth Hall, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, an old collegiate institution that boasts of many distinguished graduates. After completing his education young Laughlin returned home and at once entered the real estate and conveyancing office of Daniel M. Fox, who later was made Mayor of Philadelphia. Three years steady study in this field did not imbue the young man with an ardent love for the business. His natural energy bade him go West, but a year's existence in that then undeveloped region gave him a satiety of adventure. Returning to Philadelphia he obtained a position with the wholesale grocery firm of Waterman, Young & Co., then doing business on Second street below Noble.

He remained with this well-known house for nine years, resigning his place at the expiration of that period to accept a clerkship in the Kensington National Bank, Beach street below Laurel. Here he gained a knowledge that stood him in good stead in after life, and he gained it rapidly too, for on November 4th, 1872, he opened a banking-house at No. 20 South Third street. His father gave him some financial assistance, and he associated with him, under the firm-name of Laughlin & McManus, Mr. Charles A. McManus, a gentleman with whom he possessed many traits in common. The young firm made a specialty of dealing in city warrants and city loans, and one of their distinguishing and singular characteristics, that brought them success, however, was taking a careful, unselfish interest in the welfare of those who gave them stock commissions. The best commentary on the manner in which they rode the financial storm of 1873 is contained in the fact that on January 1st, 1876, they removed their quarters to those formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., and which they now occupy, on Third street below Chestnut.

At the November election of 1872, Mr. Laughlin, who then resided in the Twentieth Ward, was elected a member of the Common Council, and he proved a model member of that body. In February, 1874, he was re-elected for a two years' term, beginning January, 1875, and during his incumbency filled positions on the Finance, Highway and other important Committees. His growing business prevented his accepting a renomination, his successor being D. Newlin Fell, now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Laughlin was not destined, however, no matter what his predilection may have been, to long remain out of public life. His career in the Councils had given his fellow-members an insight to his character, and on April 12th, 1877, they elected him a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Edwin H. Merrick, present master warden of the institution. Mr. Laughlin was not long in demonstrating his ability to perform the duties of any high administrative office. He proved an active and painstaking manager, and the result was that on January 15th, 1878, he was made President of the Board, a position that he has ever since filled with conspicuous ability. He has frequently been mentioned for high elective offices, notably that of City Treasurer, and it is a matter of fact that the latter prize could have been his had he but reached forth his hand to pluck it. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Laughlin's home surroundings are most pleasant. He is married and has three children, one daughter and two sons, with whom he resides at the northwest corner of Eighteenth and Jefferson streets.

TITTERMARY, ROBERT CHARLEMAGNE, a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, was born in the old District of Southwark on January 18th, 1832, and is descended from American ancestors, whose residence here dates back to the time of Penn. He attended the public schools of his day, and at the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to Dreer & Hays, manufacturers of jewelry, to learn the trade. He continued in this business

until he reached the age of twenty-one years. Even before reaching his majority Mr. Tittermary had become greatly interested in politics, and was an earnest worker in the Native American party, with which he had connected himself. His good work for that organization was recognized by Mayor Conrad in 1854, who offered him a position on the police force, which, however, he declined. He afterward accepted the appointment of letter-carrier from Postmaster Walborn, but he did not continue long in this position. Finally he was placed on the pay-roll of the Navy Yard under Isaiah Pascoe, where he remained for some time. In 1862, when the revenue laws were put in operation, Mr. Tittermary was made one of the assessors of his ward, a position he retained only several months, when he resigned to become collector of outstanding taxes in the Seventh Ward, having been appointed by James C. Kelsh, the newly elected Receiver of Taxes. At the expiration of Mr. Kelsh's term of office, Mr. Tittermary secured an appointment as an Internal Revenue Inspector, which position he resigned after serving a short time.

In 1866 Mr. Tittermary was nominated by the Republicans of the Second District as a candidate for the State Legislature; but was defeated by his opponent, William S. Gregory, by a majority of 473 votes. In 1867 he again secured the nomination, but was defeated by John McGinnis by 527 votes. In 1868 he again tried for the same office against Mr. McGinnis, who defeated him by 692 votes. Finally, in 1872, there being a split in the Democratic party, which had two candidates in the field, Mr. Tittermary became a candidate for the fourth time, and was elected. On finishing his term in the Assembly he returned to Philadelphia and was made a mercantile appraiser. Mr. Tittermary was also a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners for a term of years. He is at present a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction. He is married, and resides at No. 1313 Master street.

WILLITS, SAMUEL CAWLEY, one of the Managers of the House of Correction, was born in the old Northern Liberties, County of Philadelphia, February 20th, 1819. He was the son of Joseph B. and Lydia Cawley Willits, both members of the Friends' Meeting at Sixth and Noble streets, in our city, and natives of Burlington county, New Jersey. Mr. Willits received his early education in schools founded by Friends, and in his later studies attended the Friends' Academy on Fourth street below Chestnut, and the Friends' Westtown Boarding School at Chester county, Pennsylvania. His first employment was in the hardware business, where he remained but a short time, and relinquished it to enter the studio of Robert Street, the artist. Here he studied the greater part of a year and left Mr. Street to open a studio of his own; but close application injured his health and he found it necessary to quit the profession in 1843, and seek a residence on the Pennepack Creek, near Holmesburg, where he erected an oil-mill and prosecuted the business until 1852.

In 1854 he formed a partnership with Mr. George S. Courtney under the firm-name of Courtney & Willits, and commenced the manufacture and sale of cottage furniture at No. 14 and 16 South Seventh street. The building was destroyed by fire in 1857, when they purchased the property and erected the present one. They subsequently disposed of it, however, and Mr. Willits retired to his farm at Longford, adjoining the old mill property on the Pennepack, and in the supervision of his estate he has since remained there.

Although never without a proper interest and share in the duties of city government, he has neither held nor sought any office for pay or emolument. He has remained a member of Quaker meeting, and is a strong advocate of temperance principles; politically he is a Republican. In 1858 he married Phebe, daughter of Isaac Pearson, of Pleasant Hill, near Torresdale, and has had four children, one son and three daughters. The son, I. Pearson Willits, is at present resident physician of the House of Correction. Mr. Willits has been an active member of a large number of useful associations, and been honorably prominent in them all. Prior to the consolidation of the city in 1854, he had been School Director and Auditor for Lower Dublin Township, and immediately after consolidation he was elected to the Common Council of the city for the years 1855 and 1856. He was again elected member for the Twenty-third Ward in 1864, and continued in Common Council until 1871. For four years he was on the Committee on the Girard Estate before the Board of Trusts was substituted for the control of Councils. He was a member of the Committee on House of Correction for four months before a site could be chosen to afford satisfaction, which was finally accomplished in 1870. On the expiration of his fourth term in Councils, he was elected one of the Managers of the House of Correction, the Board being organized in 1871. Since that time he has been twice re-elected, in 1874 and again in 1879, and the position he still retains. In this long series of years, besides being connected with or originating many

private enterprises, there has been scarcely a single public undertaking to which his services have not been contributed, and their usefulness recognized.

Busily as he has been employed he has found time to indulge his literary tastes in the authorship of "A History of Lower Dublin Academy, with Biographical Sketches and Historical Reminiscences of the Academy and Vicinity from the earliest times, including a Memoir of Thomas Holme" (William Penn's Surveyor-General).

Kindly, even, and sedate in mind and manner, Mr. Willits has through the course of a moderately long career scarcely allowed himself a moment's idle time. Never of very robust constitution, he has, nevertheless, been untiring in his exertions for the comfort and advancement of his fellow, and, to speak in his quaint way, "has had a pretty active life."

DUNN, JOHN, a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, was born in Philadelphia, Sunday, May 10th, 1835, and is descended from Irish ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of the city. His mother carried on the shoe business on Market street near Eleventh, and in 1847 John was taken into the store to assist her. In 1849 he entered the printing house of T. K. & P. G. Collins, the father and uncle of the senior partner of the firm of Collins & McLeester, type-founders. At first he was only engaged as a roller-boy, but later became a regular apprentice, and learned the trade. In 1856 he worked as a journeyman printer on *The Morning Times*, a Know-Nothing paper, which became extinct in that year. Colonel John W. Forney established *The Press* in 1857, and Mr. Dunn went to work for him. He remained in the employ of Mr. Forney until the war broke out, when he enlisted. At the expiration of his term he was made assistant-foreman on the same paper.

Mr. Dunn became foreman of the *Morning Post* in 1868, and continued there through 1869, when, at the death of Mr. Tyson, foreman of *The Press*, he was offered that position and accepted. He continued foreman until the resignation of the business manager, Mr. J. G. L. Brown, whom he succeeded. He held this position until the paper was sold to its present owner, when he resigned and became proprietor and publisher of the *Sunday* and *Evening Leader*. When the publication of these papers was discontinued, he was again made foreman of *The Press*.

Mr. Dunn is a member of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, of which he was a Trustee for a number of years. He also represented it in the National Union at Albany in 1869. He is a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M.; Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., and The Typographical Beneficial Society.

In December, 1875, Mr. Dunn was elected a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction by Councils for a term of five years, and was re-elected on December 18th, 1881, for another term.

In politics Mr. Dunn is a Republican. He was made the candidate of the Labor Party, in 1877, for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, but was defeated.

On August 9th, 1862, Mr. Dunn enlisted as a private in the Sixty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Scott Legion, and served throughout the rebellion. This regiment belonged to the Army of the Potomac. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1864, and taken to Richmond, where he was incarcerated in the notorious Libby Prison. In August of the same year he was paroled, and in September was exchanged, whereupon he returned to his regiment and was made Color Corporal. He was discharged with the regiment at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, in June, 1865. Mr. Dunn was married in 1855, and has three sons and one daughter living.

BUMM, WILLIAM, a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, is the son of John Bumm, carpenter and builder, and Hannah, daughter of Peter Sheetz, a prominent citizen of the old District of Kensington in his day, and was born in the present Eighteenth Ward of the city, November 7th, 1819. He received his earliest instruction at the only pay-school then existing in the district, from which he was removed to the public schools, at that time beginning to show superior excellence, and there finished his preparatory education. On leaving school he entered into apprenticeship with Isaac Pearson, a whip-maker, the predecessor of the firm of Pearson & Sallada, and remained with that gentleman until he retired from business, about the year 1839. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Bumm married Miss Mary Ann Rea, an estimable lady, still living, and under the impulse of new responsibilities left his trade and sought a clerkship in the salt-house of Nicholas Wallace on Race street wharf. Evincing consider-

able business tact and energy, Mr. Bumm was invited by Mr. Wallace into a partnership under the firm-name of Nicholas Wallace & Co., a firm which, through careful and sagacious management, enjoyed a continuous prosperity, until the retirement of Mr. Wallace in 1857 upon a competent fortune left the entire proprietorship in Mr. Bumm's hands. Under his care the trade increased both in extent and importance, until in 1865 he associated with himself his son, George W. Bumm, who had previously been employed as clerk, and the firm became William Bumm & Son. In the year 1882 the younger son, William H. Bumm, was also admitted to partnership, and the firm now trading as William Bumm & Sons forms the largest salt-importing house in the United States.

The confidence and respect of Mr. Bumm's fellow-citizens kept even pace with his business prosperity, and it was upon their urgent solicitation that he consented to receive in May, 1860, the nomination and election as member of the Common Council from the Eighteenth Ward. On the 9th of May, 1860, he took his seat in that body, and from that time onward for fifteen years he added to the pressing necessity of business management the equally burdensome duties of city government. During the three terms he sat in Common Council his presence and direction are perceptible in almost all departments of civic affairs, and before his third term had reached its close, upon the same persistency of the Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward, he was returned by an increased majority as member of the Select branch, where he took his seat in January, 1866. During the nine years he sat in Select Council we find him upon the most important committees, especially of Finance, of which he was Chairman, and the draught upon the time of a gentleman of prompt business habits must have been extreme. He acted also as Chairman of the Committees of City Property, of Schools, to Verify the Account of the City Treasurer, and of the Committee on Port Wardens, in which latter position he offered an important resolution looking to the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware river. In pursuance of this resolution he proceeded to Washington to meet the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, where the effect of his judicious management is visible in an appropriation of $500,000, and in subsequent appropriations of equal or even greater liberality up to the present time. During his term of service in Select Council he was twice offered the Chairmanship of that body, but the claims of his private affairs made it absolutely impossible to accept the honor with its accompanying labors. Another important measure we believe originated by Mr. Bumm, though still delayed, may at some time reach a practical conclusion. He perceived that Smith's Island presents the chief obstruction to the free navigation of the Delaware in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and in May, 1873, he offered a resolution in Select Council that the city should purchase the island, and have it permanently removed. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, of which he was a member, but owing to the depleted condition of the city treasury, it was at least temporarily abandoned.

Approaching the end of his third term in Select Council his constituents, well satisfied with his official conduct, again insisted upon his nomination; but this time Mr. Bumm positively refused, and finding no alternative left resolved to change his residence, and accordingly moved to his house in the Fifteenth Ward, where he still resides. It is certainly rare in official life at least that we find a gentleman absolutely flying from the lasting approval of his friends. His vacant seat in Council, however, was immediately occupied by his son, George W. Bumm, who, in the year 1881, was chosen to the presidency which the father was obliged to decline.

Mr. Bumm's term expired with the beginning of the year 1875, and for a short time private business claimed his undivided attention; but on the 20th day of May he was chosen one of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction to fill the unexpired term of A. H. Franciscus, Esq. His friends in Select Council had evidently not forgotten him. In December, 1879, he was re-elected to the same position for the full term, and there he remains.

In 1873 the people of the northeastern portion of the city, owing to the increase of the number of inhabitants, and extension of business relations, felt the need of banking facilities, and in this new field Mr. Bumm exerted himself to meet a popular want. In company with some other gentlemen of enterprise he formed and secured a charter for the Shackamaxon Bank, a solid and very reliable institution. He was tendered the first presidency, and having at heart the interests of the section in which he was born and reared, and a thorough confidence in the steady business habits of its people, the post was accepted, and is still retained. He is also Director in the Atlantic City Gas and Water Company, he having large real estate interests in that part of the country. He commenced life a poor boy, of imperfect education, early deprived of paternal direction and care. As a most

successful merchant, a bank president, a tried and useful public citizen we leave him.

Politically Mr. Bumm is a pronounced Republican, having engaged in the formation of societies favorable to that party in advance of the majority of our citizens. Personally he is spare in form, alert and active in motion and in speech, courteous and cheerful in address, and evidently accustomed to rapid discrimination in thought. He is a conscientious and attentive member of the Presbyterian Church; but the tenets of that usually rigid denomination are in him tempered with lenient toleration and full concession to all reasonable freedom of belief. He has been happy in his married life, and is fortunate in four children, two daughters, of whom one is married, and two sons, George W. and William H., of whom we have spoken above.

DUFF, WILLIAM A., a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, was born in Philadelphia on January 25th, 1820. He attended the private schools of that city, and at an early age was employed in the printing office of Charles Alexander, who was known in his day as the "Napoleon of the Press." In this establishment he worked on the first printing press moved by steam in Philadelphia. For several years prior to December, 1844, he had charge of the business department of the *Christian Observer*. At the date last named he entered the establishment of Cornelius & Baker, when that firm employed seventy hands, and remained there as confidential clerk and manager for twenty years, at the end of which time they employed seven hundred hands. After leaving that position he became a member of the old firm of V. Quarre Company, chromo-lithographers, &c., established in 1837. He is now the sole proprietor, with his office and manufactory at No. 121 North Ninth street, store at No. 1413 Chestnut street, and a branch office in New York.

Mr. Duff is a Mason, and he has been a member of Melita Lodge, No. 295, and Columbia Chapter, No. 90, for about thirty years. He has also attained much prominence as an earnest supporter of the temperance cause. He has been connected with the Sons of Temperance for over thirty-eight years, and is a member of the Subordinate, Grand and National Divisions.

When the Board of Managers of the House of Correction was instituted, Mr. Duff was elected a member by the Common Council. He took his seat at the organization of the Board on January 1st, 1871, and has been one of the managers ever since. At the present time the only original members of the Board now in it are Mr. Willits and himself. In 1877 he was elected President of the Board and served one year. Altogether Mr. Duff has been elected to this body for four successive terms, and always without any effort on his part to secure or retain the position. He is married and resides with his family at No. 2306 Green street.

SHALLCROSS, EDWARD ALEXANDER, a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, was born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, February 24th, 1821. He is descended from two old families of Friends, whose coming to America dates back to the time of William Penn. He received his education in the Lower Dublin Academy of the Twenty-third Ward, and afterwards engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business. He eventually became a merchant tailor, but retired, and is now not engaged in active pursuits.

Mr. Shallcross is a member of various secret orders. He is a Republican, having joined that party when the old Whig party became extinct, of which he had been a strong ally. Mr. Shallcross is a member of the Society of Friends. He is married and has three children, all of whom are married and living in their own homes. Mr and Mrs. Shallcross reside in Frankford.

OELLERS, RICHARD GARDINER, a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, was born in Philadelphia, August 5th, 1843. He is the son of James S. Oellers, who was for many years in the grain business at Pine street and Delaware avenue, until his death in 1872. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Richard Gardiner, who was one of the most prominent Homœopathic physicians of the city. Young Oellers was educated in private schools, and at the proper age entered the wholesale dry-goods business, in which he remained until 1870, when he accepted a position in the business department of the *Public Record*, then just established. He remained with that journal through its change of proprietorship, the name being altered to *The Philadelphia Record* upon the purchase of the paper by William M. Singerly. He now occupies

the dual position of business manager and treasurer.

Mr. Oellers was elected by the Select Council a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction in June, 1875, for the unexpired term of Samuel R. Leonard, and was re-elected for a third term in December, 1881. He is Past Master of Crescent Lodge, No. 403, F. & A. M.; Past High Priest Temple Chapter, No. 248, and Past Eminent Commander St. Alban Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar. He was married, June 24th, 1869, to Emma A. McMain, of Philadelphia, and has four children. The family attend the Baptist Church.

ROBERTS, JOHN, a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, was born in Philadelphia, October 10th, 1836, and is a direct descendant of two of the oldest Quaker families, who came to America with William Penn. He received his early education in the public schools of Gloucester county, New Jersey, to which locality the family removed in 1841, and where they remained until 1848. He afterwards went to Schenectady, New York, where he attended the Union College. After a regular course he graduated from this institution, and received the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Roberts then studied law, and being admitted, he commenced the practice of his profession, and has continued at it ever since with flattering success.

Mr. Roberts is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, and has held many important offices therein. He is Past Master of Kensington Lodge, No. 211; Past High Priest of Kensington Chapter, and Past Eminent Commander of Kensington Commandery, No. 54, Knights Templar. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the Third Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, and served for two years and nine months, when he was honorably discharged, having attained to the rank of Captain.

Mr. Roberts is a Republican; and, although he is a firm supporter of the party, he has never aspired to public office. He received without solicitation the appointment to membership on the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, and has served faithfully. Mr. Roberts is married and has three children, who reside with their parents.

DISSTON, THOMAS SPENCER, a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, is of English parentage, and was born at Derby, England, September 25th, 1832. His education was obtained at the pay day-schools usual in that country, and his first employment was the trade of saw-making, at which he has since continued. He came to this country in 1847, making Philadelphia his home, and entered at once into business as saw and tool manufacturer. When he first turned his attention to politics he became a Republican, and still maintains his connection with that party. During the civil war he served through the call for the ninety-day men as Sergeant in the First Coal Regiment. He was elected one of the School Directors of the Twenty-third Ward, and also one of the Overseers of the Poor for the same district.

He is a brother of Henry Disston, now deceased, and is at present a member of the firm of H. Disston & Sons, in that branch of the business known as the jobbing department, under the title of H. & T. Disston.

Mr. Disston is a member of Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M., and also of the Society of the Sons of St. George, and of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. In religious faith he is a Protestant; is married and the father of two children, and as a skilful artisan and efficient business manager is a highly respected and useful member of the partnership to which he belongs.

LOUIS WAGNER.

JAMES M. FERGUSON.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SICKEL, HORATIO GATES, President of the Board of Health, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 3d, 1817. He is descended on his paternal side from an old Holland family, and his maternal ancestors were English Quakers, who came to America with William Penn. When he was but seven years of age he had the misfortune to lose his mother by death, and from that time he made his home in the family of an elder sister. Here he was employed on the farm in the summer time, being allowed to go to school during the winter season. He received the greater part of his education in the Friends' School at Byberry, Philadelphia county. At the age of eighteen years he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a smith, reserving the right of three months out of each year to attend the school just mentioned. On reaching his majority, and being possessed of a good education and a legacy from the estate of his grandfather Vandegrift, he established himself in the smithing and coachmaking business at Quakertown. In 1845 Mr. Sickel removed to Philadelphia, and there engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits with success.

About twenty years prior to the rebellion Mr. Sickel connected himself with the volunteer militia, and was the commander of the old Washington Grays of the Second, and afterwards of the Mechanics' Rifles, of the First Division. His ability as an executive officer and his general kindness toward those in his command in times of peace were given recognition in 1861, when he was unanimously chosen Colonel of the Third Reserve regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was organized in camp at Easton. Just previous to the opening of the Seven Days' battle, he went to the Peninsula and participated in the hottest part of the actions at Beaver Dam Creek, Gaines' Mill, and Charles City Cross Roads, having a horse shot under him in each of the last two engagements, and was honorably mentioned in the reports of Generals Meade and McCall. In the last battle General Meade was disabled; whereupon Colonel Sickel succeeded to the command of the brigade, which he continued to exercise until it reached Acquia Creek, on its way to join Pope. In the trying campaign which followed, he led his regiment, and though suffering from sunstroke in the battle of Bull Run, continued with his men to the last. Recovering from a severe indisposition he rejoined the army at Sharpsburg, and moving down the Valley of Virginia acted with great gallantry in the memorable charge of the Reserves in the battle of Fredericksburg. Soon afterwards, upon the promotion of General Meade to the command of the Fifth Corps, Colonel Sickel succeeded to that of the Reserves, and in February, 1863, was placed over the defences of the city of Alexandria. In April, 1864, he was ordered to the command of a brigade, under General Crook, in West Virginia, and participated with distinction in the campaign from the valley of the Kanawha to Wyattsville and Doublin, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. On the 9th of May, a heavy force of the enemy, under General Jenkins, was discovered posted near the summit of Cloyd Mountain in an apparently impregnable position. An assault was at once ordered. When arrived near the hostile works, Colonel Sickel, seeing that his men were exposed to a destructive fire, ordered two regiments to lie down and crawl stealthily forward. While the attention of the foe was attracted by these, he sent the balance of the brigade to the right. Proceeding under cover of the high ground their progress was not discovered until, with a wild shout, they burst like a whirlwind upon the rebel left flank, driving it in confusion and achieving a complete victory.

Upon the day following, General Crook became sick, and turned over the entire command of the army to Colonel Sickel. He superintended the details of the general destruction of the depots and warehouses with their valuable contents, which he immediately commenced. He tore up the railroad for a distance of six miles, causing all the material to be destroyed, and blew up all the culverts. Advancing eastward, Colonel Sickel met and defeated the enemy under General McCausland at New River Bridge after a stubborn engagement, driving them over the bridge, a covered structure a mile and a half long, which was totally destroyed. The army proceeded to Meadow Bluff, where his three years' term of service expired. He proceeded to Washington with the two reserve regiments in his command, and was mustered out on June 17th, 1864. He tendered his services to Governor Curtin, and accepted the command of a new regiment (the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth) which was being recruited at Philadelphia, by the Union

League Association. This regiment was placed in the First brigade, First division of the First corps, and Sickel was given the command of the brigade. He at once won distinction, leading with marked skill in the battle of Peebles' Farm and in the movements of the 1st, 2d and 3d days of October, being honored at their conclusion with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. He was engaged in the demonstration upon the South Side Railroad, and on the 6th of December, in the destruction of the Weldon Railroad. At Hatcher's Run, on the 6th of February, 1865, seeing the Second brigade hard pressed, he led his force to its support, and with sword in hand headed the charge which ended the struggle and brought victory to the Union arms. In the heat of the engagement, he received a painful flesh wound, which fortunately soon healed, and he returned to duty in time to take part in the action at Lewis' Farm or Quaker Road, one of the principal military achievements of his life. The conduct of himself and command on this occasion called forth the following mention in the report of General Chamberlain, of Maine, since Governor:

"I cannot fail to speak of the unflinching fortitude and commanding courage of Brigadier-General Sickel, whose example and conduct made my presence needless on that part of the line, until he was borne from the field severely wounded."

This was a fitting termination to his service; for long before his wound had healed, the war had ended gloriously for the Union arms, and the legions of the Grand Army returned home. The government was prompt in bestowing upon him the brevet rank of Major-General.

General Sickel adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and has held many public offices. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Spring Garden from 1851 to the time of the consolidation in 1854. He was also for many years a member of the Fourteenth Section School Board, being twice elected President of the body. Not long after the close of his service in the army, he was appointed by Governor Curtin, Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia. He was subsequently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, and is at present United States Pension Agent for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He is also the President of the Board of Health, having been appointed a member of the Board by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

General Sickel is a Mason, being a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 115, and having passed all the chairs about the year 1850, in the old Washington Hall on South Third street. He is also a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 115, I. O. of O. F., in which he passed all the chairs in 1854. He was one of the original organizers of the military order of the Loyal Legions of the United States—was for several years the Treasurer, and contributed largely in gaining for it the high national reputation it now enjoys. General Sickel was also one of the Charter-Members of Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and aided in the State organization. He soon after procured the charter of Post No. 8, and was elected the first Post Commander. In 1859 he was President of Spring Garden Literary Society. He has been a member of Spring Garden Institute since its organization, and a Director since 1866. General Sickel was the first President of the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, holding that office at the time when it was transferred to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. He has likewise been connected with various lumber, quarry and mining companies.

In 1842 General Sickel was married to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Vansant, Esq., of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. They have had five children, all of whom are living, and four being married. The single member of this household, Horatio Gates Sickel, is the youngest, and is an officer in the United States army. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. In person General Sickel is above the medium height and powerful in frame, with dark-brown hair and gray eyes. In society taciturn, he deports himself as one possessed of decided opinions and reserved power, and his moral worth and high sense of honor have gained for him many friends.

ALLISON, WALTER, a member of the Board of Health, was born in what is known as the "old city proper," Philadelphia, on February 11th, 1816. His father was Walter Allison, and his mother Isabella Girvan, both natives of that city. The ancestors of the former were originally Scotch, and those of the latter were partly Irish, his maternal grandfather coming from Ireland at the age of nineteen years. Walter attended the public schools, and when twelve years of age entered the book store of John Grigg, at No. 9 North Fourth street. He remained in Mr. Grigg's employ until 1833, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpentering. On finishing his time he worked as a journeyman from 1837 until 1842. In the latter year he became a master-carpenter, engaging in business with the late Mr.

George Brown. This firm became very successful, and continued to do business until 1860, when Mr. Brown died, and Mr. Allison became sole proprietor, and has ever since conducted it for himself.

Mr. Allison is a Republican, and takes much interest in politics. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Common Council from the Ninth Ward, and served in that body for three terms or six years In July, 1881, he was appointed a member of the Board of Health by the Board of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Not being an applicant for office at the time this action of the judges greatly surprised him, when he learned of his appointment through the medium of one of the daily papers. Though the appointment was unexpected he accepted, and has proved himself a valuable acquisition to the Board.

Mr. Allison is a member of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 72, F. & A. M., and is a past officer of the Old Carpenter's Company, of which his grandfather Allison was also a member. He is also prominently connected with various institutions and charitable enterprises. He is one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia City Institute, and is at present Chairman of the Curator's Committee. He is also a member of the Historical Society, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals, and is one of the Board of Council of the Educational Home at Forty-ninth street and Greenway avenue. Since 1865 he has been identified with the Soldier's Home in Philadelphia, and is at present Chairman of the Executive Committee.

In religion Mr. Allison is a Presbyterian. He has been married twice. His first wife was Araminta Lucinda Ross, of Chester county, to whom he was married on December 6th, 1839, and who bore him nine children, five of whom are now living. She died in April, 1876. On April 10th, 1879, he was married to Sarah F. Hancock, of Philadelphia, by whom he has one child. Mr. Allison's home surroundings are of a pleasant character. He resides at No. 105 North Nineteenth street.

FORD, WILLIAM HENRY, A. M. and M. D., a member of the Board of Health, was born in Philadelphia, October 7th, 1839. He is the son of William Ford, who was a native of Chester, Pennsylvania, and for many years a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. His literary and classical education was obtained at the Lawrenceville (New Jersey) High School and at Princeton College, graduating from the former in 1857, and from the latter in 1860, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1863. He then turned his attention to medicine, and pursued his studies at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, taking his degree of M. D. at that institution in 1863. In 1865 he visited Europe, where he remained for nearly three years, which time he passed in the study of languages, following special medical studies at the universities and attending the hospitals at Bonn, Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna, Paris and London. In 1868 he returned to Philadelphia and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. During his career as a physician, Dr. Ford has held many positions of trust and responsibility. In 1862 he was appointed an Acting Medical Cadet in the United States army, being stationed at the Wood street United States Army General Hospital in Philadelphia, and in the same year was detailed as Medical Officer on board the hospital steamer "Whilldin" in the Pamunky river, where he continued in service for a short time, when he was again stationed at the Wood street hospital. Here he remained until the spring of 1863. In the summer of 1863 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was soon after promoted to Surgeon. He remained with his regiment until the retreat of General Lee after the battle of Gettysburg, when he was mustered out of service. In 1863 he was elected Resident Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and was re-elected in 1864. During the years 1869–70–71 he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and in 1876 he was a member of the Centennial Medical Commission of Philadelphia, being Chairman of its Committee on Sanitary Science. In the same year he was a Delegate to the International Medical Congress which assembled in Philadelphia. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; in 1870 a member of the College of Physicians; in 1872 a member of the Philadelphia Obstetric Society, and in 1874 a member of the American Public Health Association.

In 1871 he was appointed a member of the Board of Health of the City of Philadelphia, and continuously held this position, by reappointment, to July, 1881. On September 19th, 1881, he was again reappointed by a unanimous vote of the Board of Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. From 1875 to 1878 he was Secretary of this Board, and from 1878 to 1880 he held the position of President. In his connection with the Board he

has devoted much time and labor on behalf of measures which had for their object the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, and has also labored earnestly to extend the scope and improve the character of the annual publications of the Board, especially in regard to the subject of vital statistics. In 1870 Dr. Ford was elected Physician to the Foster Home. In 1879 he was made a member of the Board of Managers of the Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia, and in the same year he became a member of the Board of Directors of the Tenth Ward Charity Society, and was elected Chairman. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Board of Managers of the American Sunday-School Union.

He is the author of a thesis on "Gunshot Wounds of the Chest," suggested by experience in military hospital wards, and illustrated by cases treated, and is also the editor of the reports of the Board of Health of Philadelphia from 1872 to 1876 inclusive. He is the compiler of vital statistics of Philadelphia for the years 1872-73-74-75; author of "Statistics of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the City of Philadelphia," 1874; and of "Notes of Clinical Lectures," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1864 and 1865. He also acted as one of the Associate Editors of *The Philadelphia Medical Times* in 1870 and 1871. He is the author of a treatise of two hundred pages on "Soil and Water," including drainage, sewerage, etc., incorporated in "Buck's Hygiene and Public Health," published in two volumes, by William Wood & Co., New York, 1879; and is also an occasional writer on sanitary topics for medical journals.

CLEEMAN, RICHARD ALSOP, M. D., a member of the Board of Health, was born in Philadelphia, February 22d, 1840. He received his early education in private schools, and afterwards entered the University of Pennsylvania, where, in 1859, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1862 that of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. From 1862 until the end of 1864 he was Acting Assistant-Surgeon in the United States army. He has been Visiting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital for several years. He is Secretary of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and President of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, and was formerly Correspondent of the National Board of Health. Dr. Cleeman became a member of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, on October 29th, 1878, and has since held a seat in that body.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH G., M. D., a member of the Board of Health, was born in Philadelphia, January 10th, 1836. He received a good education in the private schools, and afterwards studied medicine, at which he has practised with success ever since. Dr. Richardson is at present Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania. He has also been Attending Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1876, and Microscopist to the Pennsylvania Hospital since 1870. On July 1st, 1881, Dr. Richardson became a member of the Board of Health.

DUTTON, WILLIAM H., a member of the Board of Health, was born at No. 710 Washington avenue, Philadelphia, July 12th, 1842. He was educated at the Eighth and Fitzwater Streets Grammar School, and also at Professor B. Lewis' Academy. He then learned the carpentering trade, and is now engaged as a carpenter and builder. In July, 1881, Mr. Dutton became a member of the Board of Health.

PATTERSON, JOSEPH GILLIS, a member of the Board of Health, was born in Philadelphia, December 22d, 1847. He received a common school education at the Northwest Grammar School in the Tenth Ward. He is at present engaged in the shipping and transportation business. Mr. Patterson was elected a member of the Board of Health on October 15th, 1874, a place he has filled with dignity and honor.

DAVIS, MARCUS ALFONZO, a member of the Board of Health, was born in the old District of Southwark, Philadelphia, on January 3d, 1823. As far back as can be traced, his paternal ancestors were natives of New Jersey, in which State his father, Abraham Davis, was born. His mother was born in this country, but her maternal ancestry was German. Marcus received a good educa-

tion in the public schools of Philadelphia, and was afterwards apprenticed to learn cabinet-making. On finishing the trade he worked as a journeyman until January 24th, 1854, when he started in the furniture business with William Farson as a partner, the firm being known as Farson & Davis. Their place of business was on Walnut street, but it was soon afterwards changed to No. 224 South Second street. In 1864, Mr. Farson retiring, Mr. Davis continued the business alone until about the year 1874, when he formed a partnership with his two sons, and from that time the firm of Marcus A. Davis & Sons has continued the business in the store on Second street. Mr. Davis was in former years connected with various secret orders, but at the present time is a member only of Oriental Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., in which he has passed to the high office of Past Grand.

Mr. Davis is a Republican, and has been very active in public affairs. During the last twenty-eight years he has held various positions in the city government. He first appears as an office holder in 1854, when he was elected a member of the School Board of the Second Section, of which body he was the President for two years. As a member of the Sectional Board, he was an earnest worker, proving himself a warm friend of the public school system, and at the end of his term he was elected a member of the Board of Control (now Board of Education), where he remained four years. During that time he was a member of several prominent committees, and Chairman of the Committee on Property. This committee erected several school-houses while Mr. Davis was its chairman, and one of them was in his own ward, the Second. In 1872 he was an Elector on the Republican ticket, on which General U. S. Grant was running for re-election to the Presidency. In the fall of 1873 the Republicans of the Second Ward elected him to represent them in the Common Council. He took his seat January 1st, 1874, and was twice re-elected, serving six years in all. He was prominent, in 1876, in the caucus which elected Joseph L. Caven, Esq., President of the lower branch of Councils, and shortly after that gentleman's election Mr. Davis was appointed Chairman of the Highways Committee, in which capacity he served until his last term was finished. In the spring of 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of Health by the Joint Convention of Councils, and became a regular member of the Board in July.

Mr. Davis is connected with several Building Associations, and is the Treasurer of one of them. On January 3d, 1848, he was married to Elizabeth B., daughter of William Ruddiman, of Philadelphia. They have two sons, and reside at No. 322 Dickinson street. The family attend the Methodist Church.

VANDERSLICE, THADDEUS L., a member of the Board of Health, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 22d, 1841. He received a liberal education in the common schools of Chester and Montgomery counties. He then learned the machinist's trade. In 1861 he entered the army. He was commissioned on the Engineer Corps of the navy, in September, 1862, and served until August, 1871, when he resigned. In the meantime he had studied law, and began to practise at that profession in February, 1872. In September, 1880, Mr. Vanderslice was appointed by the twelve Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to a membership in the Board of Health.

KINSEY, WILLIAM B., member of the Board of Health, is of English descent, and was born in Willistown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 11th, 1836. His parents were Dr. John and Margaret Kinsey. He attended the schools of the county, starting at a private school, then going to the Friends' Schools, and finally graduating from Swayne's Academy. After leaving school he learned the drug business, which he followed for some time. He then became a travelling salesman. During his early life he resided at Wilmington, Delaware, and Elmira, New York. He removed to Philadelphia in 1866, where he has since remained, being at present engaged in the coal business.

Mr. Kinsey served four years and a half in the Union army during the late war. He enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Regiment New York Infantry, and was rapidly promoted to the positions of Corporal, Sergeant and Orderly-Sergeant of his company. But his promotions did not end here. In rapid succession he was made Adjutant, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment New York Infantry, and was finally retired from the service with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General.

Mr. Kinsey is connected with several secret orders. He is a member of Kensington Lodge, No. 211, F. & A. M., Chapter 233, Commandery

54, and the Kensington Masonic Relief. Among his other societies may be mentioned the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Sparta, of which he is Great Regent, and Post No. 2, G. A. R.

Mr. Kinsey is a Republican, and has been a member of the Board of Health since 1878. He is married and is the father of three children.

HIRST, ANTHONY A., a member of the Board of Health, was born at No. 1524 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on January 18th, 1846. He received the finishing touches to his education at Georgetown College, in Georgetown, District of Columbia, and then studied law. He was admitted to the bar, and has since practised at his profession with success. Mr. Hirst was made a member of the Board of Health on October 15th, 1874, and has held a seat in that body ever since, or for a period of nine years.

DINGEE, ALBERT H., a member of the Board of Health, was born in Philadelphia, January 31st, 1846. He received a liberal education in the schools of that city, and afterwards engaged in the manufacture of bricks with his brother, under the firm-name of J. & A. Dingee. He continued in this business until 1876, when he withdrew.

On July 6th, 1878, Mr. Dingee became a member of the Board of Health, having been appointed by the Board of Judges of the Common Pleas Courts. During the Bi-Centennial year he was a member of the Lazaretto and the Fourth District Committees. Mr. Dingee is married and has two children, a son and daughter. The family reside at No. 1524 North Broad street.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

PERKINS, SAMUEL C., President of the Public Buildings Commission, was born in Philadelphia, November 14th, 1828, and is the son of Samuel H. Perkins, a native of Windham, Connecticut, and of Mary F. Donnell, formerly of Woodbury, New Jersey. His father was a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia. He received his preparatory education in the best schools of the city, and later on became a member of the class of 1848 in Yale College. On graduating here the degree of A. M. was conferred on him, and he returned to Philadelphia, where he entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1849 he received the degree of LL. B. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1851, since which time he has continued to practise, and by his close attention to the wants of his clients he has accumulated a large business. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, First Regiment of Artillery, Home Guard. In March, 1862, he was promoted to First Sergeant, in which position he served until September of the same year, when he was made First Lieutenant. His company, which was Captain Landis' Light Battery, was called out for the emergency in September, 1862, and on June 24th, 1863, it was again mustered into the United States service for an emergency.

Mr. Perkins has taken great interest in public matters from the early days of his business life, and has held various offices of trust and honor. He is a Republican and a member of the Union League, and was, on December 14th, 1868, chosen a Director of the institution and Chairman of the Library Committee. In 1857 the Republicans of the Seventh Ward elected him to the Common Council, in which assembly he served one term. He was named as one of the Commissioners for the erection of the new Public Buildings in Philadelphia by the act of the Legislature, approved August 5th, 1870, and was elected President of the Board on April 17th, 1872. This responsible position, the duties of which he has discharged with fidelity, he still holds.

Mr. Perkins is a Mason, and has held many prominent positions in that fraternity. He was Grand Scribe of the Grand H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania, from December, 1861, to the close of 1863; Grand King from the latter part of 1863 until December, 1865, and Grand High Priest from the close of 1865 until December, 1867. For one year from December, 1866, he served as Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania; for two years, from December, 1867, as Senior Grand Warden; for two years, from December, 1869, as Deputy Grand Master. In December, 1871, he was elected Grand Master; re-elected in December, 1872, for another term. On June 27th, 1868, he was elected Chairman of the Building Committee of the new Masonic Temple, at the northeast corner of Broad and Filbert streets, which at that time was in course of construction.

Mr. Perkins became a member of the Presbyterian Church when quite young. From May, 1856, until May, 1870, he was Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He has been an elder of that church since March 21st, 1870. He was a member of the Presbyterian Publication Committee from September 20th, 1858, until June 30th, 1870. In May, 1870, he became a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and in June was elected President of the Trustees of that body. In 1871 he was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in May, 1873, he was elected a Manager of the American Sunday-School Union.

On April 12th, 1855, Mr. Perkins was married to Mary H., daughter of Frederick A. Packard, of Philadelphia. They have no children living.

GASKILL, THOMAS ELLWOOD, a member of the Board of Public Building Commissioners, was born in Philadelphia, January 11th, 1830, and is descended from American stock. His parents were natives of New Jersey. He received a good education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1863 he engaged in the paper business with a Mr. Gresimer, under the firm-name of Gaskill & Gresimer. This partnership continued for nineteen years. In 1882 there was a change, two gentlemen, Messrs. Bauer and Conderman, taking the place of Mr. Gresimer. The firm is now Gaskill, Bauer & Conderman, and the estab-

lishment is situated at No. 127 North Fourth street. Mr. Gaskill is a thorough business man, and during his mercantile experience has been very successful.

In Mr. Gaskill the principles of the Democratic party have always found a staunch supporter. He has held several prominent public positions. During 1856–57–58 he was Superintendent of the City Tobacco Warehouse, an office which has since been abolished. He was a member of the Second Section School Board from July 1st, 1858, until 1870, when he removed to the Fifteenth Ward. In 1870 he became a member of the School Board of the latter section, and still holds a seat in that body. In 1861 he became a member of the State Legislature, having been elected to that office by the Democrats of the Second District, and he represented his constituents in that body for one term of two years. On July 12, 1872, Mr. Gaskill was appointed a member of the Board of Public Building Commissioners, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of R. J. C. Walker, Esq., and has continued in that Board ever since. In 1876 he was one of the Democratic candidates for Presidential Elector in the State of Pennsylvania, but was defeated.

Mr. Gaskill is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M. He was raised in the faith of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends. He has been twice married and has had ten children, seven of whom are now living. Mr. Gaskill resides at No. 864 North Twentieth street, in the Fifteenth Ward.

CATTELL, SAMUEL WARWICK, a member of the Public Buildings Commission and Superintendent of the House of Correction, was born in Little Dock street, near Spruce, Philadelphia, December 29th, 1822. He is of American ancestry, his father, Joel Cattell, and his mother, both having been born in New Jersey. He received his education in the public schools of the city, and was afterwards apprenticed to Mr. John Euston to learn the painter's trade. In 1844 Mr. Cattell engaged in the business for himself, subsequently entering into the manufacture of stained glass.

Mr. Cattell is a member of the Masonic Order, and also of the I. O. of O. F. In the latter order he has passed all the chairs, including those of the Encampment.

Politically Mr. Cattell has always been a staunch Republican, and has taken an active part in the local interests of his party. He was first elected to the Common Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward in the fall of 1857, and served in that body for five years. During this time his course as a Councilman gained for him the confidence of the people and his party. When, in 1864, a vacancy in the Select Council was caused by the resignation of Spencer Miller, the representative from the Twenty-fourth Ward, Mr. Cattell was chosen to fill the place. He proved himself as thorough in the Select Council as he had been in the lower branch, and at the end of the term was re-elected. Mr. Cattell held the office of Select Councilman for seven consecutive years, during the last two of which, 1869–1870, he was President of that body. Altogether he served twelve years as a Councilman.

In 1873 Mr. Cattell was appointed Superintendent of the House of Correction, a position he still retains and which he is eminently capable of filling. He was appointed a member of the Commission for the erection of the New Public Buildings at Broad and Market streets, on January 18th, 1872, and still holds a seat in that body.

In religion Mr. Cattell is a Protestant-Episcopalian. He has been married twice, his first wife having been Mary Jane Luther, by whom he had two children, both boys, who are now dead. His second wife was Sarah Jane Kirkpatrick, who bore him five children, all girls, of whom one is dead, two married and two living with their parents at Holmesburg.

CASSIN, ISAAC SHARPLESS, a member of the Commission for the erection of the Public Buildings, was born in Media, Pennsylvania, July 29th, 1826. He is of English, Irish, and Scotch ancestry, the family coming to this country with the Friends in 1682. He was educated in the Westtown school, and at the age of sixteen years was apprenticed to the engineering firm of I. P. Morris & Co. He was afterwards employed by the contracting firm of McGraun, Clark, Barry & Co., as their engineer in the execution of their contract on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1856 he was appointed Engineer of the Spring Garden Water Works, a position he held for three years. In February, 1862, he was elected Chief Engineer of the Water Department, and held that post for a term of three years, after which he was an engineer in the Philadelphia Gas Works. In 1867–68–69 he was Chief Engineer in the United States Mint. Since then he has been actively engaged in his profession, and is senior member of the firm of I. S.

CHARLES H. CRAMP.

FRANK DUNDORE.

Cassin & Co., proprietors of the Union Hydraulic Works.

Among other public works erected by Mr. Cassin may be mentioned the water works at Chester, Media, Coatesville, Oxford, Phœnixville, Pottstown, Conshohocken, Ashland, and West Chester, Pennsylvania; water and gas works at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and water works at Ithaca and Oswego, New York; Bridgeton, Burlington, Lambertville, and Salem, New Jersey; and New Castle, Delaware, besides work of the same character in many other cities and towns. He is a member of the Franklin Institute, Engineers' Club, Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society, the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, Legion of Honor, and other organizations, in which he has held various offices. He is the author of many valuable reports and papers on the subject of water works, water supply, and hydraulic engineering. He was appointed a member of the Public Buildings Commission on December 4th, 1877, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq.

Religiously Mr. Cassin follows the faith of his fathers, and is a member of the Society of Friends. He married in 1850 Emily Hunter, of Media, Pennsylvania, and they have had four children, two sons and two daughters.

DICKINSON, MAHLON HALL, a member of the Public Buildings Commission, was born in the old District of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, August 11th, 1814, and is the son of Nathan and Martha Dickinson. His father was a grain and flour merchant, and after his death the business was continued by his mother, upon whom devolved the care of rearing and educating five children. The Dickinsons came originally from England, and were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania.

Mahlon's education was obtained in private schools and seminaries of Philadelphia, principally in those controlled by Friends. At the close of his school-days, he learned the trade of bricklayer and mason, and afterwards engaged in the building business with John Horton, under the firm-name of Horton & Dickinson, receiving employment from some of the leading merchants and business men in the city in the construction of houses. Mr. Horton retired from the firm, and Mr. Dickinson continued the business alone until 1860, when he retired with a competency, and was succeeded by some of his faithful employés.

He had led such an active business life up to this time that, except as an active volunteer fireman, he had connected himself with no organization. But to the Volunteer Fire Department he devoted much time and attention. For many years he, with Ex-Mayor Stokley as a colleague, represented the Harmony Fire Company in the Fire Association, and was President of the Harmony Company from 1850 until it disbanded. He was also a Trustee of the Fire Insurance Company known as the Fire Association for many years, and at the time that institution changed its organization on account of the change from a Volunteer to a Paid Fire Department, he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the reorganized company.

Until the attempt was made to extend slavery into the Territories Mr. Dickinson was not active in political matters, but then he began to take an interest, and he was one of the first persons in Philadelphia who entered the ranks of the Republican party, to which he has steadfastly adhered ever since. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Frémont. A resident then, as now, of the Sixteenth Ward, Mr. Dickinson organized a Republican Club, and a full ticket was nominated in his ward, the first Republican ticket that was nominated in any ward in Philadelphia. After the nomination of General Frémont, the old-line Whigs, who had nominated Millard Fillmore, agreed on a joint electoral ticket, and Mr. Dickinson was chosen an elector for the Third Congressional District. Thereafter Mr. Dickinson was very active in political matters. For several years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and on the decease of Hon. John Covode he was made Chairman to fill the vacancy. In 1858 he went into the Common Council, and in 1859 was elected by that body a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, where he remained for five years, accomplishing a much needed reform in the management of the Almshouse affairs. Previous to his retirement from the Board he was its presiding officer. He was one of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Training School at Media, for many years, and also a member of the Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, and as one of the visiting committee to the Eastern Penitentiary discharged his duty with fidelity until 1867, when, through the efforts of the Society, his attention was directed to the cruel treatment and neglect of insane poor, who were confined in prison cells or poorhouse basements for want of better accommodation. In accordance with the provisions of

an Act of Assembly, passed after much opposition, Mr. Dickinson was in May, 1867, appointed by Governor Geary a commissioner to visit these institutions, and investigate the causes of the bad treatment. He was obliged to serve without compensation, but he accepted the commission without reluctance, and during the ensuing seven months he visited as many of the prisons and almshouses as he could reach. At the next session of the Legislature he made a report, showing the existence of abuses and urging a remedy for them, following up the work already so well done by calling on individual members of the Legislature and the executive, and enlisting their sympathies in behalf of this humane cause. This was made the subject of a recommendation in the Governor's next annual message, and the result was the establishment of another insane asylum for the northeastern section of the State.

On March 1st, 1868, Mr. Dickinson was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Highways of Philadelphia, and was re-elected annually thereafter until 1875, when he was succeeded by John L. Hill. On November 15th, 1871, he was elected a member of the Public Buildings Commission, and has held the position ever since.

In religion Mr. Dickinson adheres to the views of the Society of Friends.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM HENRY, a member of the Public Buildings Commission, was born at Nottingham, England, December 2d, 1827. His parents belonged to the poorer class of English operatives, and the advantages of a good education were not his lot; but from the time he was able to do anything he was put to work to assist in supporting the family, of which he was a member. Taking advantage of the first opportunity William Henry Wright came to America and settled in Philadelphia, October 8th, 1849, renouncing allegiance to all foreign potentates, and especially to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and becoming a naturalized citizen in 1855. He married a sister of the late Henry Disston, the well-known saw manufacturer, and was employed by that gentleman for a time, but afterwards opened a notion store on North Second street, meanwhile retaining his connection with the Disston saw works until he rose to the position of purchasing agent for the great industry established by his brother-in-law.

His residence was in the Eleventh Ward, and he early manifested an active interest in public affairs. His first office was that of a member of the Board of School Directors of the Eleventh Section, and he served in that capacity for a number of years. He is a Democrat, and in the division which occurred between the Buchanan-Breckenridge and the Douglas wings of the party, Mr. Wright sided with the Douglas men, and as a result became a War Democrat, not ardent enough, however, to enlist and take up arms against the would-be de troyers of the Union, but sufficiently warm in the movement to save the country, to encourage others to go to the front, while he accepted the position of Treasurer of the Eleventh Ward bounty fund.

The year 1876, which marked the one hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States and commemorated the liberty wrested by force of arms from England, the mother country, was a lucky one for one Englishman at least, and he was the subject of this sketch. William Ellwood Rowan, the old Republican war-horse, was the nominee of his party for Sheriff. The shrewd and calculating leaders of the Democracy, which was woefully in the minority in Philadelphia, saw in William Henry Wright a candidate who could win against even so strong a Republican leader as Rowan. They counted on Wright's family connection with the Disstons, who were Republicans and a power in their party, and they did not count without their host. Mr. Wright was nominated and in November, 1876, was elected Sheriff of Philadelphia county, a position in which he was succeeded three years later by Enoch Taylor, a Republican, who was in turn succeeded by George DeB. Keim, also a Republican.

Mr. Wright's term in the Sheriff's office was lucrative, and since his retirement he has invested largely in mining stocks. On December 28th, 1881, he was made a member of the Public Buildings Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas J. Barger, who died on the 17th of the same month.

MILLER, HIRAM, one of the Public Buildings Commissioners, was born July 29th, 1814, in what was then Rising Sun Village, now in the Twenty-eighth Ward of Philadelphia. His father was George I. Miller, a son of a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and lived in Germantown, and his mother was Mary Garlinger. Both parents were of German ancestry. When Hiram was eight years of age his father died, and all the schooling the boy re-

ceived was to learn to read, write and cipher, at a private school in the neighborhood of his home. At the age of sixteen years he became an apprentice of Buthuel A. Moore, a well-known house carpenter. He served for five years, and having learned the trade worked as a journeyman for Mr. Moore until he was twenty-four years of age, when he engaged in business for himself as a house carpenter and builder, which he has followed steadily up to this time with great success.

Mr. Miller very soon became prominent and efficient as a builder, and his abilities being recognized, he was sought by contractors and given in charge the erection of large blocks of private residences. Among his many achievements in the building line is the improvement of Bush Hill, now known as that part of the city lying between Spring Garden and Coates streets, and Broad street and the Schuylkill river. This was the work of several years and was commenced in 1852. Another improvement was the erection of dwellings on what was called Camac's Woods, now known as the territory bounded by Berks and Diamond, and Tenth and Broad streets. In the two localities mentioned Mr. Miller built hundreds of houses, and they comprise some of the best residences in Philadelphia.

Away back in 1842 Mr. Miller's services as a public servant were first called into requisition by his election as a Commissioner of the District of Spring Garden. After that he was repeatedly elected a School Director in the old Spring Garden District, now the Fifteenth Ward. Since the formation of the Republican party he has been one of its most faithful adherents. He served in the Common Council from 1855 to 1857, and again during the years 1864 and 1865. On the 13th of February, 1872, he was elected a member of the Commission for the erection of the Public Buildings in place of Daniel M. Fox, and has served continuously since.

Mr. Miller is a Methodist, and with his family attends the Mount Carmel M. E. Church. He was married in 1841 to Melvina Sides, of Philadelphia. They have had ten children, eight of whom, seven sons and one daughter, are still living. The family residence is at 1510 Allegheny avenue.

PELTZ, RICHARD, a member of the Public Buildings Commission, was born July 11th, 1832, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, now part of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Philadelphia. His parents were Richard Peltz and Sarah Lentz. Their son attended the primary and secondary public schools, and for a time, until his father died, was a student in the Central High School. He then went to Henry A. Bower, a druggist at Sixth and Green streets, and learned the retail drug business. He remained with Mr. Bower until he was of age, after which he engaged in the drug business for himself at different places in Philadelphia, until 1854, when he accepted a clerkship in the tax office. Mr. Peltz is a Republican, and this was the beginning of a life in public position, which he still continues. Four years later he was again appointed to a clerkship in the tax office, and having thoroughly mastered the duties of the position, and being well known and popular in his party, in 1866 he was elected Receiver of Taxes for a term of two years. In 1868 he was a candidate for re-election against John M. Malloy. The certificate of election was given to Mr. Malloy, and Mr. Peltz started a contest, which resulted in 1869 in a victory for Mr. Peltz. He again became Receiver of Taxes and served until 1871. During these years he was also engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woollen yarns, at Twelfth street below Federal, in partnership with Samuel F. Stringfellow, now a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-sixth Ward. From 1863 to 1866 he was a School Director in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

In 1875 Mr. Peltz was elected a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward. He took his seat in January, 1876, and served until April, 1880. In the latter year William R. Leeds became Clerk of the Courts by appointment of Governor Hoyt, to fill the unexpired term of George Truman, deceased, and Mr. Peltz was made chief deputy, a position in which his superior qualifications as an official were brought into requisition, and to which he was reappointed six months later by the present incumbent, William E. Littleton, and which he still fills. On May 28th, 1872, he was elected a member of the Building Commission in place of John Rice, and has served continuously ever since.

Mr. Peltz was married on the 9th of December, 1858, to Anna S. Stewart, of Philadelphia. They have one son, Samuel Peltz, a lawyer, and assistant City Solicitor under William Nelson West. In religion Mr. Peltz clings to the Presbyterian faith, and attends the Princeton Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia, of which Dr. Henry is the pastor. He belongs to Melita Lodge, No. 295, F. & A. M.; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3; Columbia Mark Lodge; and Southern Lodge, No. 41. I. O. O. F. In 1863 Mr. Peltz enlisted for the emergency in the First Regiment, Gray Reserves, and

served in the campaign which succeeded the battle of Gettysburg until General Lee's army was driven across the Potomac.

HILL, JOHN L., a member of the Board of Public Building Commissioners, was born in Philadelphia, September 20th, 1839. His parents were John Hill and Charlotte Wilson, natives of Scotland, who came to this country when young. His father learned the trade of stone-cutter with John Struthers, of Philadelphia, and was known as one of the most skilful carvers and sculptors in the country. Among the many pieces of stone-cutting which stands as a sample of his handiwork is the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. His son, John L., attended the public schools of his native city, and for about a year was a student at the Central High School. At the age of sixteen he was left an orphan and obliged to earn a livelihood. He secured employment for a while in the house of Leedom, Haldeman & Brown, wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and straw goods on Fourth street below Market, but he inclined to the trade of his father, and he served an apprenticeship with William Struthers, who had succeeded his father, John Struthers, in the business of stone and marble-cutting and sculpturing. After serving a full term as an apprentice he worked as a journeyman for one year, during the last days of which he completed the sarcophagus of Henry Clay.

Mr. Hill is a Republican, and from the time he became of age, which was contemporaneous with the advent of his party into power, he has been prominent as a worker, an adviser and an official. His first position was Chief Clerk in the Department of City Property under John W. Leigh, which he held for two years, and in 1866–67 he served as a Clerk in the Tax Office under Charles O'Neill. From this post he rose to that of Chief Clerk in the same office under Richard Peltz. In 1870, 1871 and 1872 he was Collector of Delinquent Taxes under the law of 1870 by appointment of Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes. In 1875 he was elected by the City Councils Chief Commissioner of Highways, an office which he resigned in March, 1876, after serving one year. Mr. Hill was appointed to his present position on the commission for the erection of the Public Buildings on January 18th, 1872, to succeed J. Price Wetherill, and has served continuously in the Board ever since.

Besides positions of trust Mr. Hill has figured in many representative bodies as an active member of the Republican party. In nearly every State and local convention of importance for twenty years past he has been a prominent delegate, and in 1876 was a delegate to the National Convention held in Cincinnati, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President. In that body he supported General Hartranft until he fell, and then cast his vote for James G. Blaine.

Mr. Hill belongs to Solomon Lodge, No. 114, F. & A. M., and the United Order of Workmen. In 1864 he was married to Miss Jennie Baldwin, a daughter of Wilson Baldwin, deceased, of Radnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

BRICE, WILLIAM, a Commissioner for the Erection of the Public Buildings, was born in Ardmore, County Donegal, Ireland, November 24th, 1821. He came from an ancient Irish family, and received a good education in the private schools of his native land. His early business instruction was obtained in his father's business establishment. Fired with an ambition to try his fortunes in the new world, he sailed for America, arriving in Philadelphia on June 24th, 1842. After many struggles and vicissitudes he succeeded in obtaining employment, his first permanent occupation giving him charge of the Men's Surgical Ward in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He left there in 1848 to accept a position with Mordecai Lewis, white lead manufacturer, whose attention was attracted to the young man by reason of Mr. Lewis being President of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Mr. Brice remained in the employ of Mordecai Lewis until the latter's death in 1851. In January, 1852, he formed a copartnership with John Kater, under the firm-name of Kater & Brice, for the transaction of a produce and provision business, their location being in Central Block, Broad street, near Race. The young firm, which met with moderate success, remained in existence until 1857, when it dissolved, and from it grew the present firm of William Brice & Co., which engaged in the general commission business, and had then as now its warehouse at No. 23 South Water street.

The only public office that Mr. Brice ever held was that of Building Commissioner, and to that he was elected in 1873 without any knowledge on his part that the honor was to be conferred upon him. He has ever since filled the position most acceptably. In 1872 he was called to the honorable position of President of the Commercial Exchange, and

at six different times has he been made one of the Managers of that influential organization. At the present time he is a Director of the Chamber of Commerce, and President of the Hibernian Society, he being elected to the latter position on March 17th, 1882, succeeding the venerable General Robert Patterson.

Mr. Brice occupies an enviable position in the business community, being noted for his sterling integrity, unflinching resolution and righteous positiveness that knows no bending. It is his proud and commendable boast, that during the thirty-one years he has been in business, he has met with success, paid all his debts, and never failed.

MCARTHUR, JOHN, Architect of the new Public Buildings, was born at Bladenock, in Wigtonshire, Scotland, May 13th, 1823. He came to Philadelphia when only ten years of age, and as soon as he was old enough, he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and served out his regular term. While learning this business he employed his evenings in studying drawing and architecture, and subsequently attended night school in old Carpenter's Hall, to get further knowledge of designing, for which he always had a strong predilection. So assiduously did he apply himself to these studies, that he soon became very skillful, and his abilities as a designer soon met with public recognition. In 1848 he was awarded the first premium for his plan for a new House of Refuge, and was intrusted with the entire charge of the erection of the building. In 1849 he served as foreman for his uncle, who had secured the contract for the erection of the west wing of the Pennsylvania Hospital. A year later he was appointed Superintendent on the east wing of the same hospital. These successes may be said to have fairly started him in the profession in which he has since won distinction, and of which he is one of the acknowledged leaders.

Philadelphia contains many edifices designed by Mr. McArthur. Among the more prominent are the Continental and Girard Hotels, the mansions of the late Dr. Jayne and George W. Childs, the Ledger Building, the commodious marble building on the north side of Chestnut, between Sixth and Seventh streets; the three marble stores built upon the Bird Estate, at Ninth and Chestnut; the marble structure adjoining the Continental, formerly occupied by J. E. Caldwell & Co.; the First National Bank; the building of the Presbyterian Board of Publication; the iron stores on Market below Seventh, owned by William Weightman; the Assembly Buildings; the West Spruce Street Church; Reformed Presbyterian Church on Broad below Spruce; Schuylkill Navigation Company's Building, on Walnut below Fifth; Franklin Market, now the Mercantile Library; Restoration of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church on Christian street, and the dwelling of the late S. H. Horstman on Walnut and Fifteenth streets. In other places, besides this city, may illustrations of his genius be met with; he built Pardee Hall, Lafayette College, Luzerne County Prison, at Wilkesbarre; the mansion of the late Henry Becket on the Bonaparte Estate, at Bordentown; the Presbyterian Church and Bank at New Castle, Delaware, and the Almshouse at Wilmington. He was also the Architect for the War Department for hospitals and other governmental buildings in and around Philadelphia, during the Rebellion, and after its suppression, for the Navy Department, for which he built the naval hospitals at Philadelphia, Mare Island, California and Annapolis, Maryland, and the State asylums for the insane at Danville and Warren, Pennsylvania. Especially does he show regard for the fitness of things in his designs, whether for public institutions, business structures, or private residences; never overlooking any consideration which should legitimately operate to modify the character of a building.

Not less remarkable than his artistic skill are his unswerving integrity and indomitable energy. The first has won him the entire confidence of every client, while to the second may, in a great measure, be attributed his success in life.

He has made his way to the front rank of a profession in which eminence is peculiarly difficult of attainment, in spite of obstacles that might well have seemed insurmountable. He is at present the representative in Philadelphia of the Supervising Architect's office of the United States Treasury Department, in superintending the construction of the new Court and Post Office building at Chestnut and Ninth streets.

The principal work, and one which for him will be monumental, is the new City Hall at Philadelphia, now in course of construction, at an estimated cost of $12,000,000. When finished it will be the largest permanent building on this continent, with a tower exceeding five hundred feet in height, crowned by a statue of William Penn. Besides its magnificent proportions, exquisite sculpture, and graceful and consistent ornamentation, the perfect adaptability of the whole fabric, especially as regards its interior plan and arrangements, to its practical uses, is a marvel of architectural taste and

skill. During the last ten years this building and that for the United States Courts and Post-Office at Ninth and Chestnut streets have chiefly occupied the time and attention of this architect, though he has also in that interval designed and built several costly private dwellings, including an elegant country residence for Mr. George W. Childs. The engrossing care they demand, and the pride he takes in the two great public works above named, have not only left him but little leisure for much private business, but have compelled him to decline the offer twice made him to become United States Architect at Washington.

Mr. McArthur is as generous in recognizing the merit of others as he is modest in rating his own. Glad to accord to the work of rivals the amplest praise, he forbears to condemn when he cannot approve and applaud. Professional jealousy is alien to his nature, which is singularly self-denying, sympathetic and unpretentious. To the younger members of his craft he is ever ready to give cheerfully every aid and encouragement in his power, and what he has privily done in that way is beyond estimation.

Many as are the great and expensive edifices he has designed and constructed for national, State and city governments, he has discharged each trust with punctilious integrity. Whether acting for a State or an individual, his sense of responsibility is the same, and that is of the highest. Required to make estimates of colossal undertakings, and to direct the disbursement of millions of dollars in their execution, he studies the pecuniary interest of his clients with even greater solicitude than he does his own, and warily accounts to the fraction of a cent for every item of expenditure.

While duly sensible of the honorable reputation he has achieved, and justly proud, though not vainly boastful, of the work he has done, yet those who know him most intimately are well aware that he values his stainless character as an honest man above personal fortune and professional fame, and would not exchange that possession for the wealth of Crœsus, or the laurels of Michael Angelo.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

HUGGARD, JOHN, President of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, May 21st, 1837. His lineage is not of the ordinary, for while he had his being on Irish soil there runs through his veins English blood and also that of a French Huguenot. He received his early education in O'Brien's Academy in the city of Cork. After his arrival in this country he was employed as an assistant and salesman by Stuart & Brother, of Philadelphia, and he remained with them until he began business for himself as an importer of Irish linens. His thorough business methods and his sterling traits of character recommended him so strongly to the trade that he was not long in placing his commercial venture upon a sound footing, and so rapid has been his success that he now stands at the front of his particular line of trade.

Such was Mr. Huggard's mercantile standing and so reliable was his business conduct considered that when the mem ers of the City Council began to look around them for men who could take the place of members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor whose conduct had given rise to grave public distrust, they considered him an available candidate and elected him. The subsequently reorganized Board of Guardians held a majority of Republicans, but they were so impressed with the fact that Mr. Huggard—who has always been a Democrat—had a full realization of the onerous duties of his new office that they made him President, in the full belief that he would administer his power without regard to partisan feeling. This implied promise he kept as faithfully as though it had been one of the conditions of his election.

Mr. Huggard occupies a prominent position in a number of societies. In 1879 he was made a Guide in the Royal Arcanum; in 1880, Vice Regent; in 1881, Regent, and in 1882, Past Regent. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Legion of Honor, the Merchants' and Salesmen's Association, the Albion Society, the Hibernian Society and the Commonwealth Club. He is Vice-President of the Bachelors' Barge Club, and during the war was a member of the Gray Reserves regiment. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and is a bachelor.

MCALEER, WILLIAM, a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 8th of January, 1838. His father's name was John McAleer; his mother's maiden name Elizabeth McGlinn. He attended school from 1845 to 1851, when he left his native land in the company of his parents, arriving at Philadelphia May 2d, 1851. He then went to Nicetown school for two years, leaving it to attend a grocery store. After remaining at that occupation for three years he became engaged in the produce business with his father and brothers, on Second street above Bainbridge. In 1861 the firm removed to their present location at No. 618 South Second street, engaging solely in the flour business. The copartnership consists of John McAleer, Sr., John McAleer, Jr., and William McAleer, trading as John McAleer & Sons.

Mr. McAleer very early became a member of the Southwark Literary Society, which assembled in the hall of the Southwark Library Company, Second below German street, and afterwards in the Mechanics' Institute, Fifth street and Washington avenue. The Society at the beginning of the war was in a flourishing condition. It embraced among its members many young men who have since made their mark in the community. Henry R. Edmunds was its President, and on its roll of members were the names of Joel Cook and Frank Sheppard, now of the *Public Ledger*, Joseph Ashbrook, manager of one of the largest insurance companies in the country, Jacob Teal, of the Erie Railroad, and many others. But the war of the States broke up the Society and scattered its members, many of them enlisting in the army, some of whom are now sleeping the "sleep that knows no waking" in the swamps of the Chickahominy. Mr. McAleer was also a Director of the Mechanics' Institute, and for many years Vice-President and acting President of the St. Phillips Literary Institute, the rules requiring a clergyman of the church to be President. He is also a member of the Hibernian Society and one of its Executive Committee.

In October, 1870, he was elected a member of the City Council from the Fifth Ward, and served a full term in that body, taking an active part in its proceedings, but refusing a renomination. After the

close of his term in Council he was, the following June, elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and was re-elected last June for a fourth term of three years. He has taken a deep interest in his duties as a Guardian, and has brought about many important reforms, and has been frequently a check to improper legislation. He is highly revered by the unfortunate inmates of the almshouse, who feel that he acts justly upon all questions brought before him, and who know that they will, at all times, receive kind treatment from him. He is a thorough Democrat, having full faith in the doctrines laid down by Jefferson and Jackson.

Mr. McAleer has been an active and influential member of the Commercial Exchange for nineteen years, serving on its most important committees; has a number of times been elected a Director, has been Vice-President, and was in 1880 elected its President. The Commercial Exchange comprises about seven hundred business firms, and probably has done more for the commercial interests of Philadelphia than any other organization within its limits. The presidency is regarded as a high prize, and is awarded only to the most deserving members of the body, and is rarely won without a warm contest. When Mr. McAleer was installed as President of the Commercial Exchange on January 28th, 1880, he made an inaugural address that well exemplified his broad-gauge views as a public-spirited citizen. In the course of his remarks he said:

> Without setting forth any specific policy, my purpose shall at all times be to further every measure that may tend towards the advancement of our association or extend its usefulness. We need many improvements to increase the business facilities of our city. We want additional terminal accommodations for the storage of grain, flour and other products, more grain elevators to accommodate that highly important and rapidly increasing branch of trade. A large railroad warehouse is much needed for storing flour and other articles of merchandise, without additional cost to the receiver, thus placing us on an equality with our sister cities. This association should continue with similar organizations to urge upon Congress the necessity for liberal appropriations for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Something has been done in that direction, but much remains yet to be accomplished which experience has shown can only be secured by constant and persistent effort. We have, gentlemen, a grand old city and a noble State, of whose history and of the intelligence and enterprise of whose citizens we should feel justly proud. Our city is the metropolis of a Commonwealth which contains within its ample borders all the elements of wealth, prosperity and power.
>
> Pennsylvania is to-day one of the grandest Commonwealths of our Federal Union, which in everything that contributes to the wealth, comfort and happiness of man, she possesses a greatness and a power scarcely appreciated by her own citizens. School-houses and colleges dot every section of her broad domain, and a population of over four millions of intelligent, thrifty and enterprising people dwell peacefully and happily within her bosom. It is for us, as far as in our power lies, to make this vast wealth a mighty power tributary to our city's prosperity and greatness. It should be a cause of thankfulness to observe the indications presented everywhere throughout our country of the healthy revival of all branches of business. In every direction we hear the hum and whirl of a more active condition of affairs, and brighter skies and better times are rapidly dawning upon us. We have also reason to be thankful that a kind Providence has blessed us in the past year with a teeming abundance of the great staple articles of food—so necessary for man's comfort and subsistence. The granaries of the great West are overflowing with precious cereals, which will enable us to feed the famishing millions of the Old World, and at the same time bring a vast amount of wealth to our own citizens.

At the expiration of his term of office as President of the Commercial Exchange, Mr. McAleer laid down the gavel, but still possessed, as he now possesses, the full confidence and respect of his fellow-members, and with the record of having presided with a dignity and excellence unsurpassed by any of his predecessors. Mr. McAleer was married, April 13th, 1875, to Miss Josephine M. Mooney. His family consists of his wife and four children.

PAXSON, JOSEPH, a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in Philadelphia, about the year 1815. He is at present retired from active business. In September, 1882, he was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, taking his seat in that body in October of the same year. He is a member of the Committees on Accounts, Heating and Ventilation and Support. Mr. Paxson resides at No. 413 Richmond street.

MOSS, LUCIEN, a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in Philadelphia in 1833. His parents were Ell L. and Mary L. Moss, and he is a grandson of John Moss, an Englishman by birth and a Democrat in politics, who settled in this country over fifty years ago. Lucien Moss was educated in Philadelphia and New Haven, Connecticut, schools, and learned the trade of machinist with I. P. Morris & Co., starting in the blacksmith shop. After spending a few years in the West Indies he went into the brass business in Philadelphia, as a member of the firm of Wiler & Moss, and amassed a considerable fortune.

Mr. Moss is independent in his political affiliations, and votes for those whom he considers are the best men. He has never been active in politics nor connected in any way with public position until

William F. McCrea

in July, 1882, he was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, a position which he was well qualified to fill, and in which he took great pride and was very attentive until after eight months' service, when he suddenly tired of the position and resigned. As a member of the Board he served on the Hospital and Manufacturing Department Committees.

Mr. Moss is a Mason, and belongs to Union Lodge, of which his father was also a member. He worships in the Jewish Synagogue, is married and lives at 271 South Twenty-first street.

CHAPMAN, WILLIAM RIDGWAY, a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, December 31st, 1821. When he was about nine years of age he came to Philadelphia, where he secured a liberal education in the public schools. He engaged in the coal business, which he conducted with success until March 1st, 1874, when he retired. Mr. Chapman was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor in September, 1882, and took his seat in that body in October of the same year. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He is married and resides at No. 1119 Wallace street.

RUHL, JOHN, a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in Philadelphia, November 5th, 1854, and is descended from German ancestry. His father, Henry Ruhl, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt and came to America in 1848, and his mother, who was Catharine Schneider, was a native of Bavaria and came to this country in 1850. John received a good education in the public schools. In July, 1870, he graduated from Price's Boys' Grammar School and immediately entered the office of B. I. Ritter, real estate agent and conveyancer. He continued in this office for some time, and is now engaged in the conveyancing business for himself at No. 512 Walnut street.

Mr. Ruhl is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Red Men. He has been a member of Vesta Social Club since its organization in June, 1875, and has held the office of President or Secretary during the whole of that time. He has always been a Republican, and even before he had reached maturity he took an active part in politics. In November, 1880, he was elected to the Common Council from the Thirty-first Ward to fill the unexpired term of Thomas Bouden, deceased. In this contest he was the regular Republican nominee, and he received a majority of 1,975 votes, the largest ever received in the ward, exceeding that of President Garfield by 364. In June, 1882, Mr. Ruhl was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor by the Councils, receiving the highest vote of any Republican in the contest.

Mr. Ruhl is greatly interested in mining operations, being President of one and a Director of two companies. He also represents fifteen building associations in the capacity of conveyancer. He is a member of the German Reformed Church. On February 24th, 1881, he was married to Mary Baumgartner, and they have one child.

CHAMBERS, JAMES SLATER, a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in Philadelphia, July 14th, 1827. He is descended from American and Irish ancestry. He received a fair education in the free school on Walnut street above Sixth, which was conducted by William Neal, and afterwards became a newspaper folder and carrier, working for the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and the *Saturday Courier*. His present business is that of fire insurance broker. Mr. Chambers is a member of the Masonic Order, the American Legion of Honor and the Knights of Birmingham. He is a Republican. He was at one time a member of the School Board of the Tenth Section, and also represented the Tenth Ward in the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools. He was for a time an agent of the United States Navy. In July, 1876, he was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor; became President of the Board soon after, and served until July, 1882. Mr. Chambers is married and has three daughters and two grandchildren now living. The family belong to the Presbyterian persuasion.

DALY, PATRICK K., a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in Clonakilty, County Cork, Ireland, December 12th, 1834. His father was Jeremiah Daly, and his mother's maiden name was Catharine Keohane. Patrick attended the national schools, and when he was not yet eighteen years old came to America. He settled in Philadelphia, where he secured employment as sexton at the Church of the Assumption. He continued in this situation for some time, when

he became a driver, at which latter employment he remained for nine months. He finally obtained a clerkship in a flour and feed store on Market street below Thirty-second. He held this position until 1858, when having by frugality and good management saved a sum of money he purchased the business of his employer and conducted it for himself. After a time he removed to a store room on Market street above Thirty-second, and in 1876 he bought the ground and built his present place of business at No. 3532 Lancaster avenue.

Mr. Daly is a Democrat, and in his younger days took an active part in politics. In July, 1880, he was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor for a term of three years, and has been a very energetic and conscientious worker in the Board. Mr. Daly is a member of the Hibernian Society, and has been Treasurer of St. Agitus' Building Association since its organization in 1874. He is a Catholic, and was married on November 27th, 1862, to Ellen Hanlon. They have six children, five boys and one girl, all of whom are living at home with their parents.

KEYSER, THOMAS S., a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in Philadelphia, October 16th, 1830. He is of strictly American ancestry, being descended from the well-known Germantown family of Keyser, of the Society of Friends. His father was Joseph Keyser, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Michiner. When Thomas was still very young the family removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and here he attended the public schools, and having secured a knowledge of the common branches he went to work on a farm. Desirous of learning a trade, he sought and obtained an apprenticeship in the printing office of the *Bucks County Intelligencer* in Doylestown, where he served full time. He worked at the printing business until August 13th, 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment was ordered to the front and was actively engaged in the fighting. On May 3d, 1863, Mr. Keyser was severely wounded in the right arm at Salem Church, and was in consequence confined to the hospital for some time. When he had sufficiently recovered he was ordered for special duty in the War Department, where he served from May 10th, 1864, until April 9th, 1865, being mustered out of service in May of the latter year. After receiving his discharge Mr. Keyser came to Philadelphia and commenced the publication of the *Sunday Republic*, which he made a success and has continued to publish ever since. He is a member of Lamberton Lodge, No. 487, F. & A. M.; of Quaker City Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of the American Legion of Honor. He is also a member of Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Typographical Society.

Mr. Keyser is a Republican. He cast his first vote in 1856 for John C. Frémont for President, and has ever since voted for the Republican candidate for Presidential honors. He was raised in the faith of the Society of Friends. Mr. Keyser is married and has three children, two daughters and one son, all of whom are living. He resides at No. 1802 Jefferson street, in the Twenty-ninth Ward.

HOFFMAN, EDWARD FENNO, a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in Philadelphia, February 9th, 1849, and is of American descent. His father, George Edward Hoffman, was a son of J. Ogden Hoffman, of New York. Mr. Hoffman attended the public schools and the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1868. He then went to Harvard College, where he continued his studies one year, graduating in 1869. Immediately on finishing his education he entered the office of Peter McCall, Esq., to study the law. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1872, and has practised at his profession ever since. Mr. Hoffman is a Republican. He was appointed a Guardian of the Poor in June, 1882, and took his seat in July following. He is the editor of the poetical works of Charles Fenno Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman is an Episcopalian and is unmarried.

STEWART, JAMES, a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in County Derry, Ireland, August 14th, 1847. His father, John Stewart, was a tiller of the soil in County Derry. James attended the private schools in the vicinity of his home until 1865, when he came to America, settling in Philadelphia, where he finished his education, becoming a student in Crittenden's College. On leaving this institution he accepted a clerkship in the office of William P. Clyde & Co., the well-known steamship owners, where he continued three years. At the end of that time he started in business for himself, opening a grocery

store at the corner of Sixth and Sylvester streets. He is now located at Fifth and Enterprise streets.

Mr. Stewart has attained prominence in several secret orders. He is a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 230, F. & A. M.; Harmony Chapter, No. 52, and Mary Commandery, No. 32, K. T., having also become a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Birmingham Lodge, No. 8, K. of B.; of Reliance Lodge, A. O. U. W., and Montgomery Lodge, A. P. A. He is a Republican, and was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor by the City Councils, in June, 1881, taking his seat in that body at its reorganization in July of that year.

In religion Mr. Stewart adheres to the belief of his ancestors, which was that of the Presbyterian Church. In January, 1871, he was married to Sarah Jane Stewart. They have six children, all of whom are living with their parents at No. 1517 South Fifth street.

JANE, PETER, JR., a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born on Sixth street below Pine, Philadelphia, July 27th, 1838. He first attended the public schools in that part of the city near his birthplace, and then entered the Central High School. When the war broke out he entered the service in behalf of the Union cause as First Lieutenant of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, August, 1861, which position he resigned soon after to accept the post of Adjutant of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry. In December, 1862, he returned home, and soon after accepted an appointment as Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue under J. Fletcher Budd.

Mr. Lane is a Republican; and in 1871, when Mr. P. A. B. Widener became City Treasurer, Mr. Lane became his chief clerk, serving in that capacity for three terms, two under Mr. Widener, and one under the latter's successor, Delos P. Southworth.

In 1874 Mr. Lane was elected by the City Councils in joint session a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. In this position he served continuously for eight years, resigning in the summer of 1882, though the last term for which he was elected does not expire until July, 1883.

Mr. Lane is a brother of David H. Lane, the Recorder, with whom he has been associated as an assistant since his retirement from the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

FLOYD, ROBERT C., the Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was born in Philadelphia, in 1833. His father, a native of the north of Ireland, came to America, where he married Robert's mother, who was a native of the latter country. Robert attended the public schools of the city, and for several years was a student at the Central High School. He afterwards entered a dry-goods store as a clerk, where he remained for some time. In 1866 he started in the dry-goods business and continued for himself at it until the close of 1869, when he engaged in the insurance business. He followed the last occupation until 1882. In that year he was elected Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

Mr. Floyd is a member of Lodge No. 2, of the Masonic Order. He is one of the Managers of the Southern Dispensary, and a Manager of the Mechanics' Institute. In politics he is a Democrat. He is married, and has two children living. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

NOTE.—For the sketch of Louis Wagner, a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, see the Index.

TRUSTEES OF THE CITY ICE BOATS.

HALLIWELL, EDWARD T., the President of the Board of Trustees of the City Ice Boats, is of English descent, and was born in Rochdale, England, on June 15th, 1819. He attended the private schools of his native town, and at the age of twelve years came to America, where he finished his education in the private schools of Philadelphia. He then turned his attention to the machine business, which trade he learned, afterwards becoming an engineer. For some years he has been largely interested in marine investments, in which he has been very successful, and is now a prominent ship-owner. Mr. Halliwell is a Republican. He was elected a Trustee of the City Ice Boats, in May, 1872, and has therefore been a member of that Board almost eleven years, and he has been President of the Board since October 11th, 1880. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Halliwell was married on May 6th, 1845, to Miss Julia A. Du Bree.

DOWNING, FRANK TAGGART, one of the Trustees of the Department of City Ice Boats, was born in Philadelphia, February 21st, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of that city. His present business is Chief-Clerk to the Comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In May, 1882, he was elected by the Select Council a Trustee of the City Ice Boats. His term expires in 1885.

MORRIS, GALLOWAY CHESTON, a member of the Board of City Ice Boats, was born in Philadelphia on June 26th, 1837. He is a lineal descendant of Anthony Morris, who came to America with William Penn in 1682. He received a good education in the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, and then became interested in the iron business. He afterwards engaged in the coal business, from which he retired in 1872. He was elected a member of the Board of City Ice Boats in 1872 for three years, and has been regularly re-elected at the expiration of each term.

MEARS, GEORGE W., a member of the Board of City Ice Boats, was born in Reading, in 1827. He came to Philadelphia when quite young, and attended the public schools, graduating from the Central High School in 1844. He is now occupied as a commission merchant. In 1876 he was President of the Commercial Exchange. Mr. Mears was appointed a member of the Board of City Ice Boats in 1872, and has held that position continuously ever since.

GRISCOM, CLEMENT A., a member of the Board of Trustees of the City Ice Boats, was born in Philadelphia, March 15th, 1841. He received a thorough education in the schools of the city, attending the Friends' schools, and passing through the Grammar and High Schools. Mr. Griscom is at present engaged as a shipping and commission merchant, and is also Manager of the American and Red Star Steamship Lines. In May, 1880, Mr. Griscom was elected by the Joint Convention of the Select and Common Councils a member of the Board of Trustees of the City Ice Boats, for a term of three years. His term expires in May, 1883.

LEWELLEN, JOHN B., a member of the Board of Trustees of the City Ice Boats, was born in Philadelphia, April 16th, 1834. His parents were natives of New Jersey. His father, William Lewellen, was a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, who carried on an extensive business in wharfage and carting. John received a thorough common school education in the public schools, and then entered the wholesale and retail ship supply house of his uncle, Samuel Lewellen, to learn the business. He remained with his uncle for three years, when he opened a store of the same

description for himself, on Beach street above Poplar. He continued in business for himself for three years, and at the end of that time sold out and accepted a position as conductor on the Green and Coates Streets Railway. Mr. Lewellen served in this capacity for two years, when his father died, and he took charge of his wharfage and carting business. He has carried on this business ever since with flattering success, his wharf, at pier No. 35, being one of the finest, most convenient of its kind in the city. Mr. Lewellen is a member of the Masonic Order, and is connected with Harmony Lodge, No. 52, and Girard Mark Lodge. He is also connected with various sporting and social clubs, being a member of the Philadelphia Rifle Club, the Young Mænnerchor Society, the Tammany Pea-Shore Fishing Club, and the Seaside Park Yacht Club.

Mr. Lewellen has always been an active supporter of Republican principles. He was elected a member of the Board of Port Wardens by the City Councils in 1876, and served in that body for a period of six years. In September, 1881, he was elected a Trustee of the City Ice Boats to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Franklin Dundore, who had resigned.

Mr. Lewellen is a Director of the Trade Insurance Company of Camden. He was married in September, 1862, to Sarah Hooley, of Philadelphia. They have no children, and reside at No. 1334 North Twelfth street.

MARTIN, THOMAS J., a member and Secretary of the Board of City Ice Boats, was born in Philadelphia, January 25th, 1832, and is descended from English ancestry, his parents both being natives of Bolton, England. His father, James Martin, was a dyer and printer of cotton and woollen goods. Thomas received a good education in the public schools and at the Central High School, and in 1851 entered the establishment of his father, with whom he remained until the latter's death in 1881. The business is now conducted by his brother and himself. Mr. Martin is a member of the Blue Lodge of the Masonic Order. In 1863, during the rebellion, he served three months in the Fifty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. He is a Republican. In May, 1872, he was elected a member of the Board of City Ice Boats, and has continued in that Board ever since. He was married on December 25th, 1853, to Miss Emily H. Dickel. They have three children, two sons and one daughter, and reside at No. 1804 Richmond street. The family attend the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE GAS TRUSTEES.

ROBERTS, ALBERT CHARLES, President of the Board of Trustees of the Department of Gas, was born in Marietta, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January, 1828. His father, John Roberts, was a well-to-do farmer. The son, after receiving the rudiments of education at a private school in Marietta, was sent to Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. Not fancying the life of a farmer, and having a brother who was a partner in the wholesale grocery firm of Bowman & Roberts, Philadelphia, he came to the city and took a place in that store. There he remained for seven years, when he took a store at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Vine streets, and began business on his own account, making a specialty of fine groceries. The business prospered, and to-day the store is among the prominent ones of its kind in the city.

Mr. Roberts' father having been an old-line Whig, it was natural that the son should become a Republican. He early adopted the principles of the new party, and contributed largely towards its organization. In his ward, the Fourteenth, he was active in a quiet way, his services being recognized by his appointment by the judges a member of the School Board. In this position he served until November 4th, 1869, when he was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of the Gas Works by the Common Council. He has been regularly re-elected at the end of each term, his last election having been by the Select Council on January 20th, 1881, in place of Richard R. Campion, whose term of service expired. In 1877 he was nominated for Receiver of Taxes in the campaign in which Joseph L. Caven ran as a people's candidate for Mayor against William S. Stokley, who had already served two terms. Mr. Roberts was elected by a handsome majority. He conducted the office upon business principles, and provided against dishonesty on the part of subordinates by a system of checks and guards which resulted in the payment into the city treasury of all the moneys collected as taxes.

In 1879 Mr. Roberts was chosen to succeed Nathan Hilles as President of the Gas Trust. In 1860 he was a delegate to the convention which nominated Lincoln, in Chicago, and was an alternate to the convention held in Cincinnati, in 1876, which nominated Hayes to the Presidency. He has also frequently represented his district in State Conventions, and until the adoption of the new rules which now govern the Republican party was a member of the City Central Committee from the Fourteenth Ward. During the whole of his political life he attended to his private business, so that it continued to grow instead of decreasing as its owner advanced in public position. In mercantile circles he stands high, his credit being of the best. Socially Mr. Roberts is a very domestic man. He is a lover of books, and his home, 1323 Spring Garden street, contains a library of well-selected volumes.

LEEDS, WILLIAM R., a member of the Board of Trustees of the Department of Gas, was born in Philadelphia in 1839. His school-days were brief, and he went to work at an early age in a grocery store on North Second street. Mr. Leeds is a Republican, and has served his party in many local, State, and National Conventions. He has also filled various offices of trust and profit. His first position was secured in 1860, when he was taken into the office of Recorder of Deeds by Alfred C. Harmer, the then incumbent, but now member of Congress from the Fifth Pennsylvania District. In the year 1861 Mr. Leeds was appointed a letter-carrier, and after a short service in that capacity he was promoted to the position of Superintendent of Letter Carriers, which he held until he was appointed Assayer by John H. Batter, chief-coiner of the mint. In December, 1864, Henry C. Howell qualified as Sheriff, and appointed Mr. Leeds Execution Clerk, a post he occupied until the Democrats captured the office in 1867 by the election of Sheriff Peter Lyle. In the latter year Mr. Leeds secured through the favor of Auditor-General Hartranft the position of Bank-Tax Assessor, a lucrative office, which he held two years, and then, in 1869, was made Collector of Internal Revenue by President Grant.

In 1870 he entered the field for the office of Sheriff, and secured the Republican nomination against Theodore Walton and General Henry H. Bingham. He was elected and had a profitable term. His next office of emolument was Clerk of the Courts, to which he was selected to fill the un-

expired term of George Truman, who met with a violent death in 1880.

On the 25th of January, 1866, Mr. Leeds was elected by the Common Council a member of the Board of Gas Trustees, and he was re-elected by the same body five times, viz.: January 28th, 1869; January 25th, 1872; January 28th, 1875; January 31st, 1878; and January 20th, 1881. In the Bi-Centennial year he was a member of the Committees on Works and Finance. Mr. Leeds is married, and resides at No. 246 North Tenth street.

MOORE, ALFRED, a member of the Board of Gas Trustees, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 16th, 1845. He received his preparatory education in the common schools of his native county, and then came to Philadelphia, where he attended the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he is a graduate. When the time came for deciding on a vocation, he cast his choice in favor of the law, and became a student in the office of Nathan H. Sharpless, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1868, and since that time has practised at his profession.

Mr. Moore is a Republican. He was elected a member of the Board of Gas Trustees on January 19th, 1882, by the Common Council. In the Bi-Centennial year he was a member of the Committees on Works and Distribution. Mr. Moore is a bachelor.

SMITH, THOMAS J., a member of the Board of Gas Trustees, was born in Philadelphia, May 17th, 1837. At the age of seven years he was left an orphan. He attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old, when he secured employment in the wholesale shoe manufactory of William W. Moore, and remained there for eighteen months. He then became an apprentice to Smith & Brown, on Second street, north of Race, with whom he learned the trade of pattern-making, remaining with them for some years after he had finished his apprenticeship. In 1863 he engaged in that business for himself at Front and Race streets, and continued in it for three years. In 1866 he embarked in the flour and grain business on Poplar street below Fourth, which he conducted until 1872.

Mr. Smith is a Republican. He has always taken great interest in political matters, and has filled several offices of honor and trust in the city government. He was a member of the School Board of his section for two years. He has on several occasions been a Delegate to State Conventions, and in 1869 and 1870 was Secretary of the Republican City Executive Committee. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Select Council, taking his seat on January 1st, 1870, and serving in that body until December, 1872. He had previously been nominated for the office of Receiver of Taxes, and in October, 1872, after an exciting canvass, he was elected by a large majority, polling the largest vote of any candidate on his ticket. His term of office was for two years, and, in February, 1874, the time fixed for the election of his successor, by the new State Constitution, he was again elected to the office, this time for a term of three years, or until December 31st, 1877. On January 25th, 1877, Mr. Smith was elected a member of the Board of Gas Trustees by the Common Council for a term of three years, and on January 29th, 1880, was re-elected for another term of the same length. In 1882 he was a member of the Committees on Works and Finance. Mr. Smith enlisted for the emergency as Second Lieutenant in 1862 and again in 1863, when General Lee invaded Pennsylvania prior to the battle of Gettysburg. In the latter campaign he held the rank of First Lieutenant. He is a member of Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic.

BUMM, HENRY, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Department of Gas, is of German descent, and was born in the old Kensington District of Philadelphia, November 26th, 1828. He is the youngest of four living sons of John Bumm, who was a house carpenter by trade, and who died when Henry was only nine months old, leaving six children to the care of their mother, two of which have since died. Henry's education was obtained in the schools of his native city, and when quite a young man he engaged in business for himself. He is now the senior member of the firm of Bumm & Brother, composed of his elder brother, Samuel H. Bumm, and himself, grain dealers, at No. 208 North Delaware avenue.

Mr. Bumm has been active in public matters for thirty years. His first position was that of Commissioner in the old Kensington District in 1853, when he strongly favored the city consolidation, and was instrumental in passing a resolution in the Board of Commissioners, instructing the members

of the Legislature of that district to vote for the Consolidation Act. He was afterwards elected to the Common Council from the Eighteenth Ward, and served during the first years under the new regime, 1854 and 1855. During his term as Councilman Mr. Bumm was one of the most active members, and was placed on several important committees. From 1855 until 1871, when he was chosen a Director of the Gas Trust, Mr. Bumm held various public positions of trust. In 1859 he aspired to the position of City Treasurer, but was defeated in the convention by Benjamin F. Brown. In 1861 he was again a candidate for City Treasurer, and was nominated but defeated at the polls. In 1863 he was nominated for City Treasurer and elected, and was re-elected in 1865 for a second term of two years.

On the 26th of January, 1871, Mr. Bumm was elected by the Select Council a member of the Board of Gas Trustees, in place of William H. Barnes, whose term of service had expired. In this position he became prominent and active from the first day of his connection therewith, and at the expiration of his term, January 29th, 1874, he was re-elected by the Select Council. He was re-elected January 25th, 1877, by the same body, and again, January 29th, 1880, the Select Council honored him with its approval and elected him a Gas Trustee for the fourth time. In the Bi-Centennial year he was Chairman of the Committee on Distribution, and a member of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Bumm is married, and lives in a comfortable home on the southwest corner of Fifteenth street and Girard avenue.

ELLIS, THOMAS S., a member of the Board of Gas Trustees, was born in Philadelphia, November 24th, 1815. He attended school until he reached the age of eleven years, when he was placed in the auction store of M. & S. Thomas, which was at that time on Chestnut street below Third. He has been with this house ever since, ascending step by step through all the grades of the business, overcoming every obstacle by his energy and perseverance, until, from being the smallest boy in the establishment, and holding the humblest position, he eventually became one of the firm, the name of the house having been changed to Moses Thomas & Sons. When the senior partner died on August 25th, 1865, Mr. Ellis became the senior partner, and he, with John D. Thomas, who died in January, 1867, and N. A. Jennings, the other surviving members of the firm, continued the business. At the special request of the deceased the style of the firm was not changed. This house carries on an immense and varied grade of auction sales, embracing the highest order of property, and only a man who has years of active experience could successfully manage the business. Heavy sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, loans and ground-rents are held in the Merchants' Exchange every week, while those of furniture, books, etc., are made in their spacious rooms at Nos. 137, 139, and 141 South Fourth street; and in addition many sales are conducted at private residences.

Mr. Ellis was an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, being attached to the Fame Hose Company, of which organization he was Treasurer for nearly thirty years. He has been a Director of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company and also a Director of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. In 1864 he was chosen Chairman of the Committee of Auctioneers, for the fair held in Philadelphia for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission. This committee, by their subscriptions and donations, aided materially in making the undertaking a success. He was also Chairman of a similar committee in reference to the International Exhibition, held in Philadelphia, on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence in 1876.

Mr. Ellis was elected a member of the Board of Gas Trustees on June 12th, 1879, by Common Council, to fill the unexpired term of Nathan Hilles, who had resigned. He was re-elected to the same position on January 29th, 1880. In the Bi Centennial year he was a member of the Finance Committee. He was married in 1841.

SMITH, WILLIAM HINDS, a member of the Board of Gas Trustees, is descended from Scotch-Irish parentage, and was born in Philadelphia, August 26th, 1851. He attended the public schools of the city, and passed one year in the High School, after which he secured employment as a clerk, and subsequently as a reporter for the *Evening Star*, of which paper he is now City Editor.

In the spring of 1882 Mr. Smith was elected a Gas Trustee by the Common Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas S. Ellis, and was re elected for the full term of three

GEORGE W. FAIRMAN.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN.

years, in January, 1883. During the first six months of his service in the Gas Trust, he was a member of the Committee on Finance, and, upon the reorganization of the new Board, after his re-election, he was appointed Chairman of the Distribution Committee and a member of the Committee on Works. Mr. Smith's policy as a Gas Trustee has been marked with constant efforts in the interest of reform, and he is perhaps the most prominent worker in that behalf in the Trust. This characteristic was recognized by Governor Pattison in the selection of Mr. Smith as the successor of David H. Lane to the Recordership. The Governor made the appointment, but it failed of confirmation in the Senate, on the ground that Mr. Lane's term of office had not expired.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic Order, Ancient Order United Workmen, Knights of Birmingham and the Order of Sparta. Of the last organization he is one of the original members. He is married, and has three children.

McMANES, JAMES, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Tyrone, province of Ulster, March 13th, 1822. He came to America in the year 1830, when about eight years of age, and at a subsequent period learned the trade of weaving with Samuel Clark, at that time in the old District of Southwark. About the year 1847 he commenced business as a manufacturer of cotton goods in the southwestern portion of the city. His first attempt at business resulted in disastrous failure. His establishment was completely destroyed by fire, and goods in the hands of commission merchants were sold at a sacrifice. The insurance on his stock was very inadequate to the actual loss, and Mr. McManes finding it impossible to re-establish the industry, he accepted the position of foreman for Thomas Herkness, manufacturer of cotton goods, on Water near Second street. He remained there for a few years, and then repaired his shattered fortune in the real estate business, which he entered in 1856, it is said, by the advice of Edward C. Quinn, Esq., the present counsellor; he found a more prosperous career, and was enabled to discharge all his previous liabilities. He continued his residence, however, in the Seventeenth Ward, establishing his office, where he has ever since retained it, at No. 609 Walnut street, next to the office of ex-Mayor Alexander Henry.

Mr. McManes became a citizen of the United States by naturalization in the District Court, September 27th, 1844, in minor's papers (he being at that time between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age), Mr. Robert Galbraith appearing as his voucher. On the formation of the People's Party in 1855–56, he gave his allegiance to the new principles then formulated, and made his first appearance in political life when he reached the age of thirty-four years. Two years afterward he was elected a member of the Board of School Directors of the Seventeenth Ward, and was re-elected in each successive term for the next eight years, until in 1866 we find him chosen to the Board of Control. The Controllers were at that time elected by the separate District Boards from among their own number, and it is an evidence of Mr. McManes' advancing influence and respect that he was chosen over William O. Kline, one of the most popular citizens of Old Kensington.

We have anticipated somewhat in following his course in the department of public instruction, as during the intervening time he was by no means idle in the political affairs of the city. In the year 1858, he was chosen Delegate to the Sheriff's Convention, at which William H. Kern, Esq., was the successful candidate for nomination. The contest was exceedingly sharp and animated, and it fell to the lot of the Seventeenth Ward delegation to decide among the conflicting aspirants. Largely through the influence of Mr. McManes, the vote was given to Kern, who was equally successful at the polls. From this time forward he not only prospered in his private affairs, but devoted considerable attention to public questions, and became, in the Seventeenth Ward at least, a power in his party. In the year 1860 he was chosen delegate to the Gubernatorial Convention. Here he supported Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, who was nominated and elected, and perhaps in recognition of Mr. McManes' claims upon his gratitude, some two or three years later appointed that gentleman Bark Inspector for the County of Philadelphia, a position of small emolument, and we believe the first of substantial reward that he had as yet received. The same year he was chosen delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, and was one of the Pennsylvania delegation whose vote secured the nomination to Lincoln.

On the 26th of January, 1865, Mr. McManes was elected by the Common Council as one of the members of the Board of Gas Trustees to succeed Anthony Miskey, whose term had expired. This was his first introduction to a position in which his services have been long continued and unquestion-

ably valuable. In January, 1868, he was again elected by the choice of the Common Council. On the 26th of January, 1871, he was elected as Trustee by Select Council to succeed Nathan Hilles, Esq., whose term had just concluded; but the latter gentleman was at the same time chosen by Common Council, and continued as member of the Board for several years later. January 29th, 1874, Select Council again chose Mr. McManes, and in the same manner, on the 25th of January, 1877, and January 29th, 1880, manifested their entire confidence and approval.

In 1862 Mr. McManes announced himself as candidate for Congress from the then Third District of Pennsylvania. The Convention was held at the American Mechanics' Hall, corner of Fourth and George streets. His opponent was the Hon. Leonard Myers, who on this occasion carried off the prize, and was successful at the ensuing election.

In the Convention which met in Philadelphia on Thursday, August 30th, 1866, Mr. McManes received the nomination of the regular Republican party for the office of Prothonotary of the District Court. In the same manner as in the election which followed, the struggle for the nomination was singularly exciting and protracted. There were altogether eight aspirants for the office, and among these several gentlemen who had exerted a leading influence in the party through a series of previous years; but after three days of uncertainty the choice fell to the candidate from the Seventeenth, whose share in politics had heretofore been principally confined to his district and his ward.

From the time of its rise in 1860 to the present day the Republican party has never seen so gloomy an outlook as in 1866. The conduct of President Johnson had created uncertainty and discontent all through the North; a deep and apparently incurable schism rent the party ranks, and the merits and pretensions of each nominee for office were scanned and sifted with unusual acuteness. The *Public Ledger*, in its cautious manner, and perhaps with a sense of humor, speaks of Mr. McManes as, "although a member of the Gas Trust, an upright and honorable gentleman." It will be observed that a certain fashion of indiscriminate fault-finding has not been confined to the present day. His opponent on the Democratic side was Mr. John W. Lynn, an excellent citizen of old Southwark, and Mr. McManes was elected by a majority as respectable as any on the Republican ticket; after what was then characterized as "one of the most earnest and exciting campaigns on record." In this post his administration was marked by careful attention and punctuality, and the various functions of the office were performed with creditable regularity and correctness.

Upon the expiration of his term as Prothonotary, Mr. McManes retired, with the exception of his connection with the Trust, which he still maintained, almost entirely to special business and to private life. He changed his residence from the Seventeenth Ward to the dwelling on Franklin street, which he at present occupies. Although his abilities as a party-organizer and leader were recognized and accepted, for more than ten years he appeared no longer a claimant of popular suffrage. In 1880, however, he was elected as delegate at large from the State of Pennsylvania to the National Convention which met at Chicago, and on this occasion attracted wider attention and exercised a greater influence than perhaps at any other portion of his career. It will be remembered that at that time party organization had assumed a shape of little less than military rigidity, and the obedience exacted from party fealty forbade the entertainment of personal views or expression of personal opinion. An allegiance involving such complete self-negation was extremely distasteful to a person of Mr. McManes' independent character, and not likely to command popular approbation.

The convention met at Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2d, 1880, but the various delegations had reached the city and transacted much important business during the two preceding days. Hon. J. Donald Cameron, as Chairman of the National Executive Committee, acted ex-officio as temporary chairman of the convention; and it was well known that as he, with a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, were in favor of the nomination of General Grant, it was thought probable that the coercive power of the "Unit Rule" would forestall opposition. On Tuesday, however, it was announced that a "manifesto" would be published on the following day, setting forth that, as it was well known a majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania were opposed to the nomination of General Grant, and as the subscribing delegates were desirous of allowing the freest expression of the popular will and heartily enlisted in the success of the Republican party, they pledged themselves to vote against Grant as their several wishes dictated. This paper, very important at that time, was signed by James McManes, at the head of a respectable list, including many of the ablest and most active men in the delegation. This action, as is well known, threw the plans of the leaders into extreme confusion. It touched a responsive chord in the delegations from other States, and although strenuously

resisted in every way, destroyed the hopes of the supporters of Grant, and resulted in the nomination of the lamented Garfield.

Mr. McManes, who for a full decade has been recognized as an undoubted leader in Philadelphia politics, is a gentleman of full medium height, vigorously proportioned, of a meditative temperament, and in manner grave and reticent. From unfavorable beginnings he has attained both position and fortune, and may be fairly admitted the creation of his own hand. His political career has been marked by much prudence and forecast; rarely mistaken in the true position of affairs, and feeling almost instinctively the direction of the popular will. He is married, and his home-life has apparently been accompanied with much content.

WORK, JAMES, a member of the Gas Trust, was born about the year 1833 in Philadelphia, where he attended school and has had a continuous residence. He is connected in business as a member of the firm of Samuel O. Stokes, yarns, No. 112 Chestnut street, and he resides at No. 1111 Lehigh avenue.

He is a Republican, and has been prominent in politics for many years. For some time he was connected with the Water Department, and has held other positions of trust in the city government.

Mr. Work became connected with the Department of Gas as a Trustee, in the Bi-Centennial year, by election on the 19th of January, 1882, by the Common Council, in the place of Frederick G. Wolbert, whose term of service expired. During that year he served on the Committees on Works and Distribution.

KELLY, SAMUEL S., one of the Gas Trustees, was born in Philadelphia about the year 1820. He received his schooling in that city, and has always resided there. He has retired from business, is married, and lives at 1530 Master street.

Mr. Kelly entered the Gas Trust, by election by the Select Council, January 27th, 1870, as the successor of John A. Houseman, whose term expired. He was re-elected four times, viz.: January 20th, 1873; January 27th, 1876; February 6th, 1879; and January 17th, 1882. In the latter year he served on the Committee on Works and Distribution.

RITTENHOUSE, JOHN S., a member of the Board of Gas Trustees, was born in Germantown in the year 1832, and was instructed in the private schools of the neighborhood. His first employment was as a clerk in a general store kept by his father, and he engaged in the mercantile business for himself soon after he became of age. His only public position, except as Gas Trustee, was Assistant Commissioner of Highways, to which he was appointed in 1858.

On the 1st of May, 1879, he was elected a member of the Board of Gas Trustees by the Select Council, to serve the unexpired term of Nathan L. Jones, deceased, and on January 20th, 1881, he was re-elected by the same body.

NOTE.—For the sketches of David H. Lane and M. Hall Stanton, of the Board of Gas Trustees, see the Index.

APPENDIX.

MAYOR KING'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS:—I am deeply sensible of the responsibilities I am about to assume in entering upon the duties of the Mayoralty of this city. Called to this high position by the favor of my fellow-citizens, I shall endeavor to discharge all its duties with fidelity. Every pledge given by me previous to my election shall be faithfully redeemed. In the discharge of the duties about to devolve on me, which shall be executed with firmness and fearlessness, I must ask the same indulgence which has been extended to me in other public positions for the last twenty years.

It has been customary for my predecessors, at their inauguration, to make known the policy they intend to pursue in administering the affairs of the city, thus giving to Councils and the people their views of such measures as they "may deem expedient for the security, health, cleanliness, improvement, and welfare of the city."

I must first congratulate you on the present condition of the finances. Although oppressed with a large debt, recent legislation will enable us to lessen it and bring it within reasonable bounds, and thus enable us to reduce the burden of taxation. The Act of 1879, if strictly and sternly adhered to in all its details, will enable us to accomplish this much-desired object.

During my continuance in office it will give me great pleasure to join with you in all measures for the improvement and welfare of the city. It will be, I am satisfied, your earnest endeavor to resist all improper or unnecessary expenditures of the public funds. The people demand reform and retrenchment and greater economy in expenditure. Much has been accomplished and much more is expected, and the more speedily we pay obedience to the popular will, the sooner will Councils gain the confidence which they once had in this community.

It will be my duty to free the city from a partisan police. An observation of many years has convinced me that a police force, in order to be truly effective, must be entirely disconnected from politics, and that its members should hold their positions as long as they conduct themselves honestly, soberly, and efficiently. The very knowledge that they hold their positions on these terms will make them the terror of every violator of the law. By the present system, when votes are to be secured, laws and ordinances are disregarded, crime connived at, and known and open violators of the most salutary laws go free and unpunished. Under my administration, the members of the police force will not be permitted to interfere in elections, or in the nominating conventions of either party, and every violation of this rule will cause an immediate discharge, and no member of the force so discharged will ever be able to regain his position. In making this declaration it is proper for me to say, further, that I am aware that in some wards of the city members of the police force have been used by so-called political leaders for their own purposes. Nominally on the force, they have been the political agents to carry out the views and partisan designs of these leaders. Every case of this kind shall be fairly investigated, and if vacancies are created, the places will be filled irrespective of party affiliations.

Assessments on the police force for political purposes shall no longer be tolerated. Contributions and assessments for political purposes have produced, and will continue to produce, the worst possible results to the whole body politic. Whilst nominally procured for honest and legitimate election expenses, they are used to corrupt the voter and purchase the election officer. If corporate bodies and wealthy citizens will continue to contribute their money, with the knowledge that the money thus contributed is used to corrupt our elections, it shall be known that during my administration the police of Philadelphia shall not be made accessories to such crimes by contributions for such nefarious purposes, which strike at the foundations of our civil government.

One of the most important wants of the city is better-paved highways. Paving with cobble stones or rubble should be discontinued, and the Belgian block or other approved pavement should be hereafter authorized. In the suburban districts, cobble stones might be used temporarily, and I would recommend to Councils to appropriate a moderate amount annually for the purpose of repaving with Belgian blocks our principal streets at an early day. The present condition of many of our main avenues is a reproach to the city. Improved pavements will add to the value of property on the line of the streets improved, and the treasury would be reimbursed in some degree from that increase.

I cannot too earnestly impress upon Councils the necessity of procuring an abundant supply of pure water. Any further delay in making this most necessary provision might endanger the health and lives of our citizens. The completion of the East Park Reservoir, as a subsiding and storage reservoir, would be a great auxiliary, and aid largely in securing us pure water at all seasons of the year. In completing this reservoir, the labor of the inmates of the House of Correction could be advantageously and economically used. To accomplish this much-desired object, I would suggest that an appropriation should be made from the surplus now in the treasury from the year 1880. A moderate appropriation this year might be continued from time to time until the whole work should be completed.

The proper lighting of a large city is one of the most important duties devolved upon Councils. If a city be properly lighted, life and property are better secured. Darkness enables the thief, the burglar, and the criminal of every description to cover their tracks. Abundant light, on the contrary, is one of our best detective agents and preventives of crimes. It tends, besides, to add to a city's population, commerce, and riches, and will increase its comforts as a place of residence. The electric light has been introduced into some of the large and wealthy cities of the world, with great promise of future success. Its brilliancy and cheapness have commended it to citizens. In London, Paris, Vienna, New York, and in some of our own western cities it is being introduced. I commend it to the favorable consideration of Councils.

The Board of Education is one of the best managed of our Departments. Its administration reflects great credit on the Board. With the expenditure of a large appropriation made annually to them, no dissatisfaction is expressed, and they have the entire confidence of the community. Councils should next year make a more liberal appropriation. Upon the successful management of our schools, and the education of the young, depends the best development of our institutions. The appropriations for several years for teachers' salaries, whose duties are so arduous and exacting, were inadequate; particularly those salaries paid to the teachers charged with the instruction of the youngest children. The appropriation for night schools was exhausted before the term was more than half over. The popularity and usefulness of these night schools were so marked in some sections, that they have been supported by private contributions for more than half the season.

Before concluding, there are a few other subjects to which I beg leave to draw the attention of Councils.

It is important that the apartments in the Public Buildings, designed for public offices, shall be speedily occupied. Scattered as they now are, our citizens are seriously inconvenienced. Considering the millions already expended for these buildings, the city should be saved the annual rents paid for the offices now occupied for public purposes.

The Passenger Railways are a great convenience to the public. It can be justly said they join our widely spread city in iron bands, and have added largely to its increase. But before any additional privilege should be granted to any of them, I would exact a reduction to five cent fares. Some knowledge of the workings of these roads, and of their expenditures, has satisfied me that a five cent fare would pay the stockholders a fair percentage on their capital, if it would not tend to increase it, by increasing the number of persons who would use the cars.

With reference to this subject Councils should insist that the Act entitled "An Act to define the duties and liabilities of Passenger Railway Corporations in the City of Philadelphia," passed in 1868, should be forthwith repealed, in order to bring the subject of fares as far as practicable under the jurisdiction of Councils.

Continued and increasing attention should be given to the navigation of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. Without commerce, no city can become truly great and wealthy. The river Delaware and its tributaries have natural advantages scarcely equalled, and need but few artificial improvements, such as clearing the channels of obstructions and erecting the necessary lights. Congress has made, and I have no doubt will continue to make, the necessary appropriations; but in my opinion the attention of Congress should annually be directed by Councils to the necessity of making these appropriations.

In the selection of members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, members of the House of Correction, Commissioners of the Fire Department, and Trustees of the Gas Works, I would conjure my fellow-citizens of Select and Common Councils to choose none but men of approved standing and character in the community. To the members of the first two Boards the care of the poor, sick, infirm, and the unfortunate inebriates of both sexes are confided, and they should not only be men of integrity and ability, but men full of charity, with a kindly feeling towards those placed in their charge. There are many men of leisure in our community who would willingly give their time to the management of these benevolent institutions. Political considerations should not be permitted to enter into the choice of these agents. To the Trustees of the Gas Works are intrusted millions of the public funds. Not only men of integrity but of business capacity of a high character are needed for these positions. Above all, no one should be selected who has mercenary or political objects in view. Their accounts should be always open for public inspection and examination, and should be annually audited by the City Controller. The Commissioners of the Fire Department should likewise be men of integrity, and should not be chosen in order to give places to a few political agents. If the position of a fireman is to be considered in the future, as it is at present, a reward for political services rendered, or about to be rendered, then it is time the Department should be entirely reconstructed. The fireman—upon whose sobriety, fidelity, and courage so much depends—should be chosen irrespective of party, and should hold his office during good behavior.

And now, gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils, in conclusion: I have been associated

with you for upwards of twenty years. During that whole time, I have been treated by you all with kindness, regard, and respect. The recollections of these twenty years are among the happiest of my life. During my term of office as Mayor, I shall desire to cultivate with you, one and all, the same feelings of kindness and friendship. If we should ever differ, I am satisfied it will be the difference of honest men seeking best how to serve the interests of our well-beloved city.

MAYOR KING'S SECOND ANNUAL MESSAGE

(Including Department Statistics in the Bi-Centennial year).

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *March 28th*, 1883.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN:—The results of another year of our city's government have been recorded, and it is my duty, by the Act of Consolidation, to transmit to City Councils my Annual Message, with the Reports of the several Departments, giving in detail their operations for the year closing with the 31st of December, 1882.

In presenting my second Annual Message, I cannot refrain from expressing my profound gratification at the general prosperity which abounds in our midst.

Notwithstanding the crimes and disorders incident to dense population, the law in our city is supreme; good order prevails; the property and rights of the citizens are secure; manufactories flourish; commerce increases; the laborer, the skilled mechanic, the artisan, are employed; and capital has its rewards. Numerous lines of railroads centring in our city bring to our doors the products of a vast and fruitful interior, and return laden with the ever increasing fabrics of our manufacturing establishments, for all of which, we humbly acknowledge the fostering care and protection of the Almighty Father, who rules in justice and righteousness among the nations.

The interests committed to the care of Councils are great and varied. To you belong the responsibilities of municipal legislation; you increase or decrease the tax rate; you are expected to inaugurate methods of reform and economy; and the people look to you for the exercise of due diligence and care in supervising the several Departments, to produce all the advantages which flow from a wise and economical administration of the affairs of the municipality.

In all that pertains to an enlightened and economical administration of our city government, including a full and unfailing supply of pure water, a thorough repaving of our principal streets with Belgian blocks, or other improved pavements, extending the electric light system to our business avenues, and especially to the Delaware river front, a thorough system of sanitary regulations, which will insure clean streets and the health of our people—in all such measures, you may be assured of my earnest and energetic co-operation.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY CONTROLLER.

The report of the City Controller for 1882 shows that the year commenced with a surplus balance of $1,360,559.75; and also, the surplus for the year, $372,425.22.

The total receipts for the year were $13,425,404.97; the expenditures were $13,255,684.53; receipts over expenditures were $169,720.44.

The decrease in total indebtedness for the years 1881 and 1882 was $2,109,538.06.

During the year 1882, $404,002.65 of the warrants of previous years were paid. For Departments, including Public Buildings, there was paid $7,486,324.67, and if to this amount be added $441,814.42 warrants countersigned for the Departments, and yet outstanding,—the total costs of the Departments including Public Buildings, for the year 1882, will be $7,928.139.09.

The Appropriation for 1882 was	$47,300 00
The Expenditures were	$45,984 15

The following is a statement of the appropriations of 1882 to the Departments. This includes balances carried into the books of 1882, which were provided for in 1881, and includes appropriations out of the surplus of 1880 and 1881.

Appropriated.	Countersigned.	Merging.	Special appropriation not merging.
$9,765,718 11	$7,928,088 69	$286,226 59	$1,551,402 83

Revenues from all sources for the year 1882 ..... $13,425,404 97

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

The report of the Commissioners, submitted for the year ending December 31, 1882, shows that the city debt has been reduced during the year, the sum of seven hundred and six thousand five hundred and eleven (706,511) dollars and ninety-three (93) cents.

Securities held by Sinking Fund amount to		$24,813,318 39
Total funded debt, December 31, 1882		08,139,916 24
Decrease of funded debt in 1882		706,511 31
		$67,433,404 93

DEPARTMENT OF CITY TREASURER.

The appropriation for 1882 was		$37,700 00
Disbursements		37,206 52
Cash balance on hand January 1, 1882		2,250,693 44
Total cash receipts		13,425,404 97
		$15,676,098 41
Total payments		13,255,684 53
Cash balance January 1, 1883		$2,420,413 88

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES.

The Receiver of Taxes presents a report of the collection of taxes for the year 1882.

The annual appropriation for 1882 to the Receiver was		$46,623 02
Disbursements		43,619 58
The total amount of the City tax assessment for the year 1882 was		$10,118,338 05
Additions during the year		3,650 04
		$10,121,988 09
Allowance by "Board of Revision"		39,532 73
Assessment		$10,082,455 36
Amount collected	$9,406,362 13	
Discount	$43,644 96	
Penalty	42,429 43	
Net discount	$1,215 53	
Receipts from poll tax, February election		$1,422 00
Receipts from poll tax, November election		38,645 20
		$40,067 20
Paid into City Treasury, search fees, from October 1, 1881, to October 1, 1882		$3,850 55
State tax, collected during the year 1882		208,512 68

Delinquent Taxes.—The following statement is submitted by the Delinquent Tax Collector for part of the year 1882, showing a gain to the city over former administrations of this office of $15,529.69, paid into the City Treasury, and, but for the extraordinary expenses connected with the previous management of that office (which will not occur again), the sum of $25,750.87 would have been paid into the City Treasury for the year 1882.

Amount delinquent taxes collected from January 24, 1882, to December 31, 1882		$793,684 94
On which was retained:		
Commission allowed by law, 5 per cent	$39,684 16	
Interest received from Fidelity Trust Company	50 13	
Commission on collections made by Lien Solicitor and office deputies, who are paid fixed salaries	5,185 07	
Total amount of fees and emoluments of this office from January 24, 1882, to December 31, 1882		$44,919 36
Which was appropriated as follows:		

SAMUEL C. WILLITS.

WILLIAM BUMM

Paid expenses of office, including Collector's salary, rent, clerk hire, stationery, etc.	$19,168 49
Surplus commission over ordinary expenses	$25,750 87
Out of which was paid:	
Legal expenses in the various suits *vs.* Donohugh, and for the preparation of lien dockets, registers of unpaid taxes, and for office furniture	10,222 18
Paid to City Treasurer	$15,528 69

The former Collector received $251,000 from January 1 to April 6, 1882, which he paid to City Treasurer, less 5 per cent.

Board of Revision of Taxes.—The report of this Board for the year 1882 shows an increase of valuation and a decrease of taxation. The value of real estate is given as five hundred and sixty-two millions six hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars. Money at interest forty-nine millions of dollars. By reference to the report of the Board, the valuation of furniture, horses and carriages, can be seen.

Full tax as assessed upon City	$506,188,483 00
Suburban	37,447,307 00
Farm	19,051,765 00
Tax rate upon the $100 for 1882.	
City	190
Suburban	126½
Farm	95
Appropriation for the year 1882	$116,650 00
Expenditures	116,191 53

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

The report of the Chief of Police shows a great variety of criminal statistics. The general discipline of the force is good. The number of the effective force, exclusive of officers (1,250), is far too small for the great value of property to be protected and the extensive area to be patrolled. The great want in the rural districts is a mounted police, which could be effectively used in any part of the city in cases of disorder.

The value of property used for manufacturing purposes, in the rural districts, should prompt Councils to an increase of the force sufficient to give practical security.

The appropriation for 1882 was	$1,291,858 37
Disbursements	1,290,729 78
The revenue for the year was	4,722 42

Rank and file on the police force:

Chief	1
Fire marshal	1
Captains	4
Lieutenants	27
Sergeants	57
House sergeants	54
Turnkeys	25
Policemen	1,175
Detectives	8
Total	1,352

The work of the Department for the year is shown as follows:

Number of arrests made in 1882	46,130
Of which there were foreigners	22,043
Males	37,604
Females	8,526
Number of persons who sought and found lodging at the several station-houses	78,627
Of which there were foreigners	46,669
The value of stolen goods recovered and returned to owners	$88,995 26

The Police Steam-Tugs have rendered efficient service during the year. The Schuylkill river tug has kept the river open during the winter, to the great advantage of commerce.

During the year the steam-tugs have attended and operated at a number of fires, rescued several persons from drowning, and recovered property valued at $1,144.

The Detectives during the year have arrested 208, and recovered $31,847.35 of stolen property.

The report of the officer assigned to duty in connection with Vagrancy shows that 421 have been arrested for vagrancy.

The Fire Marshal reports the number of fires during the year was 701.

The insurance, as reported for the year, amounted to nine million seven hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars.

The total loss paid during the year was two million two hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

The nature and kind of property destroyed at the principal fires during the year is shown at length in the report.

The number killed was	6
" wounded	15
" arrested for arson	9
" tried	9
" convicted	2

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The Superintendent of this Department submits his report, showing the total number of messages sent to be 211,459, a decrease of 3,095, which, it is presumed, results from the introduction of the telephone system

Appropriation for 1882	$38,400 00
Brought from books of 1882	11,649 42
Disbursements	36,741 46
The revenue for 1882 was	10,399 20

The character of the messages and the extent of usefulness connected with this Department may be estimated by the following:

Character.	Number of Messages.
Missing persons	11,612
Missing persons restored	478
Lost property	8,471
About fires	10,074
Lost children	5,336
Lost children restored	2,752
Relative to criminals	12,450
Relative to vehicles	319
Relative to animals	677
Notifying officers to attend Grand Jury	3,879
Notice to Coroner	1,110

During the past year 91 miles of wire were erected, and 262 new poles put up; purchased during the year 304 poles, 120 miles of wire, and 55 signal-boxes. The new signal-boxes have been placed over most of the city, and are considered a very great improvement over the old.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.

The Chief Engineer of this Department reports for the year 1882 that the receipts amounted to $1,495,483.50, and the expenditures were $660,958.45.

The total receipts from 1855 to 1882 have amounted to $24,794,911.25, and for the same period the expenditures were $17,190,896.

The questions of importance connected with the Department are touched upon by the Chief Engineer—the purity of our drinking water and the methods of supply.

In compliance with the provisions of an ordinance approved June 7, 1882, I appointed a Board of Experts, consisting of Messrs. Frederick Graff, J. Vaughan Merrick, and E. S. Chesbrough. These gentlemen have made two reports, and are still engaged, and hope to make a final report at an early day.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The report from this Department for the year 1882, in addition to the current items, contains important suggestions relative to sewerage, which deserve attention and action on the part of Councils. The water-supply is also treated, and facts given to show that the death-rate is higher in those sections supplied from the Delaware Water-Works at Kensington than at other points: the water from these works being notoriously putrid.

The appropriation for 1882 was	$95,001 67

And the disbursements were:

Lazaretto.

Disbursements were $15,750 00

Municipal Hospital.

Disbursements for the year were $18,420 00
Revenue for the year 1882 was 28,564 19

Value of property in use by the Board of Health.

Building southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom $20,000 00
Municipal Hospital, situated Twenty-first and Lehigh avenue, value of buildings and grounds, lot about 8 acres 100,000 00
Lazaretto, situated in Delaware county, bought of Aubrey Smith, in 1799, at $200 per acre 2,000 00
Buildings and grounds assessed at 20,000 00

Statistics.

Population of the city in 1882, nearly a million.
Registered births, 20,098.
Registered marriages, 8,521.
Deaths, white, 1,886; colored, 1,173 }
Males, 10,203; females, 9,856 } 20,059
Deaths, 22.62 in every 1,000 of population.

Quarantine—Lazaretto—Port of Philadelphia.

The Steamships were 223
Ships 82
Barks 508
Brigs 189
Schooners 437
Yachts 2

This of course does not include the great coastwise trade.

Number of passengers arrived, 32,223.
The report in one of its tables shows the total number of foreign vessels arriving at the port of Philadelphia from 1860 to 1882, to be 27,078.
And the emigrant passengers arriving in same time, 192,351.

Coroner.

The appropriation for 1882 was $22,997 00
Disbursements 21,249 00

Revenue.

Fees paid into City Treasury, 1882 ..... 12,534 00

Inquests for 1882 were 2,089; of which 1,871 were white, and 216 colored; the males being 1,332, and the females 753.
The causes of death will be found in the Coroner's report attached to the Board of Health report.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

The Chief of this Department, William Baldwin, after seven years of continuous services to the Department, died suddenly on the first day of the year 1883.

The appropriation for the year 1882 was $639,397.60, and the disbursements were $506,089.75, and the revenue for the year amounted to $51,175.18.

The important matter of cleansing the city has been committed to this Department, and as the health of the people is greatly dependent upon clean streets, special attention should be given to this subject. I will see that the police force give the necessary information relative to the work done by the contractors and the real condition of the streets.

In regard to new pavements and methods of street cleaning and the methods of other cities, particulars may be found in the report of the Chief Commissioner of Highways hereunto annexed.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS.

The Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city presents in his report for 1882 a number of interesting facts relative to sewers, and the proposed new granite bridge at Market street over the Schuylkill river, which is estimated to cost one million two hundred thousand dollars.

The appropriation for 1882 was	$41,550 50
Disbursements	38,607 19
Revenue for the year, from permits to sewer connections	$3,362 00
Registry Bureau, 5,931 certificates of search	1,482 75
Total	$4,844 75

The branch sewers built during the year, which are three feet in diameter, amounted to 25,556 lineal feet, costing $60,856.00, or an average of $2.62 per foot; $58,529 of the cost was paid by property owners and $11,315 by the city.

The calculations, plans, and surveys for the Schuylkill river sewer, have been made from the dam to Manayunk along the east side of the river. The plan of the engineer, it seems, contemplates the continuation of the sewer below the dam to the mouth of the Schuylkill, a distance of seven miles. The distance from the dam up to Manayunk is given as six miles. The estimated cost, from Fairmount to Manayunk, is $500,000. The necessity for this work has long been felt. This work is too important to be delayed. The necessary appropriation should be made at once, and the work prosecuted with vigor to completion within a year.

The report also states that a plan for a granite bridge crossing the Schuylkill has been selected. The roadway of the bridge will be the width of Market street, between curbs (68 feet) with sidewalks (16 feet wide); the total length will be 544 feet, and will cost one million two hundred thousand (1,200,000) dollars. Such a bridge will be permanent and valuable, and ample for all the demands of travel.

The Registry Bureau is attached to the Survey Department, and was organized in July, 1865. There are in use 138 registry books, containing 3,315 plans, upon which there are plotted 182,581 properties, with 187,655 transfers.

The work for 1882 has been as follows:

Descriptions of property	15,209; total, 352,445
Lots	4,325; total, 18[illegible],906
Transfers	15,823; total, 203,478
Certificates of search	5,931.

DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The appropriation to this Department for the year was $1,536,453.70, and the disbursements were $1,548,444.17.

The interests involved in the management of this Department are greater than all the others, for upon the broad foundation of the general education of the people rest the securities of free government.

The report shows the number of primary schools to be 227; secondary, 126; grammar, 68; unclassified, 39; a school of practice; a boys' High School and girls' Normal School; making the total number of schools 463. The number of pupils in all grades are 103,302. The number of teachers being, males, 82; females, 2,057; total, 2,139. There was expended for night schools, $20,193.02, and for Industrial Art School, $1,493.

The annual cost of our school-system is shown by the report to be one million five hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars ($1,529,157) and [illegible]7 cents.

The total value of furniture and school-houses reaches $6,888,700.

The cost per pupil (books and stationery) was 87 cents, and the cost on all expenditures was $14.8 per pupil, being less than any other city in the United States.

The expenditures for new school-houses during the year were $19,286.20. The schools are in a flourishing condition. The recent election of a general superintendent is thought to be a step in the right direction. Every citizen should cherish a watchful care over this most important Department.

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS AND CITY PROPERTY.

This Department has charge of the public markets, the wharves, the public squares, and other city property. The Commissioner calls attention again to the necessity of wharfing the river front of the Almshouse property on the Schuylkill river. I repeat the suggestion which I made in my last message: "The property has a river frontage of 4,000 feet, which, if filled in and wharfed, would bring considerable revenue to the city. The pauper labor of the House could be utilized for this purpose, and in the course of time the work would be done without cost to the city."

The report of the Commissioner for the year ending December 31, 1882, shows as follows:

Annual appropriation for 1882	$138,962 00
Special appropriation for 1882	1,[illegible]18 30
Total	$14[illegible],580 30
Disbursements	$139,931 19

WILLIAM McALEER

The revenues of this Department for the year have been as follows:

From market-houses	$48,002 00
From wharves and landings	46,040 00
From city property	7,127 89
From sale of city property, etc.	13,299 62
From venders' licenses	16,291 00
Total	$130,760 51

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The City Solicitor has had an appropriation for the year 1882 of $41,280. The disbursements were $39,269.03.

The report of the Solicitor shows that during the year 733 claims were returned lien from the various Departments. From the Water Department, 391, amounting to $35,687.31; from the Board of Health, 305, amounting to $3,914.37; from the Highway, 37, amounting to $1,546.84; a total of $41,146.52.

Before filing liens, $2,635 were paid; the others are to be recovered by suit. The collections made during the year and paid into the city treasury amount to $108,132.12.

The certified mandamuses during the year amounted to $92,556.58. The expenses charged against the city in contested election cases were $32,718.12.

Three hundred and sixty-three actions were commenced against the city in the year 1882; 135 were brought in Common Pleas, and 228 before magistrates. Sixty-one actions were brought before magistrates by the City of Philadelphia to recover penalties for the violation of her ordinances, all of which were decided in favor of the city. Certified mandamus executions for road damages were issued to the amount of $11,058.33; for work done and materials furnished, $38,210.06; for damages resulting from accidents occasioned by defective conditions of highways, construction of sewers, public works, etc., $34,378.52.

The District Attorney.—The appropriation for this office, $35,900, and the fees received and paid into the City Treasury, amounted to $31,344.67.

The Sheriff received an appropriation of $54,475, and paid fees into the City Treasury amounting to $45,306.95.

The Register of Wills reports the total number of wills probated in 1882 to be 1,247, and the total number of administrations granted was 1,184. The total amount of collateral inheritance tax collected and paid to the State Treasurer, $289,016.31.

The total amount of fees paid into the City Treasury was $81,011.69. The appropriation was $30,400.

The Recorder of Deeds had an appropriation of $63,950, and the amount of fees paid into the City Treasury was $72,897.68.

The Clerk of Quarter Sessions had an appropriation of $26,200, and the amount of fees paid into the City Treasury was $64,931.21.

The Prothonotary of Common Pleas had an appropriation of $63,250, and the amount of fees paid into the City Treasury was $58,591.63.

DEPARTMENT OF CLERKS OF COUNCILS.

To this Department there has been appropriated for 1882, $44,596.

The disbursements, which include salaries, printing, and binding Journals of Councils, stationery, carriage-hire, and incidentals, amounted to $40,398.07.

DEPARTMENT OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

The annual appropriation to this Department was $422,118, and the disbursements were $406,317.57.

The report sets forth that the pauper population of the Almshouse at the beginning of the year 1882 was 2,462, and there was admitted during the year 6,135, and discharged, 5,755; leaving, at the end of the year, 2,842.

The cost of maintaining the House for the year was: Hospital, $29,615; for the insane, $13,598; for Children's Asylum, $1,467; House generally, $316,069; for manufacturing purposes, $20,730; for farm and Blockley Estate, $11,527; and out-door expenses, $26,410.

It is to be hoped that this Department will in the future show a sound and economical administration of the affairs of this institution, which past developments have shown are much needed.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The appropriation to this Board for the year was $175,237, and the disbursements were $175,073.60. The revenues were $13,075.31.

The report shows the number received from the opening of the institution, on January 15, 1874, until December 31, 1882, was 49,311, a large majority of whom were males.

There was received during the year 1882 5,687, and discharged about the same number.

The report states, that the inmates are all employed at such work as they can do. It is proposed to utilize the labor of the inmates in repairing the Reservoir at the Wrentz Farm, and also of constructing the East Park Reservoir and laying water mains. It appears, also, that the gas works of the institution is a source of revenue, by supplying consumers at Hollidaysburg, Tacony and Collegeville. The revenue from sale of gas for the year was $4,159.01. During the year, 1,030 pairs of shoes were made by the inmates. In the report will be found the general details of management.

THE COUNTY PRISON.

The Prison Inspectors report the principal facts for the year as follows:

Appropriation for 1882	$108,514 00
Disbursements	107,449 99
Revenue for 1882, from work of prisoners	13,000 00
The total number of prisoners received during the year 1882	24,176
An increase over 1881	1,698
Convicted during the year	795

DEPARTMENT OF CITY COMMISSIONERS.

To this Department was appropriated for the year 1882, $568,020, and the disbursements were $550,802.49, of which $121,430 was for the State Hospital for Insane, at Norristown, and to Inspectors of Eastern Penitentiary, $20,000; to the Managers of the House of Refuge, $40,000; to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, $1,100; for the pay of magistrates, $72,000.

The expenses for holding elections in 1882 were $75,000, and the expenses of the Courts were $223,203.

COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.

To the Commissioners of the Park was appropriated $101,000, and their disbursements were $187,904.24. The details of the Park management will be found in the report.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

To this Department was appropriated for the year 1882 the sum of $462,855, and disbursed $457,536.49.

The whole number of fires during 1882 was 756, with a loss of property of about two millions three hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and eleven (2,314,711) dollars.

There is in use in the Department 43,680 feet of gum hose and 11,930 feet of rubber-lined cotton hose. The real estate insurance amounted to $311,000, and the personal estate insurance was $616,350. The losses for the year are estimated at eight millions two hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-three ($8,235,963) dollars.

THE BOARD OF FIRE ESCAPES

Present their annual report for the year 1882.

The question of fire escapes first took shape in the passage of an ordinance by Councils, December, 1876, "To create a Board to regulate the construction and use of fire escapes." For some reason this ordinance was inoperative. Three years after, in June of 1879, the Legislature of the State passed an act "To provide for the better security of life and limb in cases of fire in hotels and other buildings."

In pursuance of this Act of Assembly, the City Councils in January, 1882, passed an ordinance "To establish a system for the erection, registration, and inspection of fire escapes in the City of Philadelphia," and the repeal of the ordinance of December 15, 1876.

The loss of life at several large fires centred the public attention to the importance of saving human life. The variety of mechanical inventions drawn to this subject would seem to have met every possible danger, and yet, experience has shown, that no possible invention for a fire escape can save human life in the midst of wild excitement and confusion. The best supplement to the present methods is an education of the people to calmness, self-reliance, and order. The fire drill in some of our public schools shows what can be accomplished by discipline and order, when a thousand children can be safely dismissed in four minutes after giving the alarm.

The appropriation for 1882 was	$1,750 00
Disbursements, as per report	1,438 80
The revenues for the year, from 336 certificates of fire-escapes at $2.00 each, have been	672 00

THE TRUSTEES OF GAS WORKS

In their report for 1882, show, that the quantity of gas manufactured during the year was 2,319,808,000 cubic feet. The street mains laid during the year were 57,004 feet, making the entire length 722 miles, being an increase over 1881 of eleven miles. The total number of services laid was

100,855. The whole number of lamps is 12,923—of which 12,414 are supplied with gas from the City Works, and 509 from the Northern Liberty Works.

The total number of consumers is 101,958. Since October 1st, the city gas lamps have been supplied by the Trustees without cost, and the price to consumers was reduced to $1.90 per 1,000 feet. The gross profits for the year 1882 was $1,028,449.65.

The receipts for the year were $4,170,574.14, and the disbursements were $3,600,027.11.

The total number of tons of coal used during the year, 301,447; lime used, 485,659 bushels; and the coke made in 1882 was 6,943,453 bushels.

The estimated value of the Gas Works, mains, etc., is given in the report at $10,985,683.24.

Northern Liberty Gas Works.—The report of the Trustees for the year 1882 presents the following showing of figures: The works have been in operation since 1838. The Trustees state that the capacity of the works at present is equal to the demand, but additional capacity will be needed soon.

Receipts for sale of gas	$116,864 56
" " coke, tar, etc.	13,118 71
	$129,983 27
Disbursements for works as per last report	$220,795 81
" during 1882	27 09
	$220,822 90
For mains as per last report	$77,704 61
" during 1882	42 65
	$77,747 26
For services as per last report	$69,113 44
" during 1882	129 05
	$69,242 49
For meters	$70,721 50
" real estate	30,153 89
" coal on hand and received during the year	42,917 26
" wages, taxes, etc.	43,950 75
	$187,743 40

THE TRUSTEES OF CITY ICE BOATS.

This Department has been a great help to the commerce of our city, in keeping open the Delaware river during the winter season; and, as now conducted, with three steamboats of large dimensions, not only keeps the river open, but returns a revenue by towage.

The annual appropriation for the year 1882 was $41,965, and disbursements, $41,659.65. The revenue for the year, paid into the City Treasury, for towage, was $687.62.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTORS.

The inspectors report the revenue for the year 1882 to be: received for permits, etc., $10,734.85, disbursements (salaries of inspectors, etc.), $10,852.68.

	Dwelling-houses.	Stores and dwellings.	Stores.
One-story	.....	.....	21
Two-story	1,535	21	6
Three-story	735	59	11
Four-story	10	9	7
Five story	.....	1	5
Six-story	.....	1	1
Total	2,280	91	51

The character and progress of improvements going forward in our city during the year may be learned from the report of this Department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The Chief Inspector of this Department presents his annual report. An important fact connected with this report is the showing that the Department is self-sustaining. The appropriation being $12,335, and the revenue $14,192, giving a net gain to the city of $1,857. No steam boiler exploded during the year. The revised ordinance regulating the inspection of new boilers, approved February 16, 1882, is giving satisfaction, and the Inspector states, that there is great improvement in the material and construction of Boilers.

The appropriation for 1882 was $12,335, and the disbursements were $11,979.37. The revenue was $14,192.

THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

In connection with the erection of our new City Hall there has been much criticism as to the location, materials, design and management in its construction. Above all criticism in the management, the building itself, in its colossal grandeur and ornate beauty, will stand before the generations to come an object lesson of architectural strength, and beauty, worth, to our civilization, to art, to skilled workmanship, and to Philadelphia interests, all it has cost in dollars.

The Commissioners furnish a statement of their operations during the year, as follows:

"The balance to the credit of the Commissioners on the 31st of December, 1881, was $102,096.77. There was appropriated for the year 1882 by the City Councils $750,000, making a total applicable to the purposes of the Commission during the year 1882 of $852,096.77. Of this there had been expended up to December 31, 1882, $827,574.01, leaving an unexpended balance carried to their credit for the present year (1883) of $24,522.76.

"During the past year the entire marble work of the southern and eastern fronts of the building has been completed and set in place, and the trestle-work and scaffolding has been entirely removed from the southern front and almost entirely from the eastern front.

"The marble work of the western front has been so nearly completed that it will require less than a month to set every block in place, when the scaffolding and trestle-work on that side of the building can also be removed.

"The whole of the marble of the northern front, with the exception of a few large blocks, has been dressed and is ready to set in place as soon as the weather will permit resumption of active building operations.

"The whole of the iron and slate work of the roofs, excepting for the clock tower and about one-half of what is required for the north front, have been contracted for, and about one-third of the work to be done under these contracts has been completed.

"The work on the clock-tower, which is an integral part of the main structural features of the building, and the marble work for which is included in the marble contract already in existence, has been carried to a height of 88 feet above the street level. The Conversation Hall of Councils, occupying the principal floor of the tower structure, and extending through two of its stories, has been finished to a height of 65 feet with dressed sandstone and polished granite. It is hoped during the present year to complete the Podium beneath the Pendentive Dome of this Hall, and to have completed and set in place the cast-iron ceiling of the apartment.

"The principal staircase of the south centre pavilion extending from the street level to a height of 103 feet, has been completed, and is ready to receive the cast-iron ceiling, now in process of construction, and which, when finished, will close in the top of the staircase-well extending from the floor level of the basement story to just below the permanent roof of the building.

"The two public staircases of stone, which are to occupy the interior of the southeast and southwest corner pavilions, have, with the bronze balustrades and handrails for the same, been placed under contract; and the stone work of the staircase in the southeast pavilion has been partly set in place.

"In the execution of the above-mentioned work, and in carrying on the general construction during the year, there has been consumed:

77,116.9″ cubic feet of marble from Lee, Massachusetts.
21,161 cubic feet of sand-stone (Ohio).
6,226 cubic feet of granite, polished (Massachusetts).
8,451 cubic feet of granite, dressed (Massachusetts).
269 tons 1,461 pounds cast-iron bricks and window and door dressings.
555 tons 205 pounds rolled iron beams and girders for roofs and floors.
14 tons 774 pounds wrought-iron clamps, tie rods, bolts and braces.
1,795 square feet of bond slate.
46,700 square feet of roofing slate, sawed and planed.
5,470,200 hard bricks.
20,220 pressed bricks.
11,750 white bricks.

There have been used from the commencement of the building down to the close of 1882, the following materials:

JOHN HUGGARD

JOHN RUHL.

80,325	cubic feet of concrete foundations.
824,865	cubic feet of foundation stone from Conshohocken, Pa.
207,926	cubic feet of dressed granite from Concord, N. H., Blue Hill, Me., and Cape Ann, Mass.
604,430.2″	cubic feet of marble from Lee, Mass.
106,141.8″	cubic feet of buff and blue sandstone from Ohio.
3,192	cubic feet of sandstone from Hummelstown, Pa.
23,686	cubic feet of polished granite from the quarries on the Magaguadavic river, near St. George, N. B., and from Quincy and Cape Ann, Mass.
12,500	cubic feet of polished marble from Rutland, Vt., and Montgomery county, Pa.
56,696,850	hard bricks from Philadelphia.
209,520	pressed bricks from Philadelphia.
159,250	white bricks from Philadelphia.
149,988	enameled bricks from Philadelphia.
2,406	tons 1,864 pounds of rolled iron for floors and roofs.
90	tons 1,284 pounds of wrought-iron clamps, ties, and bolts.
1,166	tons 1,352 pounds of cast-iron door and window and dressings, askewbacks, bricks, ceilings, cornices, plates, and lintels, etc.
26,298	square feet of bond slate.
46,700	square feet of roofing slate, sawed and planed, and weighing 405 tons.

Whole number of bricks of all kinds, 57,215,608.

The excavations for the cellars and the foundations required the removal of 145,870 cubic yards of earth.

The entire amount appropriated by Councils to the Commissioners since 1872, when the first appropriation was made, to 1882, both years inclusive is	$7,491,609 88
No appropriation whatever was made for the year 1877; and no special tax has been levied since 1876 for the Public Buildings,—the appropriations for 1878 and the subsequent years having been made out of the general annual tax.	
To the appropriations thus made there should be added the amounts of special warrants issued by the Commissioners to William Struthers & Sons for bills under their contract for the marble and marble work of the exterior, in addition to bills under their contract which were paid out of the appropriations	$1,153,524 50
Making a total of	$8,645,134 38
And deducting from this the total amount of expenditures by the Commissioners up to the close of the year 1882	8,620,611 62
Leaves the balance, as above stated, of	$24,522 76
The contract of Messrs. William Struthers & Sons for the marble and marble work of the exterior, was for	$5,300,000 00
They have been paid $82\frac{35}{100}$ per cent	4,365,275 71
Leaving a balance of $17\frac{64}{100}$ per cent. on the contract price	$934,724 29
Of which there is, up to December 31, 1882, actually due and payable.	257,338 84
Leaving due January 1, 1883, for the 10 per cent. retained under the contract ($59,217.87), and for material and work still to be furnished and performed under their contract ($618,167.58)	$677,385 45

It is not to be overlooked that the amount expended by the Commissioners includes many items not properly chargeable to the *construction* of the buildings.

The preparation of the ground for excavations involved the change of the gas-pipes, and of the two water-mains of 20 and 30 inches in diameter from their course through the centre of Broad street to a circuit around the site of the buildings. The tracks of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway were changed from the centre of Market street and laid around the site; and the freight railroad owned by the city, and which ran through Market street, was entirely removed after it had ceased to be of use in the transportation of materials for the buildings. These changes involved a heavy outlay, which was charged to the Commissioners, and paid out of the appropriations to them.

The Supreme Court of the State has had its accommodations since January 1, 1877 (including the Prothonotary's office), on the first story of the south front, occupying all the rooms on the south side of the corridor west of the centre pavilion.

The Highway Department was opened for business in the new buildings December 10, 1878, occupying rooms on the first story of the eastern front, south of the central pavilion.

The Survey Department removed July 1, 1879, to rooms north of the central pavilion, on the same floor and front with the Highway Department.

The headquarters of the Division, and of the First Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, were provided with convenient rooms in the basement story, adjoining the Department of Markets and City Property.

The following departments have also removed to rooms fitted up for their accommodation in the new buildings:

Boiler Inspectors, January 17, 1880.
Board of Revision of Taxes, March 1, 1880.
Markets and City Property, April 21, 1880.
Receiver of Taxes, May 3, 1880.
City Commissioners, March 4, 1882.
City Controller, March 13, 1882.
City Treasurer, March 20, 1882.
Commissioners of Fairmount Park, March 18, 1882.

"The apartments thus occupied, with the exception of the two rooms for headquarters of the Division and First Brigade of the National Guard, have been fitted up and furnished out of the appropriations made to the Commissioners, involving a large outlay, chargeable to furnishing, and not to construction account.

"All the expenses of heating and lighting the portions of the buildings used for and in connection with the rooms occupied by these several departments, have been paid out of the appropriations to the Commissioners for the erection of the Public Buildings. These expenses, which in the aggregate amount to a very considerable sum, are not properly chargeable to the construction or furnishing of the buildings.

"In June, 1879, by resolution of the Commissioners, the passageways through the buildings on the lines of Market and Broad streets were directed to be kept open till a late hour at night, and these important thoroughfares have since that time been kept well lighted, and the expense met out of the appropriations to the Commissioners. The electric lights were introduced principally with a view of meeting this special necessity. The matter of an equitable adjustment and distribution of the expenditures thus made out of the appropriations to the Commissioners, may be the subject of future consideration. In no sense can they be regarded as properly chargeable to the cost of the buildings or their furnishing."

BOARD OF CITY TRUSTS.

In my message for 1881, I gave a detailed statement of matters connected with the Girard College, the Girard Estate coal lands, and the several trusts and legacies for 1881. For similar particulars reference may be had to the report of the Board for 1882.

The report shows that for the year 1882 there were in the Girard College 1,104, and other persons, 229. The expenditures for the College were $467,799, and for expenses connected with the real estate, $526,295.48.

The total tax paid in 1882, in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, amounts to $52,461.18.

BOARD OF PORT WARDENS.

The report for the year 1882 shows the annual appropriation to be $3,345, and the disbursements were $2,944. Revenue paid into the City Treasury, $301.50.

The vessels arriving at the Port of Philadelphia are reported to be: Coastwise, 1,531; steamers, 359; sailing vessels, foreign, 159; steamers, 824, with a total tonnage of 3,078,807 tons.

During the year licenses were granted to build or extend 7 wharves on the Delaware.

There are at present 81 pilots acting under Pennsylvania branches, quite a number having gone over to the State of Delaware under the pilotage law of that State.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL BOARD

Was created by Act of Assembly in April, 1872. They have examined 190 applicants as proprietors of drug stores, 100 of whom passed successfully. There were rejected as incompent 76, and 14 failed to appear. The applicants for assistants were 714; passed successfully, 475, and 202 were rejected as incompetent, and 37 failed to appear.

There are now entered on the records as registered pharmacists, 877, and as qualified assistants, 517.

The last census of drug stores, taken by order of the Mayor, shows, that all but six had been legally registered. The report states, that no fatal error has been made by any person holding a certificate from the Board since its organization. The report also suggests that an annual census be taken by the police force, which meets with my approbation.

During the year 1882 there were 14 applicants for examination as proprietors; 7 passed, 3 were rejected, and 4 did not appear; 31 assistants applied for examination, 14 passed, 11 were rejected, 6 did not appear.

The year 1882 was made memorable in Pennsylvania by the Bi-Centennial celebration of the founding of the State. Great have been the changes in our State and city since William Penn embarked, September 11, 1682, at Deal, England, on the ship *Welcome*, and landed, first at New Castle, October

27th, then at Upland, Chester, October 29th, and then at Philadelphia about October 30, 1682. From that time to the present is presented one of the marvels of human history. First the wilderness and the march of progress, and now, civilization. A State with a population of over four millions of people; a government of equal freedom for all; a city of nearly a million inhabitants, and resources of commerce, manufactures, and a classification of industries, professions, and institutions so marvellous that a limited display occupied six days in review.

Hitherto it has been the custom of nations to celebrate their historic periods by grand military displays of physical brute force, but this Bi-Centennial celebration of ours was the display of the industries of peace and the social and scientific resources of a government of the people.

With you, gentlemen of the Councils, rests in a great degree the future prosperity and progress of our city. The citizen who feels a pride in the reputation of the city will not fail to co-operate, and as the years pass, there shall be a constant increase of moral power, business integrity, and social refinement which will enable us to continue in the rank of a great city.

I am, respectfully,

SAMUEL G. KING,

Mayor of Philadelphia.

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